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*The history of the Paisley
Grammar School, from its ...*

Robert Brown

S. WILLIAM

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**HISTORY OF THE PAISLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
AND THE OTHER TOWN'S SCHOOLS.**



Robert Brown

THE HISTORY
OF THE
PAISLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
FROM ITS FOUNDATION IN 1576 ;

OF THE
PAISLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND ACADEMY,

AND OF THE
OTHER TOWN'S SCHOOLS ;

With Some Notices of Subjects relating to the History of the Town of Paisley.

BY
ROBERT BROWN,
UNDERWOOD PARK, PAISLEY.

WITH FORTY-EIGHT ILLUSTRATIONS.

PAISLEY: ALEX. GARDNER.
1875.

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P R E F A C E .

SHORTLY after the Public Examination of the Grammar School and Academy, in June, 1873, my esteemed friend and neighbour, the Rev. Dr. Fraser, suggested to me that the account of the proceedings at the examination of the school which appeared in the newspapers ought to be put into the form of a pamphlet for circulation, with a short historical sketch of the Grammar School as a preface or an accompaniment. I mentioned that I had often thought of preparing a sketch of the Institution since the erection of the Academy in 1864, and had sometimes even almost resolved to embrace the whole period from its foundation, by James VI., in 1576. He highly approved of the latter proposal, and urged me to begin at once. Without sufficiently considering the amount of labour, and the qualifications required to complete such an undertaking in a proper manner, I followed his advice, and proceeded with the work during some of my leisure hours, and this book is the result.

After considerable progress had been made in the collection and arrangement of the necessary materials, I found that any account of the Grammar School would be incomplete which did not embrace the other schools under the management of the Town Council ; and my first plan had

to be altered and extended accordingly. Besides, when examining documents to obtain information regarding these schools, I frequently came upon curious and important particulars connected with the general history of the town ; and several of these I have introduced into this work, trusting that their interest will justify their insertion, although they are in no way connected with the history of the Town's Schools.

In the account of the Grammar School and Academy from 1864 to 1873, I have been compelled to narrate at greater length and more prominently than I wished, what I then did and said ; but a full statement of the proceedings at the annual examinations, &c., was unavoidable in order to obtain a complete history of the progress of the Institution during that period, and my connection with it will be accepted in excuse.

Throughout the work, quotations from the old records have been modernized for the benefit of the general reader. Some will, no doubt, strongly object to this, and would prefer to have the words exactly as they stand in the MS. ; but I think comparatively few will do so. The strange spelling and frequent contractions of the original would compel most readers to skip such extracts, whereby they would lose many important particulars of the olden time, and all the amusing quaintness of the language in which they are expressed. As this would deprive the narrative of much of its interest, I hope the reader will approve of the plan adopted. In almost all cases the quotations are given in full, that there may be no question as to their precise meaning.

Regarding the Portraits of the Teachers with which the work is illustrated, some may think they are too numerous, or that they might have been dispensed with altogether.

For my own part, I have never seen the portrait of a school-master in any publication; but that is no reason why I should not act differently. As an intellectual class in our country, teachers have not received the attention and enjoyed the social status which the importance of their position demands; and, as Professor Wilson said at the jubilee dinner in honour of Mr. James Peddie,—“a teacher of youth is one of the most important in this world’s affairs.”

In Chapter IX., is a chronological list of all the teachers in the different schools, with a *fac-simile* of their autographs so far as they can be obtained; and the Appendix contains a list of Pupils who received Prizes. The address of the parents of these pupils is also given as accurately as possible, but it has been found impossible to give a complete list prior to 1864. This Prize List, however, has greatly exceeded the space I had arranged for it; still I hope it will be interesting to many.

The materials for this work were obtained from various publications and authentic documents, but mainly from our Town Council Records; and I sincerely thank the Magistrates for permitting me to inspect these Records so fully and so freely, and the officials for giving me every facility for doing so. Various other gentlemen I have also to thank for so readily affording me opportunities of obtaining information. I have also to thank Mr. David Semple for sending me a copy of an extract from the *Glasgow Mercury* newspaper, giving an account of the examination of the Grammar School on 20th September, 1782, and also for the loan of a pamphlet, published anonymously in 1786, describing the circumstances connected with the imposing of the Beer Tax by Act of Parliament in 1753, and the disposal of the money thus raised.

With these statements and explanations, I trust the work will be found interesting to some extent to such as are engaged in the cause of education, and to the public generally; and especially interesting to those who were educated at the Grammar School, and to the present and future pupils of that Institution; and that it will help to increase the renown and usefulness of that ancient and invaluable foundation.

R. B.

UNDERWOOD PARK,
PAISLEY, *July, 1875.*



James VI.

Portrait of
KING JAMES VI.

at the age of Fourteen—four years after founding
the Paisley Grammar School—taken from a work
published by Theodore Beza at Geneva in 1580,
entitled "True Portraits of men illustrious in the
reformation of religion and restoration of learning."

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
PAISLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

CHAPTER I.

THE Paisley Grammar School was established in 1576 by a Royal Charter from King James VI., a facsimile of which is herewith given, and the following is an English translation of it:—

“**JAMES, (D.G.),** *King of the Scots, to all honest men of the whole realm, whether Clergy or Laity, greeting :*

“Know ye, that remembering the duty we owe to God, and in consideration of the great zeal for civil government and good order, which we have observed among our subjects, and especially our Burgh of Paisley ; and, because, above all things, our office requires us to encourage the worship and service of God, by whose good Providence we have been raised to the government of this our Kingdom, and because it becomes us by all honest means to provide that schools and seminaries of learning be erected, and the poor within our said Burgh be aided, and thus the youth may be instructed in good morals, and the knowledge of letters, and virtue, and may be qualified not only for serving God in the ministry of the word, but also for being able and useful members of the community in our said Burgh.

“Therefore, with the advice and consent of our most trusty Kinsmen, James, Earl of Morton, Lord of Dalkeith, the Regent of our Kingdom, and of the Lords of our Privy

Council, we give, grant, and freely dispone to our lovites the Bailies, Councillors, and Community of our said Burgh of Paisley, and their successors for ever, as under, all and several the altarages of the St. Mirren and Columba, of St. Ninian, of St. Mary the Virgin, of St. Nicholas, of St. Peter, of St. Catherine, of St. Anne, the chapel of St Roch's, and the seven roods of land or thereby belonging and adjacent to the said chapel, with the pittances of money, obit silver, and commons formerly possessed and lifted by the Monks of the Monastery of Paisley. To be held and possessed all and severally by the foresaid Bailies, &c., as they lie in length and breadth, with free ish and entry, with all the privileges belonging to them, as freely, peaceably, fully, honourably, without revocation, contradiction, or hindrance whatsoever, as they were held by any Prebend or Chaplain formerly, for the erection and support of one Grammar School, and the support of a Master or Teacher to instruct and educate the boys and youth of said Burgh, and of the country adjacent to it. And the sum of forty merks to four poor boys, natives of the said burgh, and continuing in the school for five years, to be paid annually, viz., ten merks to each boy. And on their leaving the school, and four other destitute boys being put in their room by the said Bailies, etc., to be paid to them annually for the said term, and this arrangement to be observed in all time coming. Moreover, with the advice foresaid, we constitute all the foresaid altarages, etc., one subject or estate for all time coming, to be called our foundation of the Grammar School of Paisley. And We Ordain that one sasine taken once by the said Bailies, or any one of them, at the Court of the said Burgh, be valid and sufficient for all time coming. Besides, it is our pleasure that the Prebends and Chaplains who held the foresaid altarages, &c., before the change of religion, be not injured by this our grant, but shall have the benefit of them during their lives only. Wherefore we command our Officers of State that none of them presume to lift and collect the fruits of the foresaid subjects, or disturb the said Bailies,

etc., in the possession of them, and ordain the Lords of our Council and Session to issue our letters in all the four forms at the instance of the said Bailies, &c., enjoining them to answer promptly respecting the said fruits, rents, &c. We command likewise the intromitters with the said subjects, the persons bound to pay them, and the occupiers of the lands and tenements, to make answer readily and in the fullest manner concerning them, without any previous summons to the foresaid Bailies, &c. Provided, however, that, if the said Bailies, &c., shall not apply the said annual rents, fruits, &c., in the way and for the purpose above-mentioned, and this being sufficiently examined into and proved, this our grant, with all the particulars foresaid, shall be retracted, rescinded, quashed, annulled, and have no force or effect.

In testimony of which things we have ordered our great seal to be appended to this our present Charter in presence of these witnesses, the Rev. Father in God, Adam, Bishop of Orkney, Commendator of our Monastery of the Holy Cross (Holyruid House), near Edinr. : Our Beloved Kinsman, William, Earl of Marischal, Lord Keith, John Lord Glamis, our Chancellor, our Rev. Father in God, Robert, the Commendator of our Monastery of Dunfermline our Secretary, our beloved Friends, Counsellors, Masters George Buchanan, pensionary of Crossraguel, the keeper of our Privy Seal, James M'Gill of our rotutli, and Alexander Kay, the director of our Chancery at Holyruid House, the third day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Five Hundred and Seventy Six, and the Tenth of our Reign."

At the end of the Latin Charter, the following sentence is appended :—

“Edinburgh, 18 March, 1656.

“Producit be John Park, and is minut and recordit in ye council books of Exchqr. conform to the Act and proclamation maid thereanent by me,

“H. WRIGHT.”

The charter has attached to it, as will be observed, the

“great seal” of King James, who was then only of age, and one of the witnesses is Master George the learned and famous historian.

At that time, the population of the Town of Paisley have been considerably under 1000, for in 1695, first census was taken,—nearly a hundred and twenty after the charter had been granted,—the population 2200. Paisley was then a comparatively small town on account of its situation and surroundings, it has been one of the most beautiful and picturesque of Scotland. On the right or east bank of the river Paisley Abbey, a noble pile of buildings, with its extensive orchards, and park for fallow deer, on the north side the whole being “notably enclosed with walls of ashlar stone.”* Immediately south of the Abbey, the opposite side of the river, there were other garden orchards, which helped to seclude that sacred place from the bustle of the little town. At Seedhills the river, crossed by a high ridge of rocks, formed a considerable wall between which and the Abbey, the grounds, along the margin of the river, were no doubt laid out with numerous walks, where abbots and monks had meditated and amused themselves for many generations.

The Cart, with no public works and no common sewers, defile it, was then as beautiful as any of the rivers in the rural districts of Scotland, which are now admired for their purity and natural grandeur. Even about fifty-five years ago it was comparatively pure, and abounded with fish; and we have then seen anglers successfully plying their art at “Dipping,” at the Water Brae, and at the “stepping” in the river at the foot of the Dyers’ Wynd.

Further to the south rose the Saucel and Castle ridges, divided by a steep ravine, through which flowed the “torrent of Espedair,”† pure and limpid; while North

* Hamilton’s History of Lanark and Renfrewshire, p. 303.

† Charter of Erection by the Monastery of 1490.

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J.P. M. W. S. B.



these, and parallel to the latter, rose the Oakshaw ridge, with St. Mirren's burn flowing down the broad intervening valley, and entering the Cart opposite the Abbey. To the West of the Oakshaw hill, and separated from it by another valley, rose the Woodside hill, with its bosky slopes trending away to moor and wood and meadow. But, beyond all these, and forming a beautiful though distant background to the landscape, towered the Gleniffer hills on the south, the Mistielaw and other hills on the west, and the lofty Kilpatrick hills on the north. The Oakshaw hill, commanding a view of the lower strath of the Clyde, and on that account formed into a camp by the Romans having a pretorium at its western termination and stations for the outer guards on Castlehead and Woodside—sloped gently towards the bridge that crossed the river at no great distance from the Abbey. At the western extremity of this bridge the little town, with its garden and works, was situated.

The opposite side of the river from the Abbey, thus diversified by hill and valley, wood and water, and in the almost rural condition of the time to which we refer, must have had a grand and picturesque appearance. It has often been remarked that the Monks of old selected sites of great natural beauty for their homes and places of worship, and certainly their choice of the banks of the Cart, at Paisley, as the seat of one of their finest Abbeys, forms no exception.

Under the fostering care of the Abbots, the town had gradually increased in size and importance, and as the Abbey was one of the four sacred places in Scotland to which pilgrims resorted to perform their holy devotions, the numerous visitors attracted to it, on business or for religious service, would be a considerable source of trade and profit to the inhabitants, who were, for the most part, retainers or kindly tenants of the Abbot, and more or less interested in the welfare of that once famous Abbey.

There are no records from which we can learn how the children of the town were educated, or what kind of instruction they received. In some other districts of the country,

where religious houses were settled, the children of the neighbourhood were instructed by the monks; but we are told the instruction so given was very limited, except for those who were intended for the Church. Very probably such was the state of matters in Paisley too, and continued to be so, down to the Reformation, in 1560. But when the Charter was granted for the endowment of the Grammar School, the powers of the Church had been completely broken for some years,—its religious services in the Abbey were ended, and the monks dispersed. How the education of the children was attended to during those years, or whether there was any school in the town,—under the care of the Town Council, or of the teachers of the Reformed faith,—we have no means of knowing. That this was the condition of Paisley at that time seems to be implied by the opening statements of the Charter, and is made more probable by the fact that the first minister of the Abbey, after the Reformation—the Rev. Patrick Adamson,—was appointed in 1572, twelve years after the change of religion, and less than four years before the date of the Grammar School Endowment.

Who, then, was the noble-minded and generous one to whom Paisley is indebted for that munificent gift, whose love of learning and desire for the welfare of the town first suggested such an application of the lapsed riches of the Abbey, and whose influence in the town and at Court was sufficient to secure such a foundation, at a time when those in power thought only of enriching themselves? As already stated, the King was only ten years old,—a mere boy,—and living at a distance from the town, could have no personal interest in its affairs. The idea, therefore, of such a foundation could not have emanated from himself; and there are no records extant to inform us how the Town Council of the time acted before or at the time the grant was made. Many such grants of Church lands had been made for the same purpose, since the Reformation, and the Town Council may have applied to Government for an

Endowment, from the confiscated property of the Abbey; but even then powerful influence would be required besides to secure it. Whether the Town Council took the first steps in the matter or not, there are strong reasons for believing that the influence which obtained the grant was exerted by the Rev. Patrick Adamson. As already stated, he was the first minister in Paisley after the Reformation, was appointed in 1572, and continued as such till 1575, when he was appointed chaplain to Regent Morton, with the assurance of promotion on the first opportunity. In 1577 the Regent fulfilled his promise, and promoted him to the Archiepiscopal See of St. Andrews. At the date of the Charter of Endowment, he was, therefore, chaplain to the Regent; and from his position, as well as the favours afterwards received, he must have had great influence at Court. What more likely, then, than that he should, to benefit the friends he had so lately parted from in Paisley, and that, remembering the state of education there and the unappropriated wealth of the Abbey, he should solicit the Regent to obtain such a grant? Or if the Town Council first moved in the matter, what more likely than that they should seek and obtain his influence at Court to secure the desired endowment? He was a man of great energy and ability, and, after taking an active part in the affairs of that troubled time, died in 1592.

There were several Grammar Schools in Scotland before the Reformation, and their influence on the education of the people, as well as in encouraging learning, no doubt greatly tended to bring about that event. Dunfermline and Perth had each a Grammar School in the 12th century; Aberdeen, Ayr, and Dundee in the 13th century; and in the 14th, Glasgow; and in the 15th Brechin, Dunbarton, and Kirkwall had similar institutions. During the 16th century no less than fourteen Grammar Schools were established in our country, and the following is the order in which they were founded:—Edinburgh, Montrose, Banff, Lanark, Peebles, Irvine, Dunbar, Paisley, Renfrew, Cupar-Fife, Kirkcudbright, Kirkcaldy, Musselburgh, and Burntisland. The esta-

blishment of so many higher class schools throughout the country during that century, both attests the impetus that was then given to education, and largely accounts for the rapid strides which Scotland afterwards made in civilisation.

What were the original endowments given to the Grammar School by King James VI., and what has become of them? Although we do not undertake to give a satisfactory answer to these questions, yet we have been able to gather not a little regarding them. These grants were (1) the Altarages of St. Mirren and Columba, St. Ninian, St. Mary the Virgin, St. Nicholas, St. Peter, St. Catherine, and St. Ann; (2) the pittances of money and obit silver and commons formerly possessed and lifted by the monks of the Monastery of Paisley; (3) the Chapel of St. Rock, and seven roods of land, or thereby, belonging and adjacent to the said Chapel of Saint Rock. We will deal with them in order.

THE ALTARAGES.

These were the lands and feu-duties or rental of certain properties in the Burgh which were given by pious individuals for the support of the chaplain who officiated at the different altars in the Abbey; and were grants by various pious persons in honour of certain Saints, for the performance of masses and prayers for the souls of themselves, their heirs, and others. The inside of the monastery was ornamented by several of these altars, to which we will yet have occasion to refer. These altars, along with the images which ornamented them, were all destroyed at the Reformation. At the end of the ninth volume of the Council Records, there is entered a list of the sums received on account of several of the altars that were attached to the Abbey before the Reformation. The sums payable by the different persons were in general very small and difficult to collect, and it appears that the town treasurers, prior to 1659, did not therefore put themselves to the trouble to uplift this money regularly. The Council, however, took up this matter at their meeting held on 21st April, 1659, and passed the following very curious

resolution:—"Which day the Bailies and Council of the Burgh, taking to their consideration that diverse treasurers of the same in time bygone, have suffered certain of the town pittances, ground annuals, and altarages money (they being but small charges) to go out of payment by reason of their lothness to offend some of their co-burgesses, who were unwilling to pay the same, have, for remeed thereof, statute and ordained that it shall be one part of each treasurer's oath in time coming, at his election, to swear that within the space of twenty months after his said election, that he shall give up to the Bailies and Council for the time, one true list and row of all pittances, ground annuals, altarage money, feu-duties, and common land maills that shall be resting owing to him for the time, by whatsoever person or persons, to the effect that the common procurator of the Burgh may join with him in persute thereof (upon the Town's charges), aye, and until they obtain decret and payment of the same against and from such persons as are liable in payment thereof."

The Council were in earnest that these pittances, etc., should be collected, for in the following year this resolution, or act as they called it, was ratified. The ninth volume of the Council Records begins at 1st February, 1649, and ends 29th Feb., 1666, and it must have been during this period that the very complete and detailed statement of "the rental of all the dueties that partains yearly to the whole altars within the Parish Kirk of Paisley," were entered, and most likely at the time in 1659 when the treasurer was so peremptorily ordered to recover payment of them. These, of course, were, as enumerated, given by King James VI. at the downfall of Papacy, to endow the Grammar School.

I.—THE ALTARAGE OF ST. MIRREN AND COLUMBA.

This was by far the most important of all the grants given by King James VI. to the Grammar School. But to ascertain the value and extent of this altarage, we will require first to see what were its endowments. The only one, so far

as we know, was the endowment as described in the "Chart" by James Crawford of Kilwynnat, burgess of Paisley, and Elizabeth Calbraith his wife, with the consent and authority of George, Abbot of Paisley, and the convent thereof, and the Superiors of the lands aftermentioned, in chapter asked and obtained; also, with the approbation of Robert, Archbishop of Glasgow, and chapter of the same, whereby the granters founded and constituted and ordained a chapel, with its chaplain, in the church of the parish of Paisley, on the south side thereof, to the altar of St. Mirren and Columba confessors, built by Mr. and Mrs. Crawford in honour of the Trinity, the Virgin Mary, St. Peter and St. Paul, the Apostles, and of all Superiorum Civium. Also, for the salvation of James the III. and James the IV., and their predecessors and successors, and for the salvation of the Granters and Mr. Archibald Crawford, Vicar of Erskine, and their relations, ancestors, and successors. For the support of which chapel, they give and grant those tenements and burgal lands, which they had acquired by conquest and industry. Which tenements, etc., are as follows:—All and whole the burgal tenements and burgal lands of Seedhill, with the pertinents, lying in the Burgh of Paisley on the south side of the same, near the mill and monastery of Paisley; also, all and whole *terras campestris de Seedhill*, as more fully contained in the writs thereof; also, all and whole the lands of Wellmeadow, and pertinents lying on the west parts of the Burgh, upon the king's highway on the south side thereof, to be holden and possessed the said lands and chapel, etc., in *perpetuam eleemosynam*. The presentation to the chapel is reserved in liferent to the Granters, and, after their death, is given to the Bailies and Community of the Burgh for the time being, and their successors. The Bailies, after a vacancy, to present a fit person to the chapel within twenty days, preferring a Burgess of Paisley. If the Bailies, etc., fail to present in twenty days, the power of presentation is given to the Prior and Convent. The chaplain to reside constantly at the church, and to perform mass for the souls

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of the Granters, etc. He is not to absent himself more than fifteen days without leave, under pain of removal by the Patrons. His conduct is to be inspected and corrected by the Archbishop and his officers, and for the third fault to forfeit the chapel. Sealed with the seals of the Lord Archbishop of Glasgow and chapter, of the Granters, of the Abbot and Convent of Paisley, of the Burgh of Paisley, and others to be obtained by Granters in their names, at Paisley, 15 July, 1499." Six seals have been appended, and five of them still remain. This deed is in excellent preservation; and as will be seen from the fac-simile of it which we give, it is beautifully written. Such were the terms of the munificent endowment by James Crawford, Burgess of Paisley, and Elizabeth Calbraith, his wife, to the altar of St. Mirren and Columba, in the chapel which they built on the south side of the Abbey, and which is now known as the Sounding Aisle.

In a charter by the Bailies, Council, and Community of the Burgh of Paisley, to Hugh Crawford, dated 4th June, 1597, these Seedhill lands are more minutely stated and described as "extending to thirteen acres and three roods of arable land, besides the meadow thereof," the extent of which is not given. In that deed, the lands of Seedhill are stated to be "All and whole our lands of Seedhill, anciently mortified to the said altar (of St. Mirren and Columba) with their pertinents, which formerly were not let in feu farms by the Chaplains of the said altar, with the consent of our predecessors' patrons of the same, extending to thirteen acres and three roods of arable land, besides the meadow thereof and the pertinents lying within the said Burgh, between the lands of Whyteford on the east, the water of Cart on the south, the Crossflat burn, and the gardens, and toft of Seedhill on the west, and the wall of the Place of Paisley on the north parts; together with the mansion within the said lands of Seedhill, with houses, buildings, gardens, orchards of the same, and pertinents anciently inhabited by the chaplains of the said altar, and thereto belonging, not formerly let in feu

farm, the present grant not extending beyond these, saving and excepting the other heritages of the said lands of Seedhill and the heritable rights thereof, and the Millhill of Seedhill, and the passages thereto used and wont only." The Town Council was to receive "for the said lands of Seedhill eight bolls and three pecks of barley, six bolls and two furlets and three pecks of meal, or for each boll of meal and barley ten shillings scots, at the option of the said Hew Crawford, his heirs, and successors. And for the said mansion house, buildings, garden, and pertinents, forty shillings scots, as the ancient feu farm and annual rent payable for the same, together with eleven shillings and three pence scots, in augmentation of the rental of the same more than the lands, mansion house, etc., formerly paid, extending in whole to the sum of ten pounds scots," or 16s. 8d. stg.

These lands and houses were all given to endow the chapel of St. Mirren and Columba, and, of course, constituted the altarages of that chapel when King James the VI. conveyed it to the Town Council for the founding and endowing of the Grammar School. On the Seedhill lands, there were "houses, buildings, gardens, and orchards," which had been "anciently inhabited by the chaplains" of the altar of St. Mirren and Columba. In 1618 these houses became quite ruinous, and the Council agreed, on the application of John Park, the tenant, that they should be taken down and two new houses built in their place. The minute of Council agreeing to do this is dated 31st January, 1618, and is as follows:—"The which day the Bailies and Council having consideration of the supplication given by John Park, in Seedhill, anent the building and repairing of their house in Seedhill, inhabited by him, and pertaining of old to the Chaplains of the altarages of St. Mirren and St. Columba, and now to the said Bailies, and Council, and Community of the said Burgh; Which having consideration thereof, and understanding the same to be ruinous and falling down, they have concluded that the said house, timber and stones thereof, shall be taken down and laid together and kept; and there

be built two new houses, with two even up gables and one even up gable in the midst of the said houses, of such length and breadth as the persons underwritten shall think most expedient for the commonweil of the said Burgh; and with such casuals as shall be necessary betwixt and Whitsunday next to come. And that by the right of the Bailies, Thomas Whyteford, Claud Hamilton, Robert Craig, John White, merchant; John Algie, younger; Thomas Maxwell, or any three of them, with the said Bailies, with power to them to agree with masons, wrights, and other workmen for building. And some plain trees in the yard thereof, as may be goodly spared to be sold, and the price thereof to be employed upon the building of the same. And the said house being built in two houses as said is, the yard to be divided in two; and the said house and yards to be roup'd and set to them that will give most therefor. Item: the said Bailies and Council ordain lime to be provided and bought by the foresaid persons for building of the said house, and for spurging of the Tolbuith house and booth."

In the management of these lands of Seedhill, the Town Council appear to have had considerable difficulty with the tenants, who, for some reason, would not pay the rents or feu-duties, which consisted of a certain quantity of meal and beer for the lands and parts of the meadow there. The tenants were—John Park, Marion Hamilton, relict of Wm. Reid; John Park, junior; Robert Park, David Henderson, Thomas Brown, and William and Margaret Park, who altogether held among them thirteen acres three roods of land; and five of them had, in addition, certain parts of the meadow there—the extent of which is not stated—while John Park had also the "house and yard called the Chapellaner." The record, in the Council minutes, of the action raised by John Algie, treasurer to the Burgh at that time, for the recovery of the rents due by these persons, is dated 13th February, 1618. It is of considerable length, and states "that when the Bailies, Council, and Community of the said Burgh, and by our Sovereign Lord's charter, under

his own great seal, made to them and their successors, precept and instrument of sasine following thereupon, heritable infeft, all and whole the chappellanarie and altarge of St. Mirren and St. Columba, situated within the Parish Kirk of Paisley; and in all lands and rents, maills, farms, proffits, and duties thereof, pertaining to the said chappellanry and altarge, manses, houses, biggins, yards, and orchards annexed and pertaining to the same, by and within the said Burgh and territory thereof by annexation, and for the entertainment of the master of the Grammar School of this Burgh, teaching, instructing, learning, and upholding of them in God's knowledge and virtue." The treasurer obtained a decret from the bailies, against those defaulting tenants, with power to poind; and, no doubt, recovered the rents for which he pursued, although there is no further record on the subject at this time.

On 7th January, 1620, the following record occurs:— "Item: that it be remembered that the whole tenants in Seedhill be called and pursued for the maills and dewties of the lands in Seedhill, 1619 years." And on the 20th of the following month, another action is recorded as having been raised by the town treasurer, against the tenants in Seedhill. The record is like the former one in almost every respect, and the bailies granted a decret. As there is no later records of actions raised against the Seedhill tenants, they must thereafter have paid their annual rents or feu-duties without compulsion.

There was at one time a place of interment in the Seedhill lands, for on the 2nd April in this year, the following record is made:—"This, the laich house in the Seedhill, with an auld graveyaird attached thereto, was set for a year to John Greenlees, son natural of Thomas Greenlees in Blackland Mill, for four pounds (6s. 8d.) Entry to the yaird at once, and to the house at Whitsunday."

Again, on 24th January, 1622, "the said Bailies and Council ordain the Chappellainer's house in Seedhill to be rouped and sett." Similar resolutions are passed by the

Council in the next and several years following, and the records likewise frequently state the letting of the other lands and houses belonging to them there. On the 9th July, 1647, the Council sold the two new lands of houses in Seedhill for 700 Pounds scots, or £58 6s. 8d. stg., and the minute agreeing to this sale is as follows:—"The which day the said Bailies and Council have subscribed and delivered to John Park, son lawful of umwhile William Park in Seedhill, of the two new houses, yard, and orchard, in Seedhill, for the which he has paid to them the sum of seven hundred pounds money; and the said Councillors have ordained the Bailies to give sasine thereof to the said John Park, conform. Of the which sum there is one thousand marks (£55 11s. 1d. stg.) put in the common purse."

In those days there were no banks to lodge money in, and the Council, when they had any on hand, kept it in the charter chest. After this date the Council records are silent regarding the management and disposal of the Seedhill lands.

The question now rises—Did James Crawford and his wife possess the whole of the lands in Seedhill? The Seedhill lands given for the endowment of the altars of St. Mirren and Columba are described as "all and whole the Burgal tenements and Burgal lands of Seedhill, with the pertinents lying in the Burgh of Paisley, on the south side, near the mill and monastery of Paisley." And "also all and whole terra compestres de Seedhill," which means the out-field lands. And, in the description of the boundary of these lands, there is no reference made to any lands belonging to other proprietors there, within the Burgh; but they are stated to be bounded by "the lands of Whiteford on the east," which are partly without the Burgh, "and by the water of Cart on the south," and by "the Crossflat burn and toft of Seedhill on the west, and the wall of the Palace of Paisley on the north parts." In one of the charters, the description is, "the wall of the Palace of Paisley," and in another charter "the Place of Paisley." The Cross-

flat burn, now called Ladyburn, is part of the boundary between Seedhill and the Abbey parish at the present time; and the garden walls of the monastery extended to about the end of the Mill Road, which is near the commencement of the lands of Seedhill. The lands of Seedhill extend altogether to about 25 imperial acres; while, in these deeds, only 13 acres, 3 roods, or about 17 acres imperial, are referred to; but there were besides "houses, buildings, gardens, orchards of the same, and pertinents anciently inhabited by the chaplains," and also there were "terras compestres," or outfield lands. In the action raised by the Council in January, 1618, against their tenants and feuers there, the quantity of land is stated at 13 acres, 3 roods, but this does not include the meadow land—the outfield land of the other deeds—nor the orchards and gardens. There are, therefore, good grounds for concluding that the whole of the lands of Seedhill did belong to James Crawford and his wife, and were given by them to endow the altars of St. Mirren and Columba; and, consequently were afterwards bestowed by King James VI. for endowment of the Grammar School. The amount of feuduties drawn annually by the Town Council, from the lands of Seedhill, is about £10 12s. At the present time there are, besides, the casualties of superiority, which must be valuable.

According to the Foundation Charter by James Crawford and his wife, they reserved, during their lifetime, the power to appoint the chaplain to the altar of St. Mirren and Columba, and after their death the Town Council were to become the patrons. When the chapel became vacant in 1562, by the death of Mr. Robert Slater, the incumbent, the Town Council appointed Mr. John Urie, as his successor. The ceremony performed at his induction is interesting, and will be best understood by the following account of it, which is taken from the deed itself:—"Instrument of induction and sasine in the chapel of St. Mirren and Columba, and pertinents in favour of Mr. John Urie, dated 1562, 12th October." The instrument narrates the appearance of

William Stewart of Caversbank, one of the Bailies of the Burgh, the whole community and co-burgesses, undoubted patrons of the chapel and altar of St. Mirren and Columba the Confessors, situated in the Parish Church of Paisley, founded by James Crawford of Kilwinnet, and Elizabeth Calbraith, his wife; and the whole Council assembled within the Court-house, having under consideration the proper administration of the revenue of the chapel, etc., they Gave, Granted, and Conferred the said Chapel, etc., situated on the south side of the church, then vacant by the death of Mr. Robert Slater, last chaplain, and in the hands of the Bailies, etc., as patrons, with the whole Burgal lands, houses, buildings, annual rents, etc., of Seedhill and Wellmeadow thereto belonging, and with all other rights and pertinents of the said chapel, to Mr. John Urie, Presbyter, in life rent, according to the form and purpose of the foundation. The Bailies, Community, and others then went to the Parish Church of Paisley, and there, by delivery of the Cup, Book, and Ornaments of the said chapel and altar, invested and introduced Mr. Urie in and to the possession of the premises." Which being done, "they then proceeded to the burgal tenements of Seedhill, and there infest Mr. Urie therein in life rent. Witnesses—William Wallace of Ellerslie; Henry Houston of Crossflat; Robert Stewart, Thomas Wallace, William Stewart of Gallowhills, William Stewart of Woodside, Robert Park, and John Stewart of Bridge-end, co-burgesses of Paisley; and David Morton and Henry Isop, Officers (Sergeants) of the Burgh. Two Notaries, John Stewart and William Beg (or Ben) Instrument (written upon the same parchment with the above) dated 13th October, 1562, in favour of the said John Urie, in the lands of Wellmeadow, an appendage of the chapel in life rent." The instrument narrates the appearance of "John Stewart of Caversbank, one of the Bailies, and some of the co-burgesses of the Burgh, on the *terras campestras* of Wellmeadow. Which lands of Wellmeadow had been annexed by James Crawford of Kilwinnet, and Elizabeth

Calbraith his spouse, in and to the Chapel of St. Mirren and Columba the Confessors, situated on the south side of the Parish Church. And there infest Mr. Urie in life rent in those lands and pertinents. Witnesses—Robert Stewart, sen., Thomas Wallace, William Stewart of Woodside, John Stewart in Bridge-end, John Aiken, burgesses; and David Morton, Town Officer. Notary, John Erskine.”

We cannot state how long Mr. Urie continued to perform the duties of chaplain in this chapel. As will be afterwards explained, we believe that Mr. Robert Henderson was the first teacher in the Grammar School, but we do not know if he succeeded Mr. Urie as chaplain. We learn, however, from the Council Records of 10th February, 1604, as described hereafter, that Mr. Thomas Bell, the successor to Mr. Henderson as teacher in the Grammar School, was also “to read the prayers in the said Kirk daily.” It would appear that Mr. Bell was the last chaplain who was appointed by the Council to the chapel and altar of St. Mirren and Columba, as this subject is not again mentioned in the Council Records.

In addition to the Seedhill lands, James Crawford and his wife gave to the altars of St. Mirren and Columba “all and whole the lands of Wellmeadow and pertinents lying on the west part of the Burgh, upon the King’s high-way, on the south side thereof.” These lands of Wellmeadow, bounded, as already stated by this deed, by the King’s high-way on the north, and, we believe, by the lands of Broomlands on the west, by St. Mirren’s burn on the south, and by Lady Lane on the east, extend altogether to about seven acres; but the Council Records make no reference whatever to the management, selling, or feuing of the same. Still, they are valuable, and, of course, were also given by King James VI. to endow the Grammar School. The following is a description and holding of this land in the charter granted to James Crawford:—“All and sundry our lands of Wellmeadow, with their pertinents, lying at the west end of the Burgh of Paisley, within the regality of the same, and

Sheriffdom of Renfrew, between the common venel at the end of the said Burgh on the east, on the one part; and the lands of Robert White on the west, and other part; and Common of the said Burgh on the south part; and the Royal Way on the north part; containing five acres and three-quarters of an acre and twenty falls of land." "Having and holding the said outfield land of Wellmeadow with pertinents, by the said James Crawford, his heirs and assignees; of us, the Abbot and Convent and our successors, in fee heritable for ever."

II.—ALTAR OF ST. NINIAN.

We will now give the sums connected with the altar of St. Ninian, taking them as stated in the Council Records, in Scots money, and giving also the money in sterling. The same plan will be followed with the other altars. These payments are described in the Council Records as "the rental of all the Duties that pertains yearly to the whole altars within the Parish Kirk of Paisley."

All the lands following that pays to this altar, holds all of the Priests, viz.,—one acre land, Causeyside, was once a tenement of Walter Steward's, now pertains to Robert Algie, elder, pays yearly xvi ss, ...	£0 1 4
The tenement next thereto, but south, that pertains to Robert Algie, xv ss,	0 1 3
The tenement, but south that, next thereto, pertains to John Vaus, elder, ix ss,	0 0 9
Steven Cumming's tenement in Causeyside, vi ss, viij d,	0 0 6½
John Langwill's tenement there, next thereto, vij ss, ...	0 0 7
The slate house at the water side, and little yard thereof, now Thomas Inglis, xiiij ss, iiij d,	0 1 1½
The tenement in Moss row pertaining to umquhile John Vaus, xliij ss,	0 3 6
The tenement in Moss row was oncè John now umquhile James Baird's, smith, heirs xviiij ss,	0 1 6
The tenement of umquhile Walter Cochran there, yearly xiiij ss,	0 1 1
The tenement at Waterside, by George Semple, yearly viij ss,	0 0 8
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	<u>£0 12 4</u>

III.—SAINT MARY THE VIRGIN.

The next altar is that of St. Mary the Virgin, or as it is called in the Council Record list, "Our Lady Altar." Sir John Wan of Paisley mortified his property to the altar of Our Lady the blessed Virgin.

The sums payable on account of this altar are as follows:—

His property lying thereto one tenement of land lying on the south of the High Street, that once was heritable, umquhile Sir Robert Wan, he being Lady Priest, founded it, and gave it to our Lady Altar for ever, as an instrument in Mr. Walter Stewart's prothogall book bears, dated 8 August, 1511, now devided in three tenements, one occupied by umquhile Wm. Alexander's wife, the second by Elizabeth Burnhead, and the third by Thomas Peter. Alexander then to have the feu thereof for yearly payment of iij lb., vj ss, viij d,	£0 5 6½
In the Prior's croft lies to it of property one acre land, whereof alleged fued to Tha. White, 2 roods for x ss, and 2 roods to James Stewart for other x ss. Try all these fues, summa xx ss,	0 1 8
Robert Bowe's houses by mortification of annual yearly, vi ss, viij,	0 0 6½
John Stewart's kiln yearly, by mortification, as instrument bears in Mr. Walter Stewart's prothogall, 22 June, 1518, and one other by Sir John Henderson's instrument, 4 March, 1535, x ss, ij d,	0 0 10½
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	<u>£0 8 6½</u>

IV.—SAINT NICHOLAS.

In the Council Records, this is called St. James' and St. Nicholas' Altar; while in King James' VI. Foundation of the Grammar School, it is called St. Nicholas only.

His all the lands following, holding of the priest as their Superior, viz. :—

The house forenent the Cross on the south of the gate, now pertaining to Robert Montgomerie of Skelmorlie, pays yearly thereto xijj ss, iiij d,	£0 1 1½
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The house in the Burngate on the north east side thereof, that pertained to umquhile Henry Esop, now Steven Forgycaik, xx ss,	0 1 8
The house next that house that once was Thomas Henderson's, and now John Alexander's, cordiner, pays yearly, vi ss, viij,	0 0 6½
The tenement next thereto was once James Baird's, yearly xij ss, liij d, now to James Wilson, cordiner, and by Wm. Algie, elder, xij ss, iiij d,	0 1 1½
The yard called Blackhoill, occupied by umquhile William Stewart, Gallowhill, pays yearly xvj ss, ...	0 1 4
The yard called Nether Baillie, now pertaining to William Stewart of the mill, pays yearly x ss, ...	0 0 10
The tenement at Cart Water, and beside there, viz., John Martin for his house on the water brae, viij ss, Thomas Whiteford, little backyard there, yearly iiij ss.	0 0 8
The other little yard there, now pertaining to Robert Alexander, tanner, and to John White, merchant, betwixt them, iiij ss,	0 0 8
The yard in Causeyside pertaining to John Alexander, yearly xx ss,	0 1 8
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	<u>£0 9 7½</u>

The altar following this in the description is

V.—SAINT PETER.

His out of Caversbank yearly, called Yard heads, xij ss, now paid by the six possessors thereof, written before, specially for pittances, xij ss,	£0 1 0
The two tenements in Prior Croft yearly xij ss, iiij d, now occupied by Andrew Bishop of the Isles, and John Maxwell of Stanley, xij ss, iiij d,	0 1 1½
The Brediland, 3 acres, whereof now John Vaus, elder, 2 acres, and 1 acre, all three yearly v ss,	0 0 5
In the Prior Croft, 2 roods, iij ss,	0 0 3
All these were mortified by umquhile William Perrie, with consent of Abbot and Convent, as a charter thereof, bears date 20th October, 1520, and sasine passed thereon by Sir Constantine Stewart, notar 4 July, 1521.	
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	<u>£0 2 9½</u>

VI.—SAINT CATHERINE.

The chapel of St. Catherine was situated on the north part of the Convent, and was endowed 22nd April, 1506, by Henry Mouss, Vicar of Kilbarchan. The Town Council were the patrons; and the following deed, dated 22nd April, 1506, describes the induction of Thomas Scott, presbyter, who succeeded to this charge upon the death of Alexander Ainslie:—"Grant and induction of the chapel of St. Catherine, by William Perry and Stephen Vaus, Bailies, John Brown, Allan Stewart, and John Whyteford, Assessors to the said Bailies and the community, to Thomas Scott, presbyter, for his life. The chapel of St. Catherine, the Virgin, and Martyr in the Parish Church of Paisley (founded and gifted partly by Henry Mouss, Vicar of Kilbarchan), situated on the north part of the church, now vacant, and in the hands of the Granters by the death of Mr. Alexander Ainslie, with all and sundry Burgh lands, houses, buildings, and annual rents belonging thereto, and with all rights pertaining to the said chapel, for all the time of his life to the said Thomas Scott for the purposes for which it was founded, and into the peaceable possession to the said Thomas Scott of the house of St. Catherine, situated within the Burgh on the south side of the Bridge of the same. Sasine to be given by the delivery of the cup, book, ornaments, etc., of the altar of St. Catherine."

Thomas Scott, it will be observed, was, in addition to the emoluments belonging to this altar, also to get peaceable possession "of the house of St. Catherine, situated within the Burgh, on the south side of the bridge of the same."

His yearlie out of John Stewart's tenement of Bridgend
 that holds off the priest, xxxi ss, vi d, £0 2 7½
 And for the north half of that yard that once was Mr.
 John Stewart's, and now John Stewart's, Bridgend,
 that holds off the priest. One tenement of one
 rood land in Prior croft, that holds off the priest,
 now John Algie's in Sir Constantine Stewart's pro-
 thogall, dated 13 August, 1525, iij ss, iiij d, ... 0 0 3½

By the tenements of Thomas White and John Fyfe in Oakahawside, on the high gate on the north side by mortification, vi ss,	0 0 6
The tenement in Prior croft, alleged to pertain to Wm. Stewart, now possessed by Ths. Inglis, mortified by Mr. Walter Stewart's prothogall, 31 March, 1516, and mortified by John Whiteford as the Town Court books bear, 3 February, 1516, xij ss,	0 1 1
One tenement in Moss Row, mortified by Wm. Perrie as one instrument of Mr. Walter Stewart's, bears dated 18 February, 1498, and in the Town Court books of Paisley 14 March, 1513, and 3 July, 1556, viij ss,	0 0 8
The two rood land—Prior croft—was once and now (. . . .) by mortification, vi ss, viij d, ...	0 0 6½
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	£0 5 8½

VII.—SAINT ANNE'S ALTAR.

The Deanside yard in Glasgow pays yearly vi lib., xij ss, iij d,	£0 11 1½
Robert Stewart, younger, house in Paisley, now Walter Stewart, his son, by mortification, ix ss, iij d, ...	0 0 9½
This Deanside yard holds off the priest, with one acre land at the west port in Paisley, and one acre land in Quarrelland. The acre at the west port pays yearly xij ss, iij d,	0 1 1½
The one acre in Quarrelland feued John Fyfe, younger, viij ss,	0 0 8
The other acre feued James Stewart, younger, viij ss,	0 0 8
Thomas Inglis' lands in Hillhead by mortification yearly, v ss,	0 0 5
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	£0 14 9

VIII.—THE PITTANCES OF MONEY AND OBIT SILVER AND COMMONS, FORMERLY POSSESSED AND LIFTED BY THE MONKS OF THE MONASTERY OF PAISLEY.

In the Council Records, these are described as "the rental of the annuals, called pittances within the Burgh of Paisley, to be paid yearly at Whitsunday and Martinmas, of old given to the Prior and Convent of Paisley, called the common silver, pertaining to all the monks equally in common yearly."

IN CAUSEYSIDE.

The house yard and tenement in Causeyside, southmost of all except two, that was umquhile Sandy Ralston's, who sold it to umquhile Gilbert Peacock, and he sold it to umquhile Robert Sempil, pays yearly x ss,	£0 0 10
The tenement at the south side of the High st. that passes east to the mills in Causeyside, and on the east side of the High street passing to Espedair burn, that was once umquhile Watt Stewart's, and sold by him to Robert Algie, pays yearly viij ss,	0 0 8
The Leckes land in Causeyside paid of pittances in all—before it was divided in three—xi s, vi d; but now is divided in three, viz. :—	
Robert Algie, one-third, iij ss, x d,	0 0 3½
Patrick Gordon, one-third, iij ss, x d,	0 0 3½
John Jamieson, one-third, iij ss, x d,	0 0 3½
The corsehouse in Causeyside occupied by John Slater, heritor, ij ss,	0 0 2
The tenement and milldam in Causeyside, now Robert Caldwell's, iij ss, iij d,	0 1 1½

WATERSIDE.

The tenement at St. Mirren's burnfoot, now John Finlayson, iiij ss,	0 0 4
The tenement at the side of Cart, now Thos. Whiteford's, x ss,	0 0 10
The yard in Causeyside now pertaining to Robert Alexander, Candron and John White, merchant, that was once Wm. Stewart's, ij ss, viij d,	0 0 2½
The lands of the Orchard now pertaining to Robert Henryson, liij ss, iiij d,	0 4 5½
The tenement at Espedair burn foot pertaining to Robert Algie, x ss,	0 0 10

THE BURNGATE.

The tenement at St. Mirren's burn foot at the side of Cart pertaining to Robert Algie, xvi d,	0 0 1½
The next house to that there pertaining to William Alexander, viij d,	0 0 0½
The house next thereto was once umquhile James Baird's, and paid yearly vi s, vij d, which now is divided and coft from his heirs betwixt James Wilson, cordiner, and Wm. Algie, viz.,—by James Wilson, v ss, And by Wm. Algie thereof, xx d,	0 0 5 0 0 1½

One tenement at the burn port occupied by the wife and heirs of umquhile Steven Cumming, heritor, thereof, xiiij ss,	0 1 1
One tenement next thereto pertaining to Sandy Mure, xxi d,	0 0 1½
The next house thereto pertaining to Thomas Hart, xvij d,	0 0 1½
The house above that pertaining to Robert Gellies, xv d,	0 0 1½
The tenement pertaining to umquhile Thos. Henderson, now coft by John Alexander, cordiner, xiiij ss, iiij d,	0 1 1½
The tenement betwixt John Stewart's, Bridgend, and Steven Forgie, now pertaining to Thomas Inglis, xiiij ss, iiij d,	0 1 1½
The tenement at Bridgend, and the south-east half yard thereof, pertaining to John Stewart, viij ss, vi d,	0 0 8½
The north half yard thereof was once Mr. John Stewart's, now sold to John Stewart, Bridgend, vi ss, viij d, ...	0 0 6½
The tenement at Bridgend pertaining to Thomas Inglis, xxx ss,	0 2 6
The tenement pertaining to umquhile Wm. Stewart, Gallowhill, xi ss, ij d,	0 0 11½
The nuik house of old, called Une house, pertaining to the said umquhile Wm. Stewart, Gallowhill, viij ss,	0 0 8
The tenement at the nuik of the gate was once John Dowhill's, in anno 1541, and paid as the charter then bears, xxiiiij ss; now coft by others, and pertaining presently to John Alexander, cordiner, 13/4, ...	0 1 1½
The tenement next thereto was once umquhile Laird Alexander's, now pertaining to Wm. Urie, cordiner, viij ss,	0 0 8
The tenement by south the Cordiner's, pertaining to Robert Montgomery of Skelmorlie, xiiij ss, iiij d, ...	0 1 1½
The tenement betwixt it pertaining to Robert Urie, writer, xx ss,	0 1 8
The next tenement to that pertaining to David Henderson, xiiij ss, iiij d,	0 1 1½
The tenement next that pertaining to Wm. Stewart, x ss, viij d,	0 0 10½
The slate tenement betwixt the same slate house pertaining to the said Wm. Stewart, x ss, viij d, ...	0 0 10½
The tenement of old pertaining to umquhile Alex. Mure, now sold to Mungo Sempil, and John Hector, fisher,—paid of old xi s, but now by John Semple, v ss, vi d,	0 0 5½

And by the said John Hector, v ss, vi d, ...	0 0 5½
Our Lady house, occupied of old by our Lady Priest, and now by sundry tenants, viij ss,	0 0 8
The house on the north side of High street and burgh, sometime umquhile John Wilson, now his heirs of line, James Stewart, younger, iij s,	0 0 3
The house there betwixt that pertaining as said is to the said James Stewart, vi s,	0 0 6
The tenement next betwixt our Lady house pertaining to William Stewart, occupied by John White, fleasher, xxi d, <i>obit</i> ,	0 0 1½
(This also pays xx s of feu-duty, bought by the Town from James Stewart of Caversbank.)	
The tenement next thereto pertaining to John Wilson, elder, xxi d, <i>obit</i> ,	0 0 1½
The tenement that now pertaining to Robert Fork, ij ss,	0 0 2
The tenement now pertaining to Mr. Andrew Knox, Bishop of the Isles, that of old was umquhile Wm. Semple of third part, iij ss, iiij d,	0 0 3½
Umquhile Alex. Henderson's tenement now pertaining to the heirs of umquhile Thomas Baird, 2/3. Item, the tenement next thereto on the west, now belonging to John Brown (being sometime both one tenement), 3/3,—of pittances both,	0 0 3½
The tenement next thereto of old was once umquhile Gillies Purvis, and now occupied by the Laird of Stanely, iij s, iiij d,	0 0 3½
The rood of land in Priorscroft and barn thereon, occupied by Janet Alexander, Ladyhill, John Hutchison, heritor thereof, vi ss, viij d,	0 0 6½
The rood of land and barn yard next thereto, pertain- ing now to Thomas Fyfe, vi ss, viij d,	0 0 6½
The tenement in Oakshawside, 1 rood land, now pertaining to Robert Kirlie's heirs, x ss,	0 0 10
The next tenement betwixt that, 1 rood land, now pertaining to Cuthbert Robertson, v ss,	0 0 5
The tenement betwixt the next thereto John Fyfe, younger, 1 rood land, v ss,	0 0 5
The tenement next to the Tolbooth at the north end thereof, pertaining to John Ness, iij ss,	0 0 3
The tenement north thereto pertaining to John Hutchi- son, being ij ss,	0 0 2

The next tenement north this pertaining to umquhile John Ness, his heirs, ij ss,	0 0 3
The tenement in Moss Row, that umquhile was David Morton's, paid anno, 1568, 3/5, now occupied heritably by Thomas Brown (in the Gray Regiment, f 27) ij ss,	0 0 3
The tenement south that was once the Whiteford's, and now devided betwixt Robert Alexander and John White, merchant, vi ss,	0 0 6
A tenement in the Watergate next the water, now pertaining to Robert Semple, as heir to umquhile Ninian Semple, his father, ij ss,	0 0 2
The tenement betwixt that yard next to which one pertained to John Morton, now Robert Semple.	
The tenement in the Water gate was once Thomas Bowes, anno 1544, paid then yearly 18d., now devided Robert Alexander and John White, merchant.	
The tenement at the north west nuik of the Vennel passes up the School Wynd or barn yard, was sometime Sunderland's, now William Stewart's, ij s, ...	0 0 2
The tenement on the north east side of the Moss Row was once John Wilson, paid anno and now devided in two, viz—the one Ths. White, xv ij d,	0 0 1½
And the other betwixt the heirs of umquhile Robert Maxwell, xv ij d,	0 0 1½
The tenement on the west side of the gate nearest the port was once Wattie Stewart's, v ss,	0 0 5
Nicol's Croft, pertaining now to William Stewart, ij s vi d,	0 0 2½
The two barns on the head of Nicol's Croft, the last pertains to Mr. John Vaus, and now to Claud Hamilton, pays of feu duty, but bought by the town from James Stewart, of Caveresbank, xv ij d, ...	0 0 1½
The tenement pertaining to John Vaus, elder, in Moss Row, besides Thomas Brown's, v j ss,	0 0 6
The tenements in barn yard, in all paid yearly xvij s, now devided in 6 tenements, viz., Wm. Stewart's, the eastmost of them, ij ss,	0 0 3
The next tenement thereto was umquhile William Newman's, now (. . .) ij ss,	0 0 2
The tenement next thereto was umquhile John Smith's, now George Semple's, ij ss,	0 0 3
The tenement next thereto William Hutchison's, ij ss,	0 0 3

The tenement nearest that . . . Carswell's, iij ss,	0	0	3
The outmost tenement, that of now John Hector's, iij ss, 	0	0	3
The high houses and tenements now at the Cross per- taining to Sir James Semple of Belltrees, knight, was of old 2 tenements, whereof the high houses was called the Chamberlain's House, and paid yearly, and the other tenements where the hall is now, was once umquhile Martha Hamilton's, and paid yearly, of pittances, . . . yet therefore coft all them, viz., 25 May, anno 1548, by Robert Master Semple, jun., paying yearly vi lb xiiij s iiii d, for the high house only, and thereafter a new charter given to umquhile John Semple, of Belltrees, of the high house at the Cross foresaid, yearly, therefore, x merks, and paying for Martha Hamilton's house yearly, xii ss 14 Jany., 1555, they pay only now xi ss, 	0	3	4
Foregate nearest the Cross, vi ss v iiii,	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<hr/>		
	<u>£2 2 8$\frac{1}{2}$</u>		

IX.—CHAPEL OF ST. ROCK.

The chapel dedicated to St. Rock, or as he was sometimes called St. Roque or St. Rollock, had a small burial place attached to it, besides seven roods of land. The chapel and the lands were situated near the head of Castle Street, and west from that street. In 1828, when excavations were being made for the purpose of laying a water pipe from the canal to the distillery in Well Street, the workmen, at the corner of Castle Street, came upon a great number of human bones, and there is little doubt but this was the burying place attached to St. Rock's Chapel. We have not learned when this chapel was erected, or who established and endowed it, but it was dedicated to a French Saint of the fourteenth century. It belonged to the Paisley Monastery, and it and the lands formed a part of the endowment of the Grammar School by King James VI.

The first reference made to St. Rock's Chapel, or rather St. Rock's Kirk, as it is called in the Council Records, is on

the 8th May, 1595, and the minute is as follows :—“The which day appeared Adam Lochhead and John Stewart in Townhead, and became actit to with the said Adam, to pay to the Bailies, Council, and the Treasurer, for the last three years’ duety of Sanct Rock’s Kirk land, and paid by them nine pounds money (15s.) by equal portions at mid-summer next and Candlemas thereafter, and the said John Stewart to pay four pounds ten shillings, at the said two terms, by equal portions.” The kirk and kirkyard and lands from this time onward to 1612, continued to be let every year, and generally by public roup, at sums varying from four merks to six pounds scots yearly. In the record of the public roup on 18th April, 1605, the kirkyard is stated to be east from the kirk, thus making its position to be to the west of the head of Castle Street, where the human remains were turned up in 1828. The words of the Council Record are—“which day Sanct Rock’s Kirk and Kirk yard, east the same, was rouped within the Tolbooth.” That these lands were situated to the west of Castle Street, is further confirmed by another minute of Council of 27th March, 1655, where it is stated “that they have appointed the Gallowgreen, with St. Rollock’s Kirk yard and the seven roods of land adjacent thereto, with the three acres of land that they have taken from William Patison, cordiner, to be one afternoon’s pasturage and lieusure to the Town’s cows.” Gallowgreen has generally been described as lying to the west of Queen Street, consequently the lands of St. Rollock’s here represented as adjoining Gallowgreen, must be the ground lying between Castle Street and Queen Street.

Prior to 1658, the horse and cow markets were held at Greenhill, but in that year they were transferred to St. Rollock’s Kirk, as will be seen from the following minute of Council of 13th July, 1658 :—“Which day it is concluded that the horse and kye market that used to be holden on the Greenhill yearly at St. James’ Day, shall yearly in time coming be holden at St. Rollock’s Kirk land, and on the high way about the same, and this to be intimate the next

market day." However, the cattle market was not long held there, and appears to have been removed to St. James Street three years afterwards, when the Council bought some land there for that purpose. The minute of Council on this subject is as follows, and is of date 11th March, 1661:—"The which day the Bailies and Council have concluded to buy from the said William Greenlees that fauld of land at the Calsiend, called Gilmour's Fauld, for the enlarging of the community of the said Burgh, and for holding of St. James' Fair there, for horse and nolt; and having convened the said William before them, he condescends to sell the same to the Town; and they have agreed the price to be aughteen score ten merks (£20 11s. 1d.), and to book the said William therein free as heir to his father, to the effect that he may resign the same in the Town's hand *ad perpetuam remanentiam*. This is appointed to be perfected at the Beltan head Court next to come, and he has liberty to remove the fabric that lies on the same, with the stones that lies in the slap in the hinderend of the fauld." On the 2nd May afterwards, it is further recorded, "it is concluded by the Bailies and Council that James' Fair this year and in time coming shall be holden at the Causeyend, betwixt the lane, and on Gilmour's Fauld, and that the way there should be mended to that effect, and that the horse market, if need be, may come in to the Moss Row part." This market, therefore, has been held there down to the present time.

At the sett of the kirk in 1612, it appears to have been in a very ruinous state and falling into decay, for the Council then agreed to take it down, and the stones were taken to assist in building the hospital or almshouse at the west port, which we shall by and bye have occasion to describe. After the chapel was taken down, the grass at Sanct Rock's Kirkyard continued to be regularly sett for sums from 10s. to 30s. yearly. It would appear, however, that in 1646, there had been some houses erected there, for the tenant, at that time, complained that the grass was injured "by reason of the visitation and bigging of build-

ings thereupon." In the Council Records prior to 1620, this place is called "Sanct Rock's Kirk," but after that date, it is always called "Sanct Rollock's" Kirk.

On the 19th March, 1647, the Council sold this property by public roup, and the following is the minute on the subject:—"The which day the seven roods arable land or thereby, lying at St. Rollok's Kirkyard, was roup'd and sold in property to William Wallace, son lawful of umquhile John Wallace, Bailie of Paisley, to be holden by him of [blank] for 5s. 8d. money of fue maill, and the tiends thereof, assigned to him by the Bailies and Council for three hundred and twenty merks (£17 15s. 6d.), money, at Whitsunday next to be paid." Only three days after this, without any reason being given, the Council agreed to "rescind and recall the selling of the seven roods of land at St. Rollok's Kirkyard, and ordains two of the Council to go direct to William Wallace for signifying the same." After this, the ground continued to be let sometimes for pasturage, and at other times for tillage, down till 27th January, 1653, when it is roup'd and sett for the last time, in so far as the Council Records show, "to William Paterson, cordiner, for three years, payment twenty-five merks 5s. 8d. yearlie" (£1 8s. 3d.) After this no reference is made to the letting of "St. Rollock's Kirk land and Kirk yard." As already stated, the ground however appears to have been used as a market from 1658 to 1661.

These, then, were the grants made to the Bailies, Councillors, and Community of Paisley for the foundation of the Grammar School; and certainly it was richly endowed. But it is astonishing that the Town Council did not form them into a separate Trust, in order to show the amount of money they received on account of it, and how it was applied. All the more so that their management of the grant is directly in the face of that very stringent clause of the charter, which declares that, unless the Bailies and Council apply the grant for the purposes mentioned, "it shall be retracted, rescinded, quashed, annulled, and have no force or

effect." The conduct of the Town Council in this matter has been, we are grieved to state, most reprehensible ; and we cannot understand how it was that public opinion did not long ago compel them to separate in their books the valuable property belonging to the Grammar School from the other Corporation funds. Possibly, when the endowment was given, the lands yielded a very small revenue, and were of very little value, and the Town Council expended at the erection of the first Grammar School as much as they thought the endowment was worth. That may have been their view of the value of the endowment at its commencement and long afterwards, but nothing can exonerate them from the responsibility of not having established a separate Trust; showing what they did expend in connection with it, and how much they received. Land adjoining a town has always been increasing in value, and will continue to do so ; and if they had exercised the least forethought, they should have foreseen that the seventeen acres of land and the meadow in Seedhill ; the seven acres of land at Wellmeadow ; the ground at St. Rollock's Kirk and the casualties of superiority, would, as the town progressed, become more and more valuable, and be able not only to repay the Corporation what they had expended beyond what they had received, but to establish a valuable fund for the endowment of the Grammar School and the education of the youth of Paisley. Instead of doing so, they appear to have looked upon this endowment as so much ordinary Corporation property, which could be applied to any municipal purpose. No good end would be attained by attempting to show what is the present value of the endowment, and how much has been expended on the Grammar School from its commencement, even if there were complete materials for the purpose, which there are not, for two Acts of Parliament have been passed, one in 1843 and another in 1872, confirming, as we understand, all the previous management and deeds of the Town Council, and, therefore, whatever wrong has been done cannot now be rectified.

Los Abbas

de Jorhya Sancti georgii de Duden
 de tressore de chandrice et sic
 ante aplice deputati. Invenit
 requesta nobis pro parte honorandi
 curator eorum abbatem de hooda
 epm amon et pcedad admistrato
 et honoracione comitibus sui dicit
 Annu et pcedu redditis pro dotu
 monasterio de passeloto per dictos
 honore et relectandore sub rlaa
 de douanum consensu pariter et a
 Justia burgid de passeloto et to et
 et assignacione ac tunc et sic
 reddunt et dignamur. Que
 singulariter denonem ipsius et
 ipsius fundacionem pcedere solent
 Annu redditis Justia dictum bono
 comitum. Omnia q et singulari
 passelo hndem supplicacionem suq
 que hinc univ landam et app
 Ceterum voluimus pmo omode a
 distubuant parialiter pcedere
 exponatur et applicentur. In
 abbas suille et de pnter monachos
 et unam. curia q diffuctory

ia from

92

The following is the main part of a copy of the Licence to the Convent to hold the pittance silver, which had been assigned to it by Abbot G. Shaw, chargeable on lands in and about Paisley, dated 14th May, 1492, and which is included in the Grammar School Endowment :—“For the augmentation of the pittance and recreation of his Convent of Paisley, gave and granted to the said Convent for ever *trigenta scuta auri* of annual and perpetual rent for the foundation and support of a solemn anniversary, and of some other suffrages in the said Monastery of Paisley, to be made and celebrated by the said Convent and their successors according to the intention of the said Lord Abbot, in each year for ever, but always under the clauses, conditions, and modifications mentioned in letters made and executed between the Abbot and Convent, and said annual rents are assigned within the Burgh of Paisley and thereabout.” A fac-simile of this deed is also given.

The following is a translation of the Precept of Sasine by King James the VI. on the Charter founding the Grammar School :—

“Precept by James the VI. of Scotland directed to the Sheriff of Renfrew and his Bailies, and also to John Vauss and Thomas Inglis, Bailies of Paisley, and each of them as Bailies in that part.

“Because the King having in memory his duty concerning the service of God, and out of respect for police and good order among his subjects, and particularly within our Burgh of Paisley ; and because, above all things belonging to our office, we are bound to embrace the worship of God, by whose providence we are promoted to the government of this our Kingdom, and because it becomes us, by all honest means, to provide that schools and studies of literature should be erected, and the poor within our said burgh should be maintained, and that youth may be instructed and formed in morality, literature, and eloquence, not only that they may serve and be useful in the ministry of the Word of God,

E

but also that they may be serviceable and fit instruments for the utility and government of our said Burgh. Therefore, with the consent of the Earl of Morton, Regent, a Precept of Sasine is given, dated 3d January, 1576."

We likewise give a fac-simile of this deed.



Dilectis nris Johanni deus Johanne Jughis Catholici
ibne nris de Fauszra in hac parte etiam cum
meum penes observationem poliar et domi
ex officio nro tenemur ad amplectendum cultu
tate omnibus honestis modis providere ut fore
tine bone moribus et scientia huerarum et loz.
de habilia et necessaria sint instrumenta ad va.
sanguinis in Jacobi comitis de morum dñi de
immo ac libere disponimus. Dilectis nris Catholici
ingula altazaga capellorum terrarum et man.
re putantur pecuniam obitus ho obi. sicut ne
dñi altazagum dñorum thurru et columbe
in dñi. pñi altazagum dñe Katherine altara
e capelle pñm et adiacen duatu putantur
enari et pñm consueverunt. **INSIPIT**
capellam mansum supra script firmat p
reddone supra script in bñi capis omni
s annu amfamento antedñi voluans et conct
ma samel per dños hallmos aut eorum ali
bus futuris ac si particulares sime dñi
non obtinere locum distantia. Propt in
dñi Catholici consilibus et communitati
eum capellorum terrarum mansu supra scrip
taspecificat annu pñm. Secundum for
sue dilations. Et hoc nullo modo omitta.
Fauszra in hac parte communitate statum
24 dñi domini millesimo Quingentesimo.

Handwritten marginal notes in a cursive script, possibly a continuation of the document or a separate entry, located on the right side of the page.

CHAPTER II.

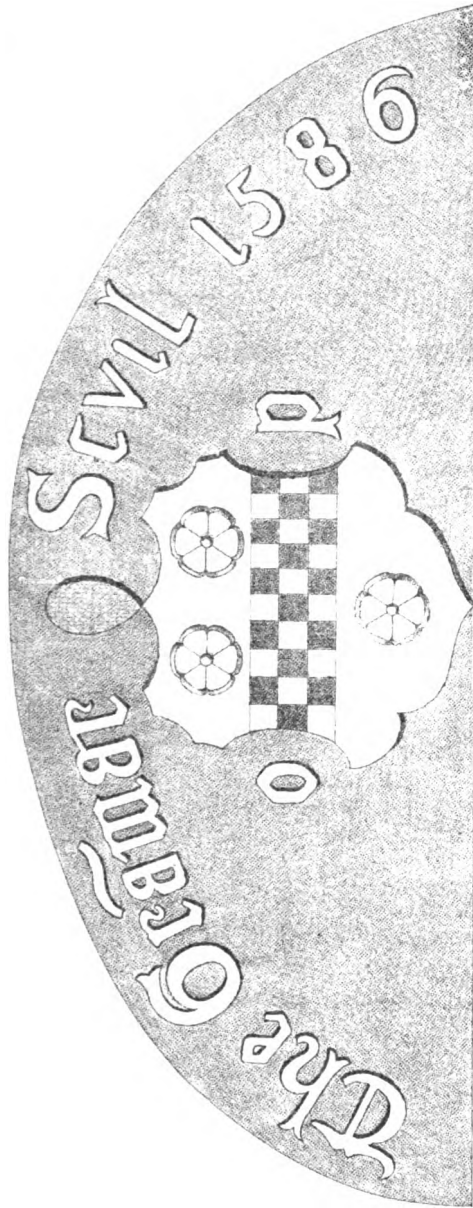
1576 to 1700.

THE Town Council, greatly to their credit, did not lose much time in erecting a building for the Grammar School, after receiving the endowment for that purpose. But, unfortunately, no particulars can now be obtained regarding the erection of the first Grammar School, the appointment of the first master, the fixing of the school wages, and other matters of detail, all of which would be as interesting to us now as they were weighty and important for the authorities of that time. The Council Records now extant, which are the main source of our information, date only from 10th September, 1594, but contain frequent references to Acts and Minutes prior to that date, as on 10th October, 1595, that "no burgess be made in time coming until a cautioner be found for the residence and armour, under the pain of forty pounds (£3 6s. 8d.), conform to the old acts thereanent." Again, on 8th July, 1596, regarding the leading of mill stones through the town, and the injury thereby done to the streets, reference is made to an old Act on the same subject. Also, on 5th March, 1596, anent the common lands, "that, wherefore, the time of the last division of the common lands thereof, which was in the month of March, in the year of God one thousand five hundred three score eighteen years." And, the minute of Council of 8th April, 1606, shows that the Head Court books, which were the usual minute books of the Town Council, commenced on 25th February, 1507, and that,

from that time, down to 10th September, 1594, there were six different volumes, all of which are now wanting. The minute is as follows :—“Thomas Ingles and Robert Algie appointed fiscals, and to have the production of the Head Court books thereof, the inventory whereof follows :—Constantine Stewart’s, Court Clerk, his book beginning 25th February, 1507, and ending 1548. The second beginning then, and ending 1561. The third book beginning then, and ending 1566. The fourth book beginning then, and ending 1569. The fifth ending 1588 ; and, the sixth book ending 1594.” Although these six volumes of the Council Records so minutely referred to, were then in the custody of the Council, they are now not to be found ; and we shall afterwards have occasion to refer to more of the Council Records being lost.

All we know is, that the school house was erected in 1586, ten years after the charter was granted, on the south side of the School Wynd, then a venel or passage leading to the Barnyard, where there was a Port, and to Oakshaw, on the site of the Chapel of St. Nicholas. We have had some hesitation in arriving at this conclusion regarding the site upon which it was built, in consequence of a different statement.* However, in 1448, when King James IV. granted a charter erecting Paisley a free Burgh in Barony, a list of the feuars was made out, which supplies much interesting and important information regarding the properties and buildings then in the town ; and, in that list, the first property on the south side of the “ passage to Oxschaw,” leading from the “ Moss Raw,” is described as “ St. Nicholas’ chappel.” Now, one of the altarages given by King James VI., to endow the Grammar School, was that of St. Nicholas ; and this, no doubt, was the chapel connected with

* In the Report by the Commissioners on the state of Middle Class Schools in Scotland in 1868, it is stated that the school was erected “ upon the site of the manse of the chaplain of St. Ninian’s Altar ;” but, after much investigation, we have been unable to find any document to justify such a statement.



FIRST GRAMMAR SCHOOL. MEMORIAL STONE.

it. What more likely then, since the Town Council had this chapel in their possession, and it being near the centre of the town, than that this was the site upon which the Grammar School was built?

The date of the erection is learned only from the inscription on the memorial-stone which was placed over the entrance to the school. This stone was placed in the new buildings erected in 1753, and when the school was removed from School Wynd to Church Hill in 1802, it was again placed over the entrance, at the suggestion and expense of some old scholars, as shall be afterwards explained. In 1864, when the Academy was erected, this stone was again removed from the old Grammar School, and placed over the principal entrance to the new building in Oakshaw Street. Its design and execution display some taste; and although it has been exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather for nearly 300 years, its figures and letters are still nearly as perfect as on the day they were formed. It is a valuable relic of old Paisley, and worthy of being prized. Its contractions, figures, and Paisley coat of arms, as shown by the accompanying illustration, are easily understood. The **Ⓞ** and **Ⓟ** on either side of the Town's Arms are the initial letters of the Latin words, *Opidum Pasleti*. The inscription is thus rendered—"The Gramar Scuil, 1586, of the Town of Paisley."

We afterwards learn from the Council Records that the building consisted of two class-rooms, one for the Grammar School, the other for a singing school, or, as it was at first called, a "Sang School," and that the master's house was adjoining. The roof was covered with thatch, as indeed were nearly all the houses in the town at that period. The erection of the Grammar School in this street no doubt caused it to be called the School Wynd as at present, or, as it was down to near the end of the last century, the Grammar School Wynd. This school occupied the site of the present No. 4 School Wynd, which was the second Grammar School, and is now used as a candle-work. We cannot give any

plan or elevation of the first Grammar School, but we give herewith an illustration of the second one, as it now stands, fronting School Wynd.

The first reference of any kind to be found in the Council Records regarding the Grammar School is to the teacher, and is on the 10th February, 1604, thus—"The which day the Bailies and Council ordain John Fyfe, elder, to pay to Mr. Rot. Hennersoune, School Master of the Burgh, the sum of ten merks * money [11s. 1½d.], in complete payment of his feall of all years and terms bygone preceding the date hereof, and part of the rest of the common good being in the said John Fyfe's hands the year he was Treasurer of the said Burgh." This was most likely the first teacher, and appointed in 1586, when the school was opened, for the statement, "in complete payment of his feall of all years and terms bygone," implies that Mr. Hennersoune (Henderson) had filled that situation for a considerable number of years.

At the same date the Council appointed a successor to Mr. Henderson, named Mr. Thomas Bell; and as this is the first record extant of the appointment of a Teacher to the Grammar School, and is very interesting, we give it in full. "10th February, 1604.—Compeared Mr. Thomas Bell, who declared to them that he was sent and desired by Mr. Andrew Knox, minister at Paisley, † and Thomas Inglis, burgess thereof, being in Edinburgh, to come to this Burgh to agree with them for teaching of the Grammar School thereof; and according thereto offered himself to such trial of his doctrine and abilities to teach the said school as the said Bailie and Council thought expedient. And for his trial the said Bailie and Council sent for Mr. Andrew Knox, who compeared before them; and, after consultation and enquirement had in the said matter, the said Bailie and

* When Scots money is stated, the amount in sterling will be given also.

† The Rev. Andrew Knox here referred to was the minister of the Abbey Church, and was translated from Lochwinnoch to this charge in 1585. In 1606 he was promoted to the Bishopric of the Isles.

Council referred the said trial of the said Mr. Thomas' abilities to teach the said Grammar School to the said Mr. Andrew and Presbytery of Paisley, or as many of them as they could appoint to that effect. Likewise, as the said Bailie and Council declared to the said Mr. Thomas that they would have him to be bound to teach the said Grammar School for the space of five years at the least, and to read the prayers in the said Kirk daily during the said space. And his yearly stipend to be one hundred merks [£5 11s. 1d.] money, to be paid as follows, viz., forty merks thereof by the Right Honble. James, Master of Paisley, his Chamberlain and Factors, and forty pounds by the Bailies and Council and their Treasurer for the time, at four times in the year, viz., Beltane, Lammas, Allhallows, and Candlemass. And likeways each burgess' son and indweller within the said Burgh being put to the school shall pay to the said Mr. Thomas xiijs. iiijd. [1s. 1½d.] at the terms foresaid in scholedge, and one contract to be made thereupon, the said Master Thomas being found qualified. To which the said Mr. Thomas agreed."

It will thus be observed that his annual salary, or "yearly stipend" was to be 100 merks, or £5 11s. 1d. stg.; that the school wages were to be 13s. 4d. quarterly, or 1s. 1½d. stg.; and, in addition to teaching in the Grammar School, he was "to read prayers in the kirk daily." The kirk here referred to was the chapel of Saint Mirren and Columba, now known as the "sounding aisle."

Mr. Bell, like many teachers in our country, seems to have looked on, and to have used his office merely as a stepping-stone to assist him in becoming a minister of the gospel; for, on the 14th June of the same year, he appeared before the Presbytery of Paisley as thus recorded in their minutes:—"The which day Mr. Thomas Bell, craving at the brethren that they would admit him upon the privy exercise, the brethren granted unto his suit affirmative, upon this condition, that the said Mr. Thomas would agree to subscribe the Act of the said Presbytery, of the date

26th April, 1604. To the which the said Mr. Thomas judicially agreed, testified by his subscription eiket thereto, and thereupon the brethren admitted him, and prescribed him an text in the Epistle to the Romans, 13 cap., 1 vs., to exercise 12th July, 1604." He underwent further trials at successive meetings, and was finally, on 5th Sept., 1605, licensed "to teach publicly in any kirk he shall be lawfully employed."

A curious circumstance took place between the Council and their Treasurer, on the 22nd July, 1608, regarding the payment of the Schoolmaster's salary; when the Treasurer was fined for using unbecoming language. The following is a copy of the minute, so far as it can be deciphered, but it is not very intelligible:—"The which day, in presence of the Bailies and persons of the Councillors, the said John Stewart, Treasurer, being reproved by the said Bailies for non-payment, to the Schoolmaster, of his stipend; the said John Stewart confessed, the devil, they be hanget, that he was Treasurer. For the which he is admonished and decerned by the said Bailies and Council in one unlaw of 40s." (3s. 4d.)

From the Council Records of 1610, we learn, that the roof of the School was thatched; for on the 11th Oct. of that year, the Council "ordained that R. Craig, Master of Works, cause theik the School."

This Robert Craig, Master of Works, was armed by the Council with great powers in compelling the inhabitants to assist him when he found it necessary. On 12th April the following curious minute, on this subject, is recorded, which shows the arbitrary power then exercised by the authorities. "Item—it is statute and ordained that all persons, burgesses and inhabitants of this Burgh, obey Robert Craig, Master of Works, he requiring them to help to lift timber or stones when necessity shall require for reparation of the Tolbooth and Westport, or other common work of this Burgh; and that no person disobey nor refuse him thereanent, under the pain of 40s. money, (3s. 4d.), *toties quoties*."

How long Mr. Thomas Bell held his important offices, we are not informed, but we know that he had ceased to fill them in February, 1618. The presumption, however, is that he would not long exercise them after being licensed as a preacher; and that the year 1606, at the farthest, terminated his connection with the School, and saw the installation of his successor, Mr. Robert Park. It is true that we find no further reference to either the Grammar School or its teacher, till February, 1618, but this must not surprise those who are familiar with the Paisley Council Records of that date. In February, 1618, Mr. Robert Park is described as "Schoolmaster of the Grammar School," and as having obtained, at the court of the burgh, held in the Tolbooth, a decret against a Patrick Greenlees for the rent of a house in the Seedhill. The house here referred to formerly belonged to Patrick Park, the father of Mr. Robert Park, for a new charter was granted to him on the death of his father, and he was booked in some land to which, for the same reason, he had become heir. It thus appears that Mr. Robert Park was a native of Paisley.

The first resolution or act passed by the Town Council to prohibit private schools in the Burgh was on 5th October, 1618, and was as follows:—"The Bailies and Council statute and ordains that there be no reading schools within the said Burgh except the Grammar School and Music School, neither male nor female. Until the bairnes be of eight years of age, none of them to be sent to the Sewing School, till they can read perfectly." Procedure of this kind was not confined to Paisley, for most of the Town Councils in the 16th and 17th centuries prohibited private schools in the towns under their jurisdiction, in order that children might attend the Grammar Schools under their charge. In Edinburgh the most extreme and harsh measures were adopted for that purpose. On 6th August, 1668, the Edinburgh Town Council ordained "that no person or persons, upon any pretence whatever, do or shall teach grammar within the said City or Liberties."

And to the end that this Act may find the more read obedience, it is hereby ordained that the Master of the Hig School, or any of his doctors authorised by him, have powe from the Magistrates to command any two or more, if nee be, of the Town Officers to apprehend and imprison sucl who by their contumacy and disobedience shall be found guilty of the breach hereof." Chalmers, in his life o Ruddiman, states that "in 1660 vulgar schoolmasters were discharged from teaching Latin. There was a similar prohibition in May, 1661," and that "in March, 1679, there was issued a proclamation prohibiting single persons from teaching private or public schools within the city or suburbs of Edinburgh. The prohibitions were repeated in 1693, when the doors of private schools were ordered to be closed; and again in 1694." The Peebles Town Council in 1658 ordained "that all male children shall attend the public schools, and all women who keep schools in the Burgh are prohibited from taking any male child, under pain of twenty shillings scots (1s. 8d.) for ilk male child they shall receive." In 1697 the Session and Heritors of Greenock and Cartsdyke decided that one school was quite sufficient for the combined parish, and solemnly forbade all private schools, as prejudicial to it. The Dumfries Town Council in 1767 prohibited a private teacher of writing, on the ground that his school was "to the prejudice and discouragement of the public established writing master and his successors in office." At Burntisland in 1620 the Council ordered "that no private school be allowed except those of women, who were permitted to teach only lasses and very young boys." At Ayr also, in 1666, the Council, on the appointment of a new schoolmaster, "resolved that all others are forbidden to teach except him and his doctor, and intimation is to be sent through the town by tuck of drum for entering of the youth in the school."

These extracts will serve to show what was then done all over Scotland for the putting down of schools under the charge of private teachers, and for the establishment of a

monopoly in favour of the public Grammar Schools. Indeed, when the master of a school was appointed, one of the conditions often was that no one else should be allowed to teach in the same town.

The Music or "Sang School," was, as already stated, part of the Grammar School, and was conducted by the Master's assistant, or doctor, as he was called. The first notice we have of it in the Council Records, is on 5th October, 1618:—"The Bailies and Council ordain and appoint the Master of the Music School to charge quarterly of every bairn vi s, viii d, schoolage," that is, 6½d. sterling.

Sang Schools, in connection with the Grammar Schools, were common throughout the country about this time. At Elgin, the Sang School was a part of the Grammar School as early as 1585. The Town Council of Dunfermline, in 1610, obtained from Queen Anne (of Denmark), wife of James VI, an endowment of two thousand pounds scots (£166 13s. 4d.) for the support of the schoolmaster of the Burgh, and a teacher of music, called the "Master of Sang." At Haddington, in 1677, a music master was appointed "for instructing all persons, men as well as children, to sing music and to play upon musical instruments. Salary, one hundred pounds scots (£8 6s. 8d.), and a house mail, besides perquisites." At Ayr, as early as 1536, a music teacher is noticed; and in 1583, the Town Council enjoin that he shall be able not only to teach singing, but to "play on the spinnet."

Mr. Robert Park, the schoolmaster, must have given great satisfaction to the community, for the Council, in order to testify their appreciation of his conduct, conferred upon him the honour of Burgess-ship. The minute recording this is dated 4th May, 1620,—“The which day Robert Park, schoolmaster of the Grammar School of the said Burgh, was created and made a burgess and freeman of the said Burgh, to use the freedom and liberty thereof in time coming, and gave his oath and fealty thereupon as use is.”

In May, 1623, the Music School appears to have been

given up; but the Records assign no reason. At that date the Council "granted to Mr. Robert Park, schoolmaster, Music School to be a dwelling-house to him for the year come,—he bigging a brace therein of clay on his expence." Very probably the schoolmaster's house was out of repair, for a similar circumstance occurs at a later date.

Mr. Robert Park ceased to be schoolmaster at the beginning of 1626; but the Council Records furnish no information regarding this, or who was his successor. He appears to have died near to the close of the year 1631, for a minute of that date records that John Park, eldest son and heir "umquhile" Robert Park, was booked in certain lands in Seedhill, and also in other lands "under the warrandment." From the minutes of the Presbytery of Paisley, however, we learn that Mr. Park's successor was Mr. William Hutchison. He was sent by the Council to be examined by the Presbytery as to his qualifications to be teacher. The Presbytery not only satisfied themselves that he was qualified, but appointed him to be their clerk. Their minute on this subject is dated 20th April, 1626, and is as follows:—"which day Mr. Robert Boyd of Trochrig* (having received commission of the Moderator anent brethren of the Presbytery to try whether or not Mr. William Hutchison was sufficient and able to teach the Grammar School of Paisley, and read in the Kirk) did, by his letter, inform the said brethren of the sufficiency of the said Mr. William Hutchison; therefore, they admitted him upon his solemn oath of diligence and fidelity in the said offices, as likewise according to the said oath admitted him Clerk of their Presbytery." The emoluments of Mr. Hutchison for acting as Presbytery Clerk were fixed by them at twenty pounds (£13 13s) yearly, and the following is a copy of their minute of the 21st Feby., 1628.—The which day the Moderato

* The Rev. Robert Boyd of Trochrig, here referred to, was minister of the Abbey Church, having been appointed to that charge on 1st July 1626.

remnant brethren of the Presbytery of Paisley, considering the great pains which their clerk and officer sustain for the several ministers within the said Presbytery, have ordained, as likewise they of their own accord have undertaken, to pay yearly to their said clerk amongst them, to be taken out of their church boxes, the sum of twenty pounds (33s. 4d.) money yearly, as likewise every one of said ministers to pay to the said church officer yearly the sum of twenty shillings money" (1s. 8d.)

After 1637 a long and serious blank occurs in the Council Records. The seventh volume ends in 1637, and the eighth begins at the end of 1645, thus showing a blank of more than eight years. The volumes are all marked on the back of the cover, as being consecutive; yet, it is evident, there is at least one awanting. The numbering of these volumes must, therefore, be of modern date. The first of the Records is marked as commencing in 1594, while we know from their contents, as already explained, that there were Records previous to that time, showing that, whoever numbered these volumes, did so just in so far as they were preserved. We learn from the minutes of 1651 that there were then ten volumes of the Council Records, besides the volume in use, which would make eleven volumes altogether. Now at the present time, the volume which embraces the period of 1651 is marked volume 9, which shows that two of the volumes have been lost since that time; and there is every reason to believe that they contained the transactions of the Council between 1637 and 1645. The minute which refers to these different volumes is dated 19th April, 1651. "The which day Robert Park, clerk, has returned ten of the old court books to the Bailies and Council, that formerly were given him to extract some Acts, the which books were put in the Council Kist." This shows that the Charter chest was not then under the control of the town-clerk. The chest now in use has three keys, which are all different; and, down to a recent date, the regulation by the Council was that the Provost, the Town-Clerk, and the Town-

Chamberlain were to be the custodiers of them, so that the chest could not be opened unless all these gentlemen were present. Such was really the regulation of the Council, but it was seldom adhered to, for all the keys were generally in the possession of the Town-Clerk. When the writer of this filled the situation of Town-Chamberlain, one of the keys was sometimes in his keeping, in order to make it more difficult for one of the Bailies, who was very inquisitive, to interfere with the contents of the chest. Before the close of the year 1645, the Council had under their notice the fact that one of their minute books, and other papers, were awanting, and they adopted energetic measures for their recovery from Mr. Hugh Fork, who had been formerly their clerk. Their resolution, dated 25th November, 1645, is as follows:—"Which day there being convened at the Cross, with the Bailies, James Alexander, merchant; Robert Alexander, notary; the two John Hamiltons; Alexander Henderson, John Wallace in the Snawdoune, and Hugh Blair, Councillors, they all in one voice ordain Mr. Hugh Fork, late clerk, to be ordered by one sergeant to produce and deliver to the Bailies and Council the Court Book, written by him in his time, with the scroll of the Common Land, and other scrolls in his hand, belonging to them, and that upon to-morrow at the ten hours, under pain of disobedience." This peremptory demand must have secured the return of the Minute Book and other papers, for, in 1651, as already explained, there were none awanting.

Mr. William Hutchison, school-master, resided at the Barnyard (which was the name of the place a little further up the School Wynd than the Grammar School), in a house belonging to the Town Council. This house is described as the "little house and yard in the Barnyard" at the annual rousing of the Town's property, and year after year, from 1626, it was taken by Mr. William Hutchison, schoolmaster. He must have died before 3d December, 1645; for at the rousing of the Town's property, at that date, "the little

house and yard, sometime possessed by umquhile Mr. William Hutchison, is roused and sett to John Baird, drummer, for one year to come from Whitsunday next for five pounds (5s). John Hamilton, in Smithhills, cautioner." Like his predecessor, Mr. Robert Park, he appears to have been highly esteemed by the Council, for on 1st May, 1628, it is stated—"The which day Mr. William Hutchison, schoolmaster of the said Burgh, is by the said Bailies, with consent of the Council, created, made burgess, and freeman of the said Burgh, to use the freedom and liberty thereof, as use is (who gave his oath of failty thereupon as use is) and that gratis. Thereupon the said Mr. William asked acts." Honours of this kind were not unfrequently bestowed upon the schoolmasters, and were regarded as a reward for good services performed, and as an encouragement for the future; or, as it is sometimes quaintly stated, for "good deeds done, and to be done" to the Burgh.

Mr. Wm. Hutchison, as already stated, must have died before 3rd Dec., 1645. The first notice regarding his successor, Mr. John Knox, is on 16th January, 1646, when "The Bailies and Council, by a plurality of voices, continued Mr. John Knox, Schoolmaster of the Grammar School, *ad primam culpam usque*." As this was not a unanimous appointment, evidently some of the Councillors were not satisfied; and this is confirmed by a resolution agreed to, six days afterwards, that "the two Bailies, and with them Robert Wallace, Robert Fork, Archd. Stewart, and John Hamilton of Blackhall, shall go and treat with the two ministers anent the settling of the matter controverted about Mr. John Knox, schoolmaster, and report their diligence to the Council." What the controverted matter was, whether, as the conference with the ministers would seem to imply, it had reference to the offices of precentor and session-clerk, which were generally held by the Master of the Grammar School, and at a later period by the Doctor, or whether the controversy was a pecuniary one, as seems to be implied by the minute of two days' later date, is not stated. The record on

that occasion runs thus:—"24 Jany., 1646.—Compeared Mr. John Knox, schoolmaster, and surrenders in the Bailies and Council's hands his charge and service he had in teaching of the Grammar School, willing them to provide another, except they augment his stipend. Notwithstanding thereof, and until they provide themselves of another schoolmaster, at the desire of the said Bailies and Council, he is content to serve only until Beltane next, and no farther; whereunto both the Bailies and Council and he condescends."

Before appointing a successor, the Council very generally took the advice of the ministers in the Abbey Church regarding the master's fitness for the situation, and also got them to visit the school, as will be seen at next appointment, and by the following minute. On 15th October, 1646, the Council "appointed the two Bailies and two of the Council they shall choose, shall go at the first convenience they can have, and acquaint the two ministers anent the school." The business with the ministers is not stated; but in the same month of the following year, the Council appointed the school to be visited each month by the Bailies and Council, with the assistance of the ministers.

The teacher who succeeded Mr. John Knox was Mr. John Will, "Student in Glasgow." The appointment is of date 11th April, 1646, and is thus recorded—"They appoint that one call shall be given to Mr. John Will, Student in Glasgow, to be schoolmaster in Paisley, and that the said call be drawn up and read before the Session on Tuesday next." In this case the Session as well as the Presbytery were consulted, for on the 21st of the next month the following appears in the Presbytery Records:—"The which day Mr John Will, schoolmaster, called by the Kirk Session and Town Council of Paisley to be schoolmaster at Paisley, is produced before the Presbytery to be approven by them; the Presbytery approves him in respect of his known qualifications."

The first notice of a Doctor in the Grammar School is of date 22d June, 1646. The reference is certainly far from

creditable to him, as it is the record of a severe reproof he received from the Council for striking the children ; but it brings before us some particulars of the discipline of the time, which was harsh in the extreme. In Grammar Schools in Scotland, both for long before and after this time, the assistant or second master was called "Doctor," and his duties were to take the charge of the scholars in the initiatory classes. As we shall afterwards have occasion to show, the Doctor of the Paisley Grammar School was sometimes appointed by the Town Council, and had a fixed salary and a proportion of the school fees ; at other times he was chosen by the schoolmaster, who paid him either a stated salary or a certain amount of the school wages. His duties were to superintend the initiatory English and writing and arithmetic classes, while the schoolmaster had charge of the higher branches. In the Burgh School of Kirkcaldy, as far back as 1582, we read of a very curious arrangement made for the payment of the Doctor. In that year a contract was made between the Council and the Minister that he should teach the Grammar School as principal, with a Doctor under him, for whom he should be responsible. The Minister was to be paid at the beginning of the year by the scholars, and the Doctor was to "have his meat about in the town, to wit, off every bairn one day's meat." The name of the Doctor in the Grammar School of Paisley at this date was Robert Lawson, but the time of his appointment is not given. The resolution with regard to him, already referred to, is as follows :—"It is appointed that two of the Council shall go and discharge Robert Lawson absolutely that he strike nane of the scholars within the School of Paisley hereafter, and that he shall take no such authority on him ; and if he do in the future contrary, the first bairn he strikes, it is concluded that he should be removed from the school." In this charge against the teacher for striking the scholars there are no particulars given, and the Bailies did not afterwards make any report to the Council on the subject. At that period, and even for long afterwards, the discipline in the schools in

Scotland was not only excessively severe, but sometimes cruel. In the Grammar School of Peebles "the town officers in their uniforms were occasionally employed by one of the schoolmasters to assist him in holding down obstreperous pupils, when they were laid across a table to be punished with lashes on the bare back. It was our misfortune to see such exhibitions of school discipline, and not the least strange thing about them was that they evoked remark neither from the Magistrates nor the public, so different were people's feelings little more than half a century ago from what they are at present. At this period school education in other places as well as Peebles was conducted on principles of vengeance and terror."*

It is very likely that Mr. Robert Lawson, who was prohibited from striking the bairns, did not desist from that practice, and was ultimately dismissed; for on the 21st October, 1647, a successor was appointed, named John Tannahill. As the minute of his appointment illustrates in a striking manner the arbitrary power possessed by Town Councils regarding the suppression of private schools, we give it in full,—“The Council conclude and find it expedient to have a doctor for the school. That the doctor offered is named John Tannahill (if the minister find him qualified for the place), shall have as doctor, for the half year to come, ten merks money (11s. 1d.); and for his farther encouragement, they conclude that all men children shall go to the Grammar School, and ordains all women schools to be discharged receiving of men children, under the pain of censure; and ordains likewise that no women shall keep a school from All-Hallowday next, but such as upon their petitions shall be allowed by the Council; and interim appoints Mr. John Knox his house for the said doctor until Whitsunday next, when at that time he shall have the Music School.”

For about two years before the end of 1647, the pestilence

* Chambers's Peebleshire, p. 726.

raged in Glasgow, and extreme measures were adopted for its suppression. In October, 1647, a deputation, headed by the Provost of the City, visited Paisley, and made application to the Council to accommodate the students attending the College. At a meeting of Council held on the 7th of that month, it is recorded—"Which day anent the proposition proposed by George Porterfield, [Provost of Glasgow, the Deacon Convener, and Mr. John Spreul, clerk, to have the college accommodation in Paisley (if the plague should continue in Glasgow). The Council answered affirmative. They advertising the town thereof, ten days before their coming; and appoints the Bailie, and any he pleases to take with him, to signify their answer to the said Provost, Dean of Guild, and Clerk; Robert Fork, elder." Shortly after this the plague greatly abated, and the college did not require to be removed to Paisley. It is not stated where the Council intended to accommodate the college students.

Mr. Will must have ceased to be schoolmaster sometime about the beginning of 1648, but the Council Records do not supply any information on the subject; they only show that the Council were then taking steps to secure a successor, as recorded in the minutes of 10th January, 1648, thus—"It is concluded (Mr. Alex. Dunlop* being now present) that the said Mr. Alexander, and Robert Alexander, bailie, shall write to Douglas to Mr. Alexander Park, now pedagogue to the Marquis of Douglas, to see if he will come here and undertake to be schoolmaster for five or six years." The Council appear to have succeeded in securing his services, for on 14th February thereafter, the following is recorded:—"Which day the Bailies and Council have agreed with Mr. Alex. Park, now in service with the Marquis of Douglas, to be their school-master, and learn their Grammar School for the space of four years from Whitsunday next, which

* The Rev. Alex. Dunlop, who was then minister of the Second Charge in the Abbey Church, and promoted to the First Charge on 28th December, 1653.

shall be his entry (the fifth year being referred in the
Mr. Alexander his will); and the said Mr. Alexander
have the ordinary feall, which is two hundred me
(£11 2s. 2½d.) from the Town, with the benefit of the scho
Thereunto the said Mr. Alexander has condescended
condescends."

It was at this period that Mr. William Mure, the secc
eldest son of Mure of Caldwell, attended the Paisl
Grammar School,* and the master must have been consider
a good teacher and the school altogether as well conducted
any similar institution, when it was preferred to the Hi
School of Glasgow. The first entry made is on 2d Febr
ary, 1648, and includes the school wage and the Candel
mas offering that would then be payable; but we give
the payments made on Mr. William Mure's account wh
attending the Grammar School, as some of them determin
the rate of school wages at that time, and are, therefor
interesting.

	1648.	Scots.	Sterling.
Item to the schoolmaster and doctor at Paisley, at direction of Mr. Alexander Dunlop† for Wm. Mure, his Candlemas wages and offering, 1648,	£11 4 2		£0 18 8
Item at the time to Wm. Mure to buy books,	6 13 4		0 11 1
Item given thereafter to buy books, ...	3 0 0		0 5 0
,, 1 March, to Wm. to keep his purse,...	1 10 0		0 2 6
,, 3 May, 1648, to John Vaus in Paisley for slates that he bought for the Place of Caldwell,	92 0 0		7 13 4
,, that time for a bonnet to Wm. Mure,	1 10 0		0 2 6
Item to schoolmaster and doctor in Paisley for Wm. Mure, his offering and Candel- mas wage, 1649, at direction of Mr. Alex. Dunlop,	11 12 0		0 19 4

* *Caldwell Papers*, Part first, p. 100.

† The Mr. Alex. Dunlop here referred to, and who appears to have had
some charge of William Mure, is the minister in the Abbey Church already
mentioned.

Item in April, 1649, paid to the schoolmaster and doctor in Paisley for Wm. Mure, his quarter wage from Candlemas, 1649, till May, 1649,	3	0	0	0	5	0
Item paid John Spreul's wife in Paisley for Wm. Mure, his boarding from the first Oct., 1648, till 9 Feby., 1649, ...	45	6	0	3	15	6
Item Dec., 1649, to Hugh Blair in Paisley for cloath and furnishing to the Laird and his brother Wm. for making of clothes to them,	100	0	0	8	6	8
Item to John Vaus' wife in Paisley for Wm. Mure, his boarding from 9 Feby., 1649, till 9 Feby., 1650,	186	0	0	15	10	0
Item to the schoolmaster and doctor in Paisley for William Mure, his Candlemas offering, at direction of Glanderston, at Candlemas, 1650,	8	16	0	0	14	8

Some time after 9th February, 1650, Mr. William Mure left the Grammar School, having been a pupil there for at least two years. The date of his leaving is established from the fact that, in the summer of this year, an item is entered as being paid to the schoolmaster in Glasgow. In the High School of Glasgow he remained only twelve months, and in the following year (1651) he entered the College. In this year there is the following entry:—“Item that day to Wm. Todd to buy one pair of shoin to Wm. Mure* in Paisley, two pounds Scots,” or 3s. 4d. stg.

* The elder brother of William Mure died, and he succeeded to the Caldwell estates. He joined the Covenanters, and on 28th November, 1666, along with a “few other West-country gentlemen of Presbyterian principles, irritated by the persecution to which they and their dependants were exposed in the exercise of their religion, held a meeting at a place called Chitterfleet or Shutterflat, in the parish of Beith. Here, after some deliberation, they formed themselves into a squadron of cavalry, chiefly composed of the Caldwell tenantry, and set out, under the command of the laird, to join the Covenanters, who had risen in some strength in the southern counties, and were marching upon Edinburgh. But as they approached the City, finding themselves intercepted by the King's troops, and hearing of the defeat of the Whig army at Pentland, they

It will be seen from the entry of these payments that the Candlemas offering to the Schoolmaster and Doctor in 1650 was eight pounds sixteen shillings scots, which is 14s. 8d. stg. The quarter's school wages to the Schoolmaster and Doctor from Candlemas, 1649, till May or Whitsunday following was three pounds scots, or 5s. stg. It was with "John Spreul's wife" that he first lodged in Paisley, from 1st October, 1648, till 9th February, 1649, a period of eighteen weeks and two days, and as he paid her forty-five pounds six shillings scots, or £3 15s. 6d. stg. the payment was at the rate of about 3s. 11d. weekly. He next lodged with "John Vaus' wife" (whose husband was no doubt the John Vaus from whom the slates were bought "for the Place at Caldwell" on 3d May, 1648) for precisely one year, for which he paid one hundred and eighty-six pounds scots, or £15 10s. stg., and his boarding with her was thus at the rate of 6s. weekly.

It is worthy of being observed that at this time some of the inhabitants of Paisley possessed considerable wealth, and that one of them had money lent to Mure of Caldwell. In these *Papers* (page 129, Part first), we find the following entry:—"Item—at Whitsunday, 1652, paid to Robert Alexander in Paisley what was borrowed from him at Whitsunday, 1650, £666 13s. 4d.," or £55 11s. 1½d. stg., a considerable sum in those days.

On the 21st February, 1648, the Council "appointed that this day at two hours afternoon, the two ministers, or any one of them, with the Bailie, Mr. Hugh Fork, and Robert Park, shall go and visit the school." This shows that the system of visitation, established in 1646, was being kept up, and that the zeal of the Council for the efficiency of the

dispersed. Caldwell was attainted, and fled, first to Ireland, and thence to Holland, where he died of grief, as was believed by his friends, for the calamities of his country, on the 9th of February, 1670. His estates were forfeited, and bestowed on the celebrated General Thomas Dalzell of Binna, by whom or his heirs they were possessed until their restoration to the family by special Act of Parliament in 1690."—*Caldwell Papers*, Part first, page 19.

school had, in the interval, suffered no diminution. In the interests of the Grammar School, too, they followed up their resolution on the keeping of private schools by female teachers already quoted, by another one on the same subject, of date 14th February, 1648, wherein "It is ordained that it be intimated by tuck of drum, that no women keep school within the Town, except they be allowed by the Council, upon their petition, and that none of them receive men children."

Toward the end of 1648 the Council appointed several other visits to be made to the Grammar School by the Ministers and the Bailies, and some of the Councillors; and on 25th December, they agreed that "the school shall be visited and the ability of John Tannahill tried; and if he be not found able to be doctor and teach a music school, that another be provided for." No report is made as to his qualifications, but no doubt they thought them to be deficient, and parted with him, for, on 5th March, 1649, "upon good consideration, it is concluded by the Bailies and Council that Robert Young, schoolmaster at Kilbirnie, shall be written to, to come to Paisley, and see if they and he can agree for his being a schoolmaster here." This conference must have taken place, for on the 26th of the same month they passed the following resolution:—"The Bailies and Council have concluded that Robert Young, who has agreed with the Session and them to be doctor in the Grammar School and precentor in the kirk for one year from Whitsunday next, and have, for the Town's part of his wages, the sum of twenty merks money (£1 2s. 2½d.), with a dwelling house in barnyard, attoure the scholars' wages."

Notwithstanding the efforts of the Council, there must have been considerable dissatisfaction in town about this time regarding the teaching in the Grammar School, probably from the inefficiency of the doctor. Mr. Alex. Park, the master of the school, appears at any rate to have been subjected to competition by other teachers opening schools, and the Council, as we have seen, had issued two inhibi-

tions against them in his favour. These, however, do not seem to have had the result desired, for on his complaint, the Council again, on 10th April, 1651, "appointed that Matthew Lochhead, and all other teachers of men children, shall be discharged, that men children may only repair to the Grammar School."

In February, 1652, the term of Mr. Park's four years' contract with the Council expired, and he agreed with them to continue for another year, with this important alteration, that he was to be "without any under master." Consequently, the services of Robert Young, who was appointed only two years previously, must have been dispensed with. But he still taught in the town under the Town Council, for, on 26th April, 1652, they "condescended that Robert Young, now Doctor of the Grammar School, shall have the liberty of teaching of a Scots School both of men and women children for one year to come from Beltane next, who is to have of the common good then of twelve pounds" (20s.) This Scots School may just have been the department in the Grammar School usually occupied by the Doctor there, and not a school in any separate place. It is quite possible that it may have been held at a time of the day different from the Grammar School. After the expiry of the one year's agreement, Mr. Park continued till 24th September, 1653, when he was charged (it is not stated by whom) with "neglect of duty in the school, whereby the school is wholly decayed; and being enjoined to find caution for his faithful duty and attendance in time coming, he for answer gave the Council to provide themselves with another school-master, and declared he would not keep the school longer nor the first Christmas." Little time was thus left to look out for a suitable successor; but they must have exerted themselves to find one, for, on 6th October, Mr. Thomas Fulton was engaged for four years to teach the Grammar School: the salary to be two hundred merks yearly (£11 2s. 2d.), and to give him therewith the Sang School for his chambers besides, and the benefit he

may receive from the scholars." For some unexplained reason, Mr. Fulton did not enter on his situation, and on the 4th November following "the Bailies and Council appointed Wm. Crinks, servant for the present to Sir William Mure of Rowallan, knight, and have considered and agreed in the manner, viz., that at Christmas next, the said Mr. William Crinks should enter to the Grammar School of Paisley, and teach the said school until Christmas, 1654; and shall use all his best and faithful endeavours to train up the youth thereuntil, both in literature and knowledge of God; for the which the said Bailies and Council are not only to allow, and does allow, to him what benefit he may have by the school, but also they are to pay to him the sum of two hundred merks money at Whitsunday and Martinmas proportionally, beginning at Whitsunday next; and is to have the wonted Music School for his chamber or at his disposal, enduring that space, unto the which premises the said parties bind and oblige themselves, the one party to the other." The terms of the agreement are very full and precise, but neither master nor doctor remained long in the Grammar School at that period of its history. The cause of the frequent changes that were made is not stated in the Records; but, certainly, they must have been injurious to the school. As a new master had now been settled, the Council appear to have resolved to restore the doctorship; for, on 8th May, 1654, they "concluded with Walter Buchanan that he shall be Doctor in the school, under the master, to learn the Scots children for one quarter of an year to come from Beltane last, for the which there is to be paid to him by the Council twenty pounds money (£1 13s. 4d.); wherein is to be counted up all school wages that he gets, which shall be iij s iij d (3½d.) money, from every bairn, and the money of baptisms for booking of children, to be also counted thereuntil, and he is also to take up the chalmer." It will thus be seen that the fee for the teaching of English at that time was only 3½d. a quarter. It is very probable, from the terms of this agree-

ment, that Mr. Walter Buchanan acted as session clerk and precentor in the church, and that he taught music.

Short as was Mr. Crinks' term of agreement, he hardly completed it; for, on the 12th October, 1654, we find his successor appointed, in a Mr. Alexander Aitchison, the schoolmaster at Lanark. The terms and conditions of his appointment were much the same as those made with his predecessor:—"This day the Bailies and Council of Paisley have accepted of the concession of Alexander Aitchison, now schoolmaster at Lanark, to be their schoolmaster for one year to come from Martinmas next; he performing what he has undertaken in his letter written to them, for the which his pains and faithful diligence to be done as he has promised, the Bailies and Council oblige them and their successors in office, that the said Alex. shall have paid to him two hundred merks money (£11 2s. 2d.) at Whitsunday next and Martinmas thereafter proportionally, with a house to dwell in, the benefit of the school wages, and the benefit of baptisms, being precentor in the church: and does authorise the clerk to write to the said Alex. that they do not intend to change—he in the time aforesaid being found qualified." By this appointment Mr. Aitchison was to be master of the Grammar School and also session clerk and precentor in the Abbey Church, which latter offices were in the meanwhile held by the doctor, Walter Buchanan. A few months later, when Walter Buchanan had ceased to be doctor, Mr. Alexander Aitchison was allowed to elect one for himself. The minute authorising this arrangement is dated 19th February, 1655—"The which day the Bailies and Council have concluded to tolerate Alexander Aitchison to have a doctor, and is content that both the Latin and Scots scholars shall pay to the said doctor iij s iij d quarterly," or 3½d. stg.

The Presbytery of Paisley took a hearty interest in the education of the town at this time, and laudably assisted young men to prosecute their studies at the College of Glasgow, as the following extract from their minutes will show:

—On 20th January, 1658, “The Presbytery doth condescend that they give some charitable supply for maintaining Alexander Aitchison and —— Carruthers, two poor boys, now students of philosophy in the College of Glasgow.” On 15th December, in the same year, the Presbytery “appointed that the supply formerly appointed to be given to Alex. Aitchison and —— Carruthers, students of philosophy in the College of Glasgow, be carefully brought in to them.” The members of Presbytery appear to have paid the money directly from their means, for they resolved on 11th January, 1660, as follows:—“It is condescended that each minister within the Presbytery shall give [blank] for each chaldar of victuals of their stipend, for supplying of David Maxwell, recommended unto the Presbytery by the Synod; of Alex. Aitchison, student of philosophy in the College of Glasgow, and of Peter Reid, a poor boy in the Grammar School.”

Everything appears to have gone on quietly with the Council and Mr. Aitchison, down till the 8th March, 1660, about six years after his appointment, when an ominous resolution was passed by the Council, for it generally preceded a dismissal of the teacher and the selection of a new one. On that day the record states: “The Grammar School is appointed to be visited within ten days, and a diet thereanent to be appointed with the two ministers.” The two ministers in the Abbey Church then were—the Rev. Alex. Dunlop, of the first charge, and the Rev. James Stirling* of the second charge. From what took place a few months afterwards, the Bailies and Council, and the two Ministers at their visit to the school must have found matters in a very unsatisfactory condition, for, on the 9th August, 1660, Mr. Aitchison was called before the Council. “This day Alex. Aitchison, schoolmaster, being convened before the Council, upon several complaints made against him by certain of the Town’s people and others, for his inability to teach the Grammar School, or his not right

* Author of the first part of “Naphtali, or the Wrestlings of the Church of Scotland.”

government thereof, or at least, partly in both, whereby the school is greatly decayed and the children not instructed sufficiently as might be; and finding in him no satisfactory excuse, but only anent his want of a doctor, have, therefore, declared the school vacant at Whitsunday next for another schoolmaster, and intimated to him to provide against that time for himself." Mr. Aitchison's troubles, however, were not confined to the loss of his situation; for he was also in pecuniary difficulties, and in October following William Henderson, flesher, arrested one hundred merks in the hands of the Town Council. At the beginning of the following year, however, they apparently sympathised with Mr. Aitchison in his difficulties, and passed the following resolution:—"This day the Bailies and Council of their free gratuity have condescended and concluded to give to Alexander Aitchison, late school master, the sum of one hundred merks money to help to pay his debt, including thereintil the six pounds money that he has already got; and to the effect that the treasurer may the more freely pay him, it is declared that the same shall be unarrestable by debtors." Although Mr. Aitchison was to cease to be teacher by the orders of the Council, in 1661, no successor was appointed till 3d November, 1662, from which it may be inferred that as there was then no doctor in the school, the Council made an arrangement with Mr. Aitchison to continue till a successor was appointed, in order to prevent the school from being shut up.

In this year, 1661, a very important arrangement was made for the preservation of order in the town, and the safety of the inhabitants, by the appointment of a night watch or town-guard, to be on duty from ten P.M. till six A.M. It consisted of thirteen of the inhabitants taken nightly in turn; one of them acting as captain. Whoever failed to attend, having been duly warned, had to pay 1s. 8d. to the guard of that night. The record on the subject is dated 7th January, and runs thus:—"It is concluded that there shall be one nightly watch hereafter in the town, dur-

ing the Bailies' and Council's pleasure, consisting of thirteen persons, twelve to be on the guard, and one to command; that their entry shall be nightly at the ringing of the ten hours bell; they are to continue on the guard till six hours in the morning, nightly; the said guard is to send two or three of their number nightly once or twice through the Calsiesyde.* The officers are to warn ilk threttein persons (beginning in the Smiddiehills) by vicissitude and turns about through the town, and ilk person who fails to come on the watch, being lawfully warned, is to pay to the guard of that night xx s (1s 8d.) to be exacted and disposed upon by themselves."

This practice continued, with some partial interruptions, till the Police Act was passed in 1806; but, however the duty may have been observed at first, latterly it became no unusual thing to send substitutes who were quite inefficient. Mr. William Carlile† states that instead of attending in the guard-house and perambulating the streets, "the guards themselves are sometimes found to be the most noisy of any who are on the streets," and frequently "houses and shops have been broken into at no great distance, without the perpetrators being observed or restrained by the guard, who were probably enjoying themselves around a good fire, with shut doors." He mentions also that at this time the rotation of attendance required every inhabitant to be on duty about four times in a year.

On 3d November, 1662, the Council "agreed with Mr. Alex. Park, and he with them, to be their schoolmaster in time coming, aye, and until he either be called away or not permitted to stay by some having authority; during which time he is to have a doctor, and the ordinary stipend, with the school wages, use and wont; and he is to have one hundred merks (£5 11s. 1d.) for the first half year, whether or not he shall have liberty to stay the whole time, or more or less

* At this time Causeyside was a separate village.

† In Scots Magazine of July, 1806.

part thereof." Mr. Park resided at Kilwinning, and apparently made some difficulties about entering upon his duties at the time appointed; for in a minute of the 25th of the same month it is recorded that "This day John Paterson is appointed to ride to Kilwinning to Alexander Park, and to deal with him to come and enter to the School of Paisley, conform to his undertaking, in respect that he has sent his excuse that he cannot come through sickness in his head." Although no report was afterwards made by John Paterson of the result of his ride to Kilwinning, yet Mr. Park came to Paisley, and entered into his situation as schoolmaster. From this time down to 9th April, 1668, nearly six years, Mr. Park and the Town Council must have agreed well, as there is no record, during all that time, either about him or the School. At this date the Council "appointed the next meeting to be on Monday next, at nine hours in the morning, for making of the mortcloth accounts and for hearing of a complaint made by Mr. Alex. Park, schoolmaster, against Alex. Millar, John Paterson, and Annabella Simpson, spouse to Alexander Marshall." At the meeting held on the 10th and 13th of that month, no reference is made to either mortcloth accounts or this complaint; and the inference, therefore is, that it must have been either withdrawn or settled privately.

Although the Council agreed at this time to meet at nine o'clock in the morning to dispose of the complaint by Mr. Park against these persons, there was yet nothing unusual in fixing this early hour in the day. The regular Council meetings were always held at this time, as will be seen from the following resolution which was adopted on 30th October, 1648, and Councillors who were absent and had not some valid reason for being so, were fined in 20s (or 1s. 8d. stg.):—"Which day it is statute and ordained by the Council that the meeting of the Bailies and Council, to their Council meetings, shall be in the time of winter at nine o'clock morning each Monday, and in summer at eight o'clock, and that none, without a very necessary and extraordinary occasion and excuse, absent themselves, under the pain of 20s."

At different periods the Council made regulations relating to the time when they should hold their meetings, and also as to their conduct at them. At the beginning of this century, the Councillors, and sometimes the Bailies also, were so very negligent in attending the meetings of Council that on 15th October, 1601, they "enacted that whatsoever Councillor who being warned the night before, and does not attend, but absent himself, without liberty, shall be fined in 6s. 8d. (6¾d.) and a Bailie in 13s. 4d. (or 1s. 1¾d. stg.)" Another resolution was passed at this meeting, regarding the bad practice of some of the Bailies and Councillors speaking to one another privately, particularly during the time of voting, and they enacted that "all such persons, Bailies, or others, the time of voting, speaks 'unspaired,' or above their voice shall pay eight pence," or two-thirds of a penny stg. The practice of Councillors absenting themselves from the meetings of Council still continuing, they, on the 1st April, of that year passed the following very stringent resolution on the subject:—"It is concluded by the said Bailies and Council that are present that hereafter whosoever of their number shall be absent from the Council ordinary meetings, being lawfully warned thereto, and in health and liberty, shall pay for each absence 40s. money (3s. 4d.), and this to be intimate to those of the Council that are now absent, that they pretend not ignorance."

Mr. Alex. Park must have treated the scholars with great harshness, and serious complaints must have been lodged with the Council before they passed the following resolution, of date 17th August, 1672:—"This day information being given to the Council that Mr. Alexander Park does strike the bairns severely, they, upon consideration, do appoint Bailies Spreul and Park, Mr. Robert Wallace and John Snodgrass, with the Bailies, to take cognition thereanent, and to report." There is no further record on the subject, however.

It would appear that some of the scholars of that time were in the habit of going to the public houses, for the

Council, always strictly alive to the good morals of the inhabitants, on 17th April, 1673, statutes and ordains that "chaingers," who shall sell drink to scholars or young men, shall "pay ten pounds money (16s. 8d.), and be discharged brewing."

Mr. Park was schoolmaster from 1662 to 1676, a period of fourteen years, and much longer than most of his predecessors, but his day of misfortunes had now come, for, on 7th August of the latter year, "the Council, by a plurality of voices declare that formerly they did consider that the school did not prosper under the hand of Alexander Park, schoolmaster, and that they, therefore, willed and desired the two Bailies to go to the two ministers and crave their advice and help for getting of another good schoolmaster;" and the successor whom the Council ultimately appointed was Mr. David Skeoch. The records, however, do not state what situation Mr. David Skeoch held at the time, but from what took place afterwards we know he must have resided at a considerable distance from Paisley.

The first minute on the subject is on 24th August, 1676. "This day the Bailies and Council hearing by an answer returned to them from Mr. David Skeoch, to whom they did write to come and be schoolmaster in the town, the same return of an answer being produced and read before the said Bailies and Council; after consideration thereof, they, finding that he inclines to come (if he may have security of trouble from superior powers), they have considered that the said two Bailies shall speak to the Earl of Dundonald and Lord Ross for procuring his security of trouble from the Bishop; and desires the Bailies to use their best endeavours for obtaining of the said Mr. David Skeoch established here." He was a keen Presbyterian, opposed to the introduction of Episcopacy, and, therefore, afraid that if he came to Paisley he might be brought into trouble.* The influence used by the two Bailies must have been successful, for on

* "In 1674 David Skeoch was the teacher in the Grammar School of Linlithgow, and was removed on account of his refusing to abstain from attending conventicles."—*Report on State of Education in Scotland.*

the 11th October following, "the Council have commissioned the two Bailies and twó last Bailies to commune with Mr. David Skeoch, now in town, to come to be their Schoolmaster, and to agree with him for the former salary paid by the Town, but no farther; and to offer to him all encouragements, attoure the bearing of his expenses in coming here, and the transportation of his books, if they settle with him." The two new and the two old Bailies did succeed in engaging Mr. Skeoch, and the terms are thus stated in the Council Minute of the 5th December following—"This day, Mr. David Skeoch, Schoolmaster, has entered to his charge of teaching the Grammar School of the Burgh, for which he is yearly to have paid to him at Whitsunday and Martinmas the sum of two hundred merks money, with the Music School chamber thereof, and such other casualties as the former schoolmaster had." Mr. David Skeoch continued to hold his office of schoolmaster till Whitsunday, 1678, as we learn from the intimation which he made to the Council on 7th January of that year, that he had resolved to stay no longer than Whitsunday next. The precise date, however, of his leaving, and the appointment of his successor, Mr. Alexander Orr, is not known, as we find no further reference to either the school or its teacher till 25th May, 1680, when we learn that Mr. Alexander Orr then held the office of schoolmaster. The likelihood, however, is that Mr. Skeoch left at Whitsunday, 1678, as instructed, and that Mr. Orr succeeded him at that date. Claud Alexander was at that time (25th May, 1680) the Doctor of the school, and the record states that "the Council and Mr. Alex. Orr, Schoolmaster, and Claud Alexander, Doctor, have subscribed endentures, either of them to one another, for one year's time, and that they shall give either half-a-year's advertisement beforehand whenever they choose to change or remove, either the Town of them or they of the Town, and that under the penalties contained in the said contract and endenture." This arrangement, like many others for some

time past, did not continue long; for on the 9th January, 1682, the Council "appointed Alexander Jamieson to go to Glasgow for a Schoolmaster on Thursday next, the twelfth of this instant, and to make report at the first meeting of Council." Mr. Jamieson did not succeed in getting a schoolmaster, and the Council at their next meeting on the 26th of that month appointed Bailie Adam and Alexander Jamieson "to go and try any where they may hear of a qualified man for the Grammar School, and to report their answer at the next meeting." This deputation was likewise unsuccessful, and on 17th March, 1683, "the Council have concluded that Robert Fork, Jun., be sent to Kilsyth to Mr. James Hay, Schoolmaster there, to commune with him anent his embracing of the office of a schoolmaster to the Town, which is now vacant, and is to have his expenses allowed him when he comes home." Mr. Fork did not succeed in engaging Mr. James Hay; and the Council, only five days afterwards, on 22d March, "elected Mr. Neil Snodgrass to be their Schoolmaster for a year to come, and is to enter upon Monday next, the 27th of this instant, to the school, and to receive feall from Candlemas to Candlemas next, 1684, as the former Schoolmasters got, with the other encouragements that were formerly bestowed on their Schoolmasters; and have concluded an indenture and agreement to be drawn up betwixt the Town and Mr. Neil for the space fixed, upon the conditions and encouragements bestowed by the Town on the former Schoolmasters."

On the 7th of the following month the Council resolved to elect a Doctor to act under Mr. Snodgrass, and explain their reasons for doing so very fully in the following minute:—"We have concluded that in supplement of a Doctor to the Grammar School, under Mr. Neil Snodgrass, Schoolmaster, and for his encouragement, in respect the Doctor's former feall was too little enough,—albeit he had the benefit and profit of the Precentor's place in the Church, and Session Clerk, and now wants it in respect of his conformity and taking the test,—therefore they have statute and

ordained Hugh Snodgrass, Clerk, to go to Glasgow and use his endeavour for a scholar to be Doctor for a year to come; and have concluded to augment his fiall, which was formerly fifty merks, to one hundred merks yearly, during their pleasure." David Tavindale was elected to be Doctor on 20th June, 1683. It appears that he was "instructed to go to Glasgow before his entry to the Archbishop and take the test, and to get a line from him, *i.e.*, the Archbishop, to the Bailies and Council, of his regularity and loyalty, conform to the Act of Parliament, otherwise his election was to be null and void."

Mr. Snodgrass's continuance as Schoolmaster also turned out to be a very short-lived one, as we learn from the Council Records that, in October following, he "laid down his charge." Mr. Snodgrass afterwards became a writer in the town, by and bye entered the Council, and became one of the Bailies. When he resigned his situation, the Council on 6th October, 1683, "elected and nominated Mr. Charles Hay in Kilsyth to be their schoolmaster in this place, if he accept; and have voted and ordained Robert Lowndes to speak to him thereanent on Monday next, on the Town's expenses to go thither." Whether this Mr. Hay succeeded Mr. Snodgrass or not is not stated, and there is no further mention of him.

At this time, David Tavindale acted as Doctor, and the Council, satisfied with his diligence, resolved on 12th October, 1683, that the "Under-teacher to the Grammar School, for his encouragement therein, is created and made Burgess gratis, without payment of any composition." But he did not long remain there, as on 10th November, 1684, we find him "Doctor of the Arithmetic and Scots School." This school was not in connection with the Grammar School, as we shall afterwards explain, but was the commencement of the Town's English School.

Whatever resulted from the interview of Mr. Lowndes with Mr. Hay, there is no record regarding the Mastership till 15th October, 1685, when the office was successfully

filled by William Stewart, for, on that day, he "was created a Burgess gratis, in respect of his benefit to the town, and his encouragement to be painful and diligent." As he must have been some time in office before he could have earned this honour, he was probably the successor of Mr. Snodgrass; and he appears to have been a native of the town, or at least an owner of property in it, for two years after this, he was "booked in certain lands belonging to him at Greenhill."

On 22nd August, 1689, the sum of fourteen pounds scots (23s. 4d.) belonging to Claud Alexander, Doctor of the Grammar School, was arrested in the hands of the Town Treasurer at the instance of Mr. Park. The following day William Fyffe, one of the Bailies of Paisley, became cautioner to Mr. Park that the money would be paid by Claud Alexander, and the arrestment was thereby removed.

Shortly after this date, the Council must have resolved to appoint another schoolmaster; but for what reason is not recorded. The first notice of the change, dated 7th December, 1689, implies a previous conference on the subject. On that day, "Baillie Crawford gives a report of his diligence of searching for a fit and qualified person to be schoolmaster, and that he has found a qualified person attested by Mr. William Leggat; therefore, they empower Baillie Crawford to agree with him for the old salary, and to enter at Candlemas next, and for that effect to go to Glasgow on Monday." Five days afterwards, the Council "convened Mr. William Stewart, Schoolmaster, in order to his removing. They ordain him to continue till Beltane next to come in the exercise of his office, and to have his Candlemas offerings ensuing; with all to remove at the said term of Beltane without further warning; which he hereby obliges himself to do, and to refer that quarter of a year's salary—viz., betwixt Candlemas and Beltane—in the Council's will."* At the same meeting of Council, Baillie

* The Presbytery minutes of 16th July, 1690, show that William Stewart was then in Renfrew, and that the Presbytery were dissatisfied

Crawford reported that he had "tried out a person to be Schoolmaster, whose name is John Lees, now in Glasgow, who is attested and recommended by many as a fit person for the office, and who is willing to accept and embrace the same at Beltane next, provided he get the salary thereof from Candlemas next. The Council, upon consideration, appoint and ordain Bailie Crawford to write for the said John Lees to come west to Paisley upon Monday or Saturday next, in order to their conclusion of agreement with him." Mr. John Lees came west to Paisley, and entered upon his office of Master of the Grammar School.

Some time previous to the month of August, 1690, Mr. Claud Alexander must have ceased to be Doctor in the Grammar School, as, on the 4th of that month, the Council settled with a temporary teacher. At that date, the Council agreed to give to Mr. John Lees, Schoolmaster, the sum of ten pounds scots (16s. 8d.) for his bygone pains in supplying the place of a doctor or under-teacher since his entry to the school. At this time, the Council elected "James Cowie, student, as Doctor and under-teacher to the Grammar School, which office he has accepted and embraced upon payment of the ordinary salary of fifty merks yearly." The Council wished Mr. Cowie to fill also the situation of Session-Clerk; but as the Session had some objections to this, they brought the matter before the Presbytery on 3rd March, 1691, "desiring them to interpose with the Session to admit James Cowie to perform presently the offices of Doctor to the Grammar School and Clerk to the Session. The Presbytery appointed that the Session should be called together fully, and the matter either amicably agreed, or brought before them in an orderly way by reference or

with his character, for "they appoint Mr. Simpson to require Mr. Stewart to procure a testimonial from where he lived last," and on 20th August following they "recommend to the Session of Paisley to search into the scandals against Mr. Stewart;" and a recommendation to the same effect, and at the same time, was given to the Magistrates of Paisley. These particulars will perhaps explain the silence of the Council Records regarding the reason of his leaving the Paisley Grammar School.

appeal." As the Presbytery minutes do not refer to the subject again, very likely the differences were settled in a friendly manner.

In the last month of the year 1691, when Mr. John Lees had been acting as schoolmaster for only two years, the Council were again on the outlook for a master to the Grammar School. On the 10th of that month, they "voted Bailie Alexander to ride to Ayr and Cumnock in order to the getting of a schoolmaster, whom they empower to agree with Hugh Campbell in Cumnock upon the terms of the former agreement betwixt Mr. Lees and the Town, and to pay his expenses therein." Fourteen days afterwards, Bailie Alexander reported that "he went to Cumnock, and took all information of Hugh Campbell he could; and communed with him in the matter, and used what advice and arguments were necessary, but could not at all prevail with or engage him to come here. The expenses thereof is twelve pounds scots" (£1 sterling.) There must have been some doubt or difficulty about Mr. Lees' leaving, for the Council took no further steps to secure a successor, but appointed two of their number to "wait on him anent his feall, and anent his going or abiding;" and on the 13th February, 1692, they agreed to pay him "100 merks (£5 10s. 1½d.) in full satisfaction of his bygone salary as schoolmaster preceding this date, upon receipt of which Mr. Lees demits the office of schoolmaster in time coming." Mr. James Cowie, as we have seen, then held the situation of Doctor, and the Council promoted him "to be Schoolmaster till Hallowday next, and empowers him to provide a doctor for his help." This is the first time that an assistant was raised to the head mastership; but as will be afterwards seen, he filled the situation for a very short time. The doctor provided by or for him was John Baird, who was appointed on 6th May, 1692, and was the son of Patrick Baird, for a long time the Town Drummer.*

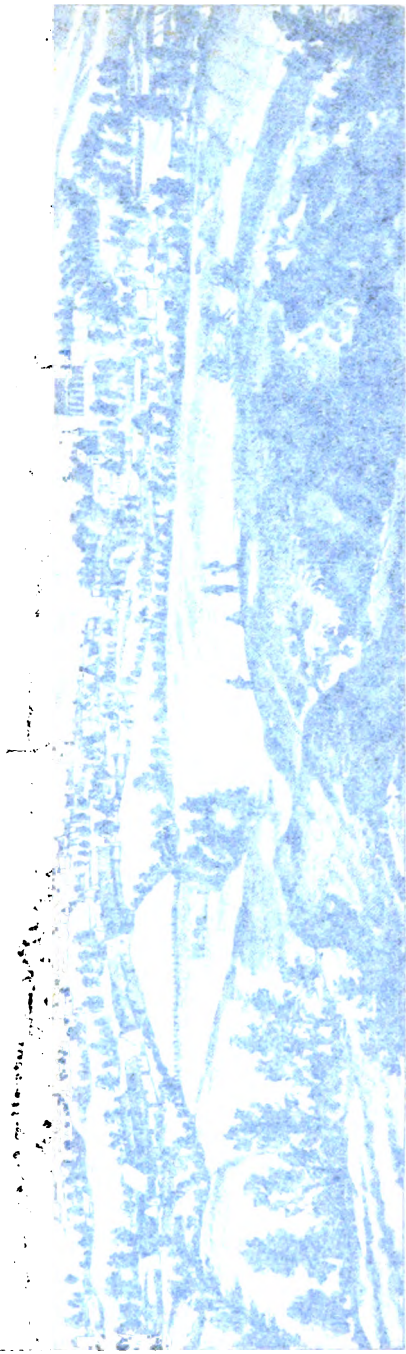
* Patrick Baird, town drummer, most probably John's father, in October, 1651, lost his situation for beating the drum, and allowing the

In March, 1693, the Council were again in want of a schoolmaster; but it is not stated whether Mr. James Cowie left for a better situation, or if the Council did not want him any longer. On the 14th of that month, they "have all in one voice empowered the two Bailies to agree with Mr. John Binnie, present schoolmaster in Selkirk, to be schoolmaster in this place; and in respect they sent for him to this place and promised to pay his expenses, therefore, they have allowed the Treasurer to pay twelve pounds scots for defraying thereof." Four days afterwards, the two Bailies reported "that they had agreed with Mr. John Binnie (or Binning), to be schoolmaster, at 300 merks the first year, 250 merks the second year, and the ordinary salary the years following;" to which the Council agreed. Generally, the terms of a varying salary are that it shall be least at first and shall be gradually increased; but the Council on this occasion reversed this plan,—started with 300 merks, and, after two years, came down to the ordinary salary, which was 200 merks. In this case, they were really more generous than they had formerly been to the schoolmaster, for, on 15th April following, "they all in one voice have ordered 100 pounds scots to be sent to Mr. John Binnie, Schoolmaster, as a half-year's salary of fore money for his service to be performed from Beltane next to Hallowday also next, in regard of some urgent and necessary affairs in

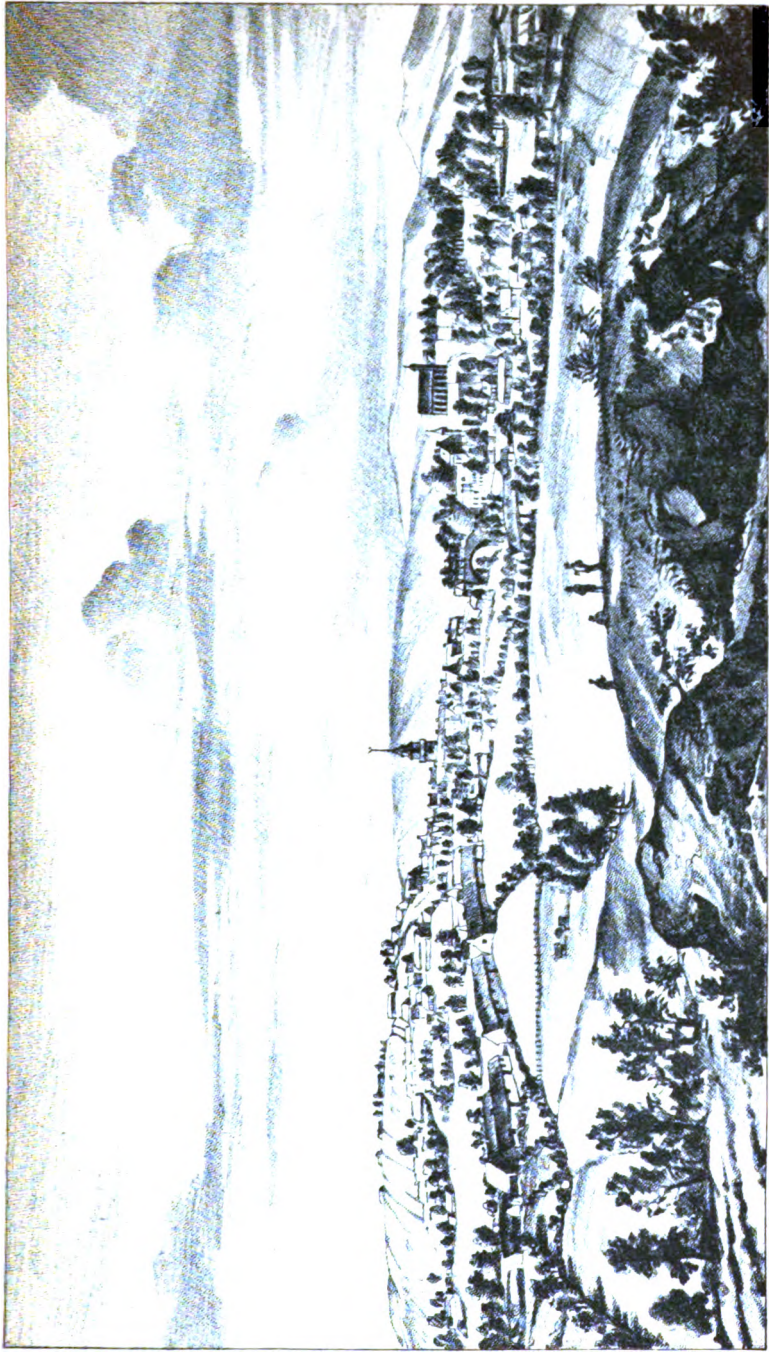
bell to be rung one night, through the advice of some persons, for a piece of diversion. The circumstance is recorded at length on the 9th of that month as follows:—"Item, the Bailies and Council taking to their consideration that Patrick Baird, drummer, by the suggestion of some vain persons, did beat the drum through the town, and did give the key for ringing the steeple bell, on the night lately in which they beged on baills [*buill a bon-fire*] and danced through the town; and that, without license had or sought of the Bailies; therefore, they have instantly deprived him of his office of drummer, and of his ringing of the said steeple and keeping of the clock from All-Hallowday next, until the which time they only continue the clock-keeping and bell-ringing with him." The Council must afterwards have forgiven Patrick Baird and reappointed him, for he held the situation after that date.

order to his transportation from Selkirk to this place, and have ordained the Clerk to give precept therefore." The dwelling-house hitherto occupied by the schoolmaster at the Grammar School appears to have been in a bad state of repair, and very likely was also too small for Mr. Binnie and his family. The Council, at this time, agreed to "take in tack from Robert Alexander, Bailie, his house in Moss Row, high and low, back and fore, with the enclosed yards and pertinents, for one year after Whitsunday next to come, for Mr. John Binnie, Schoolmaster, for which the town obliges them to pay to the said Robert Alexander thirty-six pounds scots (£3 stg.); but if the said Schoolmaster have no use for the grass, Robert Alexander is to have it, for which he is to abate four merks (4s. 4½d.) off the mail foresaid, that is to say, fifty merks of mail in case he have the grass." On the 27th of the same month, the Council, referring to the minutes of the meeting of the 15th April, "approve and allow of the payment of the 100 pounds to Mr. Binnie, Schoolmaster, of fore money, and for which the Bailies have received a receipt from his bearer upon the back of his own letter, and which, with the agreement, is laid up in the charter chest." To carry out this contract, the Council on the 22nd May, 1693, "appointed five horses to be sent from this to Selkirk for transporting of Mr. John Binnie, schoolmaster, with his family and plenishing, conform to the Bailies' promise to him; and the Council have allowed the two Bailies and Bailie Pow to agree for the hire of the said horses as easy as they can, and to send them from this thither upon the 29th instant." In those days, there were very few roads throughout the country, and the communication between towns was by means of bridle-paths, as they were called, along which almost every thing had to be carried on the backs of horses; and such was the mode of transporting the new schoolmaster, family, and effects, from Selkirk to Paisley.

After Mr. Binnie entered on his situation, he was chosen Clerk to the Presbytery, which is recorded in their



THE TOWN OF PAISLEY IN 1893
from Slezer's *Theatrum Scotiae*.



The late Mr. A. C. and R. H. G. G.

THE TOWN OF PAISLEY IN 1693.
from Slezers's Theatrum Scotiae.

minutes of 23d August, 1693, in these words—"This day the Presbytery doth unanimously choose Mr. John Binnie, Master of the Grammar School in Paisley, to be their Clerk, who, accepting, gave his promise of fidelity."

On 26th March, 1694, Bailie Robert Pow "was deputed to attend the General Assembly at Edinburgh anent procuring Mr. William Veitch, settled as minister in this place;" and on the 13th of the following month, "Mr. John Binnie was despatched to Edinburgh with the corroboration call." Precepts were drawn for the payment of their expenses at Edinburgh.

At the end of the year 1695 some differences arose between the Council and Mr. Binnie regarding his salary, which apparently terminated his engagement, and caused the appointment of another master. The Council Records only state that on 26th December of this year "an agreement betwixt the Town and Mr. Andrew Ker, late Schoolmaster at Rutherglen, now Schoolmaster in this Burgh, is subscribed, and one double thereof in the charter chest, who is to get the ordinary feall, entry being at Hallowday last past, and is to continue for a year, who has power of choosing his own doctor, and is to get for all two hundred merks to himself, and fifty merks for his doctor,—in all, two hundred and fifty merks yearly. Item—wherein the Doctor is to be sufficient for exercising the office of doctor, for which salary the Clerk is ordained to draw precept immediately."

At this meeting of Council they also "agreed with William Reid for a house to the Schoolmaster from the date hereafter, Whitsunday, 1697 years, who are to pay to Whitsunday next four pounds scots money (6s. 8d.), and for the whole year eighteen pounds scots (30s.), who is to have the whole house, high and low, with the ground of the yard; and William Reid is to have the first fruit thereof." (This is a different house from the one taken for Mr. Binnie.) On the 26th May, 1697, "a precept was drawn on the treasurer for twenty-two pounds scots, as the mail of that house possessed by Mr. Andrew Ker, Schoolmaster,

for six quarters of a year preceding Whitsunday last;" and in July, 1698, another precept was drawn for the payment of the rent of this house. The Town Council at this time were actuated by a humane and kindly spirit, as the following records will testify:—"On 24th October, "the Bailies and Council taking to their consideration a petition given in by Allan Glen, son of Richard Glen, shoemaker, who is a scholar in the college, craving something may be allowed him to supply his necessity thereat, in respect of his poverty, the said Bailies and Council have allowed to him six pounds scots money (10s.), and ordained the Clerk to draw a precept therefor on the back of his petition;" and in the following month, having under "their consideration that Mr. William Arthur, their Grammar School Doctor, being disappointed of the Session Clerkship, and so awaiting what is necessary for maintaining of himself as doctors formerly had, and that the said Mr. William being to leave his office, the Council promised to allow him fifty pounds scots yearly (£4 3s. 4d.) in lieu of the former fifty merks scots," or £2 4s. 6d. stg. This William Arthur would seem to be the doctor selected by Mr. Andrew Ker.

Mr. Ker did not long continue to be master of the Grammar School. He died sometime before Whitsunday, 1699, as is implied by the following minute of that date:—"The Bailies and Council taking to their consideration that deceased Andrew Ker, Schoolmaster, having deceased a little before Whitsunday, 1699, and that Mr. William Reid, late Bailie, was not premonished to sett his house in Barnyard, then possessed by the said Mr. Andrew; and considering also that William Dougall, present Schoolmaster, continued to possess the same house, so that they are liable for the rent, and said William Reid being content to take first half-year in satisfaction of all farther he can pretend, they have therefore drawn precept for Bailie Reid's house rent." This minute, besides referring to the death of Mr. Ker, also establishes another important fact, not stated anywhere else, that his immediate successor was Mr. William Dougall.

For some years back the Presbytery had been very assiduous in seeing to the settling of schoolmasters in every parish, and in getting a legal salary appointed to them. The subject also of Grammar Schools was brought before them, and although there are no particulars given in their records, they, on the 15th March, 1700, resolved as follows:—"This day the overtures proposed as to the rectification of Grammar Schools were methodised and put in order, according to appointment, and appointed to be given in to the Committee of the Synod by those of this Presbytery who are Members." On the 7th January, 1708, they also agreed, "each Member was this day appointed to bring his schoolmaster with him to next Presbytery to sign the Confession of Faith, according to the Act of Assembly." The schoolmasters of Paisley, Renfrew, &c., came forward, and did so.

In May, 1692, Mr. John Baird was appointed to be doctor, and on 18th May, 1700, Mr. William Arthur resigned his situation as Doctor; but the records neither show when Mr. Baird ceased to be doctor, nor when Mr. Arthur was elected as his successor. The following resolution of the Council at this date states that Mr. Allan Glen succeeded Mr. Arthur,—“The said day in respect that Mr. William Arthur, school doctor, has demitted his office of being doctor in the Grammar School, being called from the place, the said Bailies and Council have named Mr. Allan Glen, son of Richard Glen, shoemaker, to be doctor to Martinmas next that they may take trial of him, and have allowed him the ordinary salary of fifty merks yearly, the equal half thereof payable at Lammas next to come, and have ordained the clerk to draw precept therefor.” This is the same Allan Glen who, two years before this, was allowed six pounds scots to assist him when a student in the college.

We have now reached the close of the 17th century, and are sorry we cannot state that the Grammar School was then in a satisfactory and prosperous condition. In looking back over those Council Records regarding the school from

its commencement in 1586 to the close of this century, one cannot fail to be astonished at its management, and to note and regret the almost total want of information regarding its internal arrangements and working. There is no indication of plan, method, or results; and, as an institution, it appears to have been accepted and arranged for by the Council as were the fairs, markets, and holidays, which they had to keep up and keep going. The records almost entirely relate to the teachers, and represent the school as very much like an ill-regulated household, in which good servants will not stay, and from which incompetent ones are continually being dismissed. They afford no information or evidence of regulations for the guidance of teachers or the discipline of the scholars, of what subjects were taught or how, or when they were taught; of the hours at which the school was opened and closed daily, of what classes it consisted, how they were distributed and taught, or what books were used. If time-tables or regulations of any kind ever existed, they were not deemed of sufficient importance to be entered in the Council Records. Most probably each teacher had his own plans and methods, based perhaps on those of the school in which he was educated, and was allowed to carry them out very much as he pleased. To supply to a certain extent the information which these records want, and to give at least some outline of the work done in the Grammar Schools of Scotland during that period, authentic particulars regarding some of the best of them are now presented.

The following were the laws in the Grammar School of Aberdeen for the guidance of the master and the pupils, agreed to by the Town Council about the year 1553 :—

“First, let the boy on entering the school fall on his knees and address Christ, the greatest and best, the Creator of the human race, in the following short prayer,—

“Heavenly Father! I thank thee for thy goodness to me during the past night; and I pray that thou wilt also be gracious to me during this day, for thine own glory and the safety of my soul. And

do thou, who art the true light that never sets, Eternal Sun, giving life, support, and gladness to all things, vouchsafe to enlighten my mind, that I may never fall into any sin but under thy guidance may attain to life eternal. Amen. O Jesus! be thou a saviour to me, and strengthen me by thy Divine spirit.

“At seven in the morning let a part commence, and when their task is finished, let the head-master enter and chastise offenders, either by word or by stripes. The punishment over, let there be a public prelection on all the lessons, by the master himself, at eight o'clock. At the close of the prelection, let the scholars hasten to breakfast.

“At ten o'clock, let there be a private prelection by the ushers in all their classes; but at eleven, or half-past eleven, let permission be granted to the poor scholars to go into town, and a little afterwards to the town's boys, if there be any.

“Let there be a second prelection by the master upon Terence, Virgil, or Cicero, at half-past eleven, to those who ought to attend. Finally, at noon let the boys be dismissed.

“*Afternoon Statutes.*—Before two o'clock, let all be in the school to hear the prelections.

“Let one of the ushers in rotation be present to mark any mistakes or slips made in the Latin language, and to note those who are negligent. Let them also be on their guard, lest they themselves commit those faults which it is their duty to censure in others.

“At four o'clock, at the sound of the bell, let the boys revise to their masters the tasks of the day.

“Let them go out by twos, at the call of nature, with a mark or baton. Till the return of those to whom leave has been granted, no others, unless compelled by urgent necessity, shall be allowed to go out. The master of the school, besides teaching the highest class, shall hear one or other class at his pleasure.

“Let disputations be given in the evening from five to six, immediately after which, let the boys proceed to chaunt prayers to God, the best and the greatest.

“Let elementary scholars and neophytes be enjoined to observe Pythagorean silence for a whole year.

“Let them commit to memory the table of confession.

“Let them acquire a moderate knowledge of Arithmetic.

“Let all speak in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Gaelic, never in the vernacular tongue; at least with those acquainted with Latin.

“Let each carry his own rod.

“Let the household have no intercourse with strangers.

“Let no Grammarian have any intercourse with a Dialectician.

“*Laws.*—No one shall be permitted to barter or buy any article

belonging to his class-fellow, or to give away what is not strictly his own, without apprising the master or his usher.

“No one shall be allowed to play at any game, staking a book, money, clothes, or a portion of his dinner; but let the senior scholars contend only for such trifling stakes as leather thongs or pins.

“We forbid any playing at dice; let the needy delight in gain from gambling.

“None shall engage in play except in the usher’s presence.

“No one shall injure another by word or deed; if the injured party shall bear the offence meekly, on his complaint let the offender be punished. If they employ strife and recrimination, let both suffer punishment. If instead of words, any give blows, let him only who inflicts the blows be chastised. If a senior shall provoke his junior to transgress, let him receive double punishment; because not only does he himself offend, but he instigates to mischief those who otherwise would have never dreamt of it.

“The following subject themselves to chastisement,—The disobedient; those who come to school late in the morning; those who have not prepared their lesson; those who unnecessarily shift from form to form; those running about the school; those chattering during the lessons; those returning late from breakfast or dinner; those staying out too long when on leave; those speaking in the vernacular tongue; those long absent from school; and the authors of mischief.”

These very minute rules were enforced in the Grammar School of Aberdeen at the middle of the 16th century, and the following set are extracted from the Burgh Records of Peebles, of date 29th October, 1655. They were adopted by the Town Council of Peebles when they appointed Mr. John Purdie, eldest lawful son of the Rev. Patrick Purdie, minister of Newlands, to be schoolmaster in the Peebles Grammar School, and were accepted by him:—

“*Imprimis*, He shall daily in the week days enter to the said school at six hours in the morning, and after morning prayer and psalms, with one account of the scholars, then morning lessons or parts, by himself and his doctor, teach the lessons to the bairns, both learning Latin and Scots, until nine hours thereafter. *Item*—he shall enter himself and doctor, and convene said bairns daily in the said week days at ten hours before noon, awaiting upon them and teaching them till eleven hours; and thereafter teaching

and learning them to write, giving them copies and taking account of their writing, till twelve hours at noon. *Item*—He shall enter again to the said school and convene the bairns at half-hour to two afternoon daily, and attend upon the school and scholars, teaching them and taking count of their lessons, till one quarter of an hour before six at night, during which quarter of an hour he shall make one prayer, read one chapter upon the Bible, and sing one psalm upon the psalm book. *Item*—It shall not be lessum to him to give the scholars the play in any days of the week except upon Tuesday and Thursday, betwixt two and four hours afternoon, and then precisely to convene them again, and upon Saturday from two hours afternoon for all that night; and before their going from the school upon each Saturday to give the bairns learning Scots each of them one portion of psalm or catechism, and take one count thereof upon Sunday next thereafter after the afternoon sermon. *Item*—Each Sunday he shall convene the said male bairns at eight hours in the morning, and teach them their Sunday's lesson of Scripture and catechism till the ringing of the second bell to the kirk, at which time he shall go to the kirk with the scholars in comely and decent order, and in time of preaching mark disorders among them, with censuring of them therefor. *Item*—He shall convene the said bairns at one afternoon, and at the ringing of the second bell address himself with them in manner foresaid. *Item*—At the ending of the afternoon sermon he shall convene the said male bairns, and take account of their notes of preaching and of their Sunday's lessons. *Item*—He shall have his school laws orderly set down on a large board, and hung in the school for the scholars' information, and for transgression thereof he shall punish them conform to the nature and quality of the law. *Item*—He shall not remove from his charge nor go forth of the Burgh without license of one of the Magistrates; and that he shall remove from the said school and office of Schoolmastership, and from all casualties belonging thereto, at the said first day of May next, if it shall please the Provost, Bailies, and Council of the Burgh, upon their premonition of forty days, to be made to him of before: which injunction and articles the said Mr John Purdie binds and obliges him to observe and perform in every clause thereof above written during the said service, and in case he shall happen to be found by the Council of this Burgh (whom he understands to be his judges allenarly) to transgress and violate any of them, in that case *ipso facto* to be guilty of deposition, and to remove from the said school within twenty days after the Council shall try the same and acquaint him therewith, without any appellation or again calling. And, for farther security, he has subscribed this present Act, place, day, and year aforesaid."

Mr. Purdie, for submitting to these arbitrary rules, was to receive a salary of one hundred merks scots money (£5 11s. 1½d. sterling) for the half-year.

The time-table of the Glasgow Grammar School, about the year 1660, is even more minute regarding the hours and work of the pupils. The following is a copy of it:—

“MORNING.

“1. From six till seven, all the scholars learn the repetitions out of the Grammar.

“2. Let that repetition be examined before eight hours.

“3. The first three classes, let them have two repetitions. The fourth and fifth, let them also have two repetitions.

“4. The lessons will require more than one hour to be taught to the three superior classes.

“5. Let the lessons be taught to the inferior classes within the time.

“6. Let all the classes together, after the lessons are taught, expone till nine hours.

“THE FORENOON AND AFTERNOON.

“1. So soon as the scholars return from breakfast, let one hour be employed in expounding their lessons, and in getting the parts thereof.

“2. Let them have a theme every other day, that is, on Monday and Wednesday; the Monday theme being corrected that day, shall of new be made again by the scholars upon Tuesday, and until corrected that day, at which time the Latin shall be given them, out of the author out of the which the theme is taught.

“3. Let an hour every day be allotted every day to correct the themes.

“4. Let them have one hour and one-half in the day to get their lessons particularly.

“5. Let one hour and one-half be employed in hearing the lessons particularly, and examining thereof, whereof only half-an-hour is allotted for saying particularly.

“THE COURSE FOR FRIDAY.

“1. From six till eight in the morning let them get their repetition in Grammar of that same week. Let that same Grammar be examined from eight till night.

“2. From that time till three afternoon (excepting the time betwixt ten and twelve, when they make their theme and verse) let them get their repetition of the author, with their parts thereof.

"3. From three afternoon till five, let them say accurately their repetition of the author, and be examined of the parts thereof.

"4. From five till six, let them be preparing for their Saturday's disputes.

"THE COURSE FOR SATURDAY.

"1. Dispute till nine in the morning.

"2. Write betwixt ten and twelve in the forenoon.

"3. Let a part of Ursine's Catechism be taught in the afternoon to the three superior classes, and a part of the English Catechism to the lowest classes.

"THE COURSE FOR SABBATH.

"Let the Catechism be explained on the Sabbath in the morning, and examined in the afternoon. Let the lessons prescribed out of the Catechism on Saturday afternoon be said accurately on Monday in the morning.

"The order that is followed in teaching the Grammar School is, in every point, conform to the forementioned directions, except in the subsequent particulars, which makes the former direction more perfect.

"1. In the Friday morning after the repetitions in the Grammar are hearkened, the master of the school takes an account of the censors betwixt eight and nine hours, that discipline may be kept up and the scholars restrained from looseness and disorder.

"2. Upon Saturday in the forenoon, a little after eleven hours, the themes are examined which were taught them in the Friday, and they correct thereof out of the print book given to them, which they write in their Libellis, and get them particularly : which is the order followed by the master on all occasions.

"3. The two superior classes get Buchanan's Psal. dictated unto them ; Ursine, his Catechism, is taught to the fourth class, and *Dialogi Sacri* to the third, upon the Saturday afternoon.

"4. Upon the Sabbath, in the morning, above forty or fifty of the schollars convenes not, the seats in the kirk not being able to contain them, and therefore the Catechism is explained and examined at four hours after both sermons are ended, the whole schollars being public convened ; and upon the Monday morning after they have repeated their sacred lessons in the Psal., Dialog., and Ursine, an account is taken of their diligence in hearing the sermons."

These regulations are signed by A. Kincaid, who is supposed to have been either the doctor or the rector at that period. They are not in the Council Records, and are

without a date, but were tied up in a parcel along with some other papers of the date of 1660, with which the writing very much corresponds. The packet was found in the Council Chambers.

In 1685 the Glasgow Town Council desired the Regent of the College and the Ministers of the City to inspect and consider the state of the Grammar School, and to report their opinion thereon. These gentlemen did so, and recommended—

“1. That the scholars who first enter the Grammar School to learn Latin shall continue in the same for five years, corresponding to which there shall be five classes in the school; the first and highest of which, after they have completed their fifth year, shall be received into the College to the Humanity Class *allearly*, and shall not *per saltum* ascend to any other superior class within the College. This is also to be expressly understood concerning the present high class, which is fit to enter the Humanity Class only for this year.

“2. That the masters of the College will partly take care that the meetings and vacancy of the Humanity Class be so ordered that the scholars, who enter from the Grammar School to it, shall thereby receive no detriment.

“3. That the scholars in the Grammar School, the first year of their entry to the fifth and lowest class, shall be taught the common Rudiments of Latin, including the Vocables, *Dicta Sapientium, Sulpitii, &c.*, as they are partly taught in the said school.

“4. That the second year they ascend to the 4th class, wherein after having repeated over the Rudiments, they are to learn the large half of the first part of Despaunter's Grammar, together with Corderii, *Erasmii Minora Colloquia*, some select Epistles of Cicero and Cato.

“5. That the third year they advance to the third class, in which is to be taught the other half of the first of the Grammar and a little piece of the second, as far as *Regimen Genitivi*; for authors, they are to have Ovid's Epistles, his Book of ———, and *deposito* Buchanan's Psalms, such of them especially as are written in Elegiac or Sapphic verses, with themes and versions out of the best authors, and especially Cicero.

“6. That the fourth year, being promoted to the second class, they learn the rest of the Syntax from *Regimen Genitivi* (not neglecting the repetition of the former parts), together with Cæsar's Commentaries, Justin's History, Ovid's Metamorphoses, and Virgil.

"7. That the fifth and last year, being come up to the first and highest class, they perfect the third and fourth parts of the Latin Grammar, and therewith learn Buchanan's Epigrams, his Jephthas and Baptistes, some select parts of Horace and Juvenal, with their exercises in prosody, themes, and versions.

"8. That on Sunday morning all the scholars convene in the school at the second bell, and from thence go together to the Kirk in order, with the masters, forenoon and afternoon; and that after both sermons are ended they meet again about 4 o'clock, that they may give an account of the sermons, and be instructed and examined in the Shorter Catechism and the Confession of Faith in English.

"9. That special care be taken that the scholars, not only to their masters, but among themselves, in all places, speak nothing but Latin.

"10. That the doctors be affixed to special classes, for whose proficiency they shall be answerable."

Nor did the Council of Glasgow rest satisfied with doing what they could to render the school and its classes efficient; in their own way they looked after the comfort of the scholars too, as the following minute, of 16th November, 1661, testifies:—"The same day recommend to the Bailies to speak with the Masters of the Grammar School to suffer and permit the bairns to sit with covered heads, thereintil, at such times as the Magistrates shall most convenient."

The Town Council of Haddington show their concern for the welfare of the scholars in the school. On 14th December, 1699, "The High School convened formerly every day at six in the morning, both summer and winter; but the Council, for the health and welfare of the children, ordains that from Hallowmas to Candlemas, in time coming, the said school shall only convene at nine in the morning."

From these extracts we have ample information regarding the work done, and the ways of conducting the Grammar Schools of Scotland during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Such time tables show that the managing body was really taking an interest and oversight of the school, and selecting qualified teachers to conduct it—requisites which, if not altogether wanting in the case of the Paisley Grammar School, were, at least, seldom combined.

CHAPTER III.

1700 TO 1800.

AT the opening of the eighteenth century the Grammar School was assuredly not in a flourishing condition. Nor could it be otherwise, considering the frequent changes it had experienced. During the last fifty years there had been no fewer than fourteen different masters and eight different doctors. Even had they all been good teachers, the school must have seriously suffered; but seeing that few of them had been properly qualified, and that some of them had been dismissed for incompetence, the school could not but be in a poor and decayed state.

No doubt there were various causes for these frequent changes, but the chief one was evidently the emoluments of the masterships. These were much too small; not on account of the smallness of the endowment, indeed, for the time it was large—but because of the lowness of the fees, and very likely also from the small attendance of scholars. Good teachers would not accept the situation, or if they did, it was only to leave it again at the first opportunity. Hence the frequent dismissal of incompetent ones, and the difficulties experienced by the Town Council when they required to make new appointments. To assist them in those difficulties, the Council had often consulted the ministers of the Abbey Church, who certainly in those days must have been the most competent to give an opinion regarding the qualifications of a teacher or the condition of his school; but for many years past, this had not been done; the Council

appear simply to have selected the teacher, and left him to make the best of his position.

All these particulars, however, are sure indications that, since the opening of the Grammar School, the town had not been in a prosperous state, and had been making but little progress. That such was the case is clearly shown by the records of the time, and is to be mostly attributed to the two great scourges of the 17th century, the plague or pest, as it was called, and the civil wars. All over the country the ravages and blighting influences of these calamities were felt more or less, but few places suffered more severely than Paisley. Besides, the frequency and severity of its sufferings must have had a depressing influence on the town, which accounts to a considerable extent for the want of interest taken in the Grammar School. These matters will be better understood from the following authentic details of the time.

At the opening of the century, the population of the town, as estimated, was about 800; and, at its close, or rather, in 1695, it had increased only to 2,200. Towards the close of the 16th century, a deadly plague raged in and around the town, and caused such terror in the City of Glasgow, which, fortunately, had escaped the visitation, that the Council of that city resorted to the following measures:—

“2nd October, 1588. The which day it is statute and ordained by the Bailies and Council, in consideration of the apparent danger of the pest now in Paisley, that no indweller within this town, because of the markets of Paisley and Kilmalcolm approaching, pass or repair forth of this town thereto, under the pain of five pounds, to be taken of each person repairing thereto, and banished forth of the said town for a year and day, without leave asked and given by the Bailies. And, also, it is ordained that one man be placed for keeping of the Brig Port, until farther order be taken, and to be satisfied for his pains at the discretion of the Bailies.” Again, on the 26th of the same month:—“The Bailies and Council having consideration of the present peril of the pest now being in the town of Paisley, has statute and ordained that the Bridge Port be kept by two honest men of the Briggait, and the officers to warn them nightly. And whatsoever person keeps nocht the said port, being warned by the officers, shall pay 20s money; and the said Bailies

and Council ordains that Hector Stewart and John Mudie sight and visie everilk day the said honest men, see that the statute be kept ; and ordains William Stobo, officer, to warn the said persons." And on the last day of the same month they resolved that, having "foreseen the great apparent danger of pest like to ensue through the infection of Paisley and other places thereabouts and being most careful to see the same prevented: has, therefore, statute and ordained, first, that the whole common Ports of the town be repaired, and that two honest men of the town be appointed, according to the old ordinance made thereant, for keeping every one of the said ports, to wit the Briggait Port, the [] gait Ports, the Stable Green, and Castle Ports ; and these to be kept by the indwellers thereof, according to the articles sett down to that effect ; and the persons, keepers of the said ports, to be nightly warned by the officers, as was appointed." Orders were at the same time given regarding the other ports of the city ; and one of them, the School Wynd Port, appears to have been under the charge of the Master of the Grammar School :—"It is statute and ordained that Lindsay's Port, the Stinking Vennel, and Greyfriar's Port, to be all closed. The School Wynd Port to be likewise closed, and kept daily, as use was by the Master of the School. The wicket of the Greyfriar's Port to be patent to the neighbours beside, and they are to be answerable for the same. And the Rotten-raw Port to be locket night and day, and the key thereof to be kept either by Mr. Andrew Hay or Mr. Henry Gibson."

These extracts illustrate in a striking manner the great efforts that were then made to have this dreaded malady kept out of the city, and give a faint idea of what must have been the condition of Paisley.

In 1602 when the horrors of that time were still fresh in the memory of the inhabitants, the district was again visited by the pest, and the Paisley Town Council adopted the most stringent measures to prevent it from spreading. In order to carry out these measures the following regulations, or laws, as they were called, were passed on 28th January, of that year, and issued to the inhabitants:—

"*Item* : that all persons having waste lands adjacent to the ports of the Burgh, build up the fore walls thereof sufficiently, and with broad foundations that none climb over, within the space of four days next after they be charged by the officers under the pain of five pounds (8s. 4d.) *Item* : that the Barn Yard Port be built up and so remain during the whole time of the continuation of the pest in

the country. *Item*: that none of the inhabitants of this burgh suffer any person to come in through their yards or back sides, under the pain of five pounds. *Item*: that the east and west ports be diligently kept from five hours in the morning unto eight hours at evening, and that the keepers thereof be sufficient persons having a sword and Jedburgh staff; and that they be not absent from the said ports the space of eight score feet when the ports are open, nor be found in houffs within the burgh, under the pain of ane unlaw of 13s. 4d. *toties quoties*. *Item*: that the Burn foot and Moss Raw be closed, except the Burn Port, allenarly to be kept by Richard and Robert Hendersoun, and only to be opened betwixt eight hours and nine hours before noon and four hours and five hours afternoon. *Item*: that the keepers of the ports receive no testimonials of any persons come from suspected places; but, that they signify the same to one of the Bailies, or to others of the persons after-mentioned, which shall be appointed. *Item*: that no persons which are not sufficiently known unto the Bailies, or not having testimonials, be suffered within the burgh to remain under pain of five pounds. *Item*: that no persons, inhabitants of the said Burgh, receive strangers nor give them lodgings without leave of one of the Bailies had thereto, under the pain of five pounds. *Item*: that no person dwelling within the space of one mile of the infection be admitted within the burgh for the space of five weeks, that it may be known whether it be clean or foul thereof. *Item*: because there are sundry persons that for fear of the pest, or eschewing thereof, transport themselves with their families forth of the City of Glasgow to landwards, in sundry parts within this Burgh. That none of the said persons be received within the same for the space of six weeks next after their transporting; and such like, should they be not kept by themselves the said space, that none of them be received nor admitted within this burgh during the same space. *Item*: that James Risk, drummer, play through the town each day at four hours in the morning, as he was accustomed, and at eight hours at evening, except the Sabbath day; and albeit the weather be foul, that the drum be only struck upon at the bridge and the Cross." On 25th January, 1677, the Council resolved as follows:—"The drum is to be beat at five and the bell to ring at six, from the first of November till the first February, and for the first of the year at four hours and five hours respective as before."

Soon after that date this plague must have diminished, or very likely disappeared altogether, for nothing farther is recorded concerning it till 1604, when the Council learned that it "infected divers persons in Glasgow and Rutherglen,"

and ordered the ports of this burgh to be well kept, and re-enacted all their former laws on the subject.

Although the regulations for guarding the different ports were very strict, yet there is only one instance recorded of any attempt to injure or set at defiance those who had charge of them. This was by Sir Neil Montgomery of Lanshaw, who, with some friends and servants, arrived at the Bridge Port on 12th October, 1604, and having "no testimonial," George Ramsay, the porter, before admitting them, went to consult the Magistrate to obtain his consent. On his return, Sir Neil leapt from his horse and struck Ramsay so severely as to cause his face to be covered with blood. For this assault the Procurator Fiscals summoned Sir Neil before the Magistrate, and the whole proceedings are fully narrated in the Council Records of 23d November, as follows:—

" In the Tollbuith of the Burgh of
Paisley, the 23d day of Novem-
ber, 1604, sitting in judgement
John Vaus and John Hutchi-
son, Bailies.

" The which day anent the claim given in and persued by John Henderson, Robert Urie, procurator-fiscals of the Burgh, and George Ramsay, indweller thereof, for his entries against Sir Neil Montgomerie of Lanshaw, Knicht, Mr. John Gilchrist, burgess thereof, cautioner for his entries, making mention that whereupon the 12th day of October last by past, the said Sir Neil being at the Bridge of this Burgh upon horseback, accompanied with certain gentlemen, his friends and servants, coming from the east parts of this country, and remaining at the said port, and having no testimonial to give to the said George Ramsay, keeper thereof, passed to your worship* therefore, and show of his being thereat, and to understand whether he should suffer him and his company to enter within this Burgh or not, conform to your worship's ordinance made thereanent. After command and direction thereon to the said George by John Vaus, Bailie, the said George with all possible diligence returned to the said port and opened the same, looking to have received no wrong nor injury of the said Sir Neil ; neverthe-

* In the record, this word is represented by the letter W.

less he, in the meantime of his entry within the said port, without any occasion of offence by the said George, lighted from his horse and most violently and cruelly struck the said George Ramsay both with his hands and feet on his head and womb, and divers other parts of his body, and especially hurt and wounded him in his head to the effusion of his blood; and so has committed trouble and blood within this Burgh in contempt of my Lord Provost, Bailies, and Council of the same, in hurting and misusing of the said Geo., being porter of the said port. And therefore ought and should be decreed by decreet of court not only in an unlaw of ten pounds (16s. 8d.) conform to the acts and ordinances made thereanent, but also to repair the wrong to the said Provost and your worahip, and to the said George, as the said claim bears. The said persuers compeared personally, and the said Mr. John, cautioner for the said defender personally present, all rights, reasons, and allegations heard, seen, and understood, and the Bailies being therewith ripely advised, decerns and decreets the said Sir Neil Montgomerie of Lanshaw, knight, to have done wrong and injury in striking and hurting of the said George Ramsay to the effusion of his blood, the time and in the manner above written, and therefore decerns the said Sir Neil, and the said Mr. John, his cautioner, to pay to the Treasurer of the said Burgh ten pounds money for the said trouble and blood, because the said claim being admitted to the said persuers' probation, and certain and diver times assigned to him for proving thereof, proved the same sufficiently, as is clearly understood, to the said Bailies, who therefore decerned in manner above written, and ordains the officers to poind therefor, gif neid beis. Thereupon, the said persuers asked acts."

On the 8th September in that year they passed a further Act for security against the plague, and ordered "a roll of persons to be made out, who in rotation were to watch the ports between five in the morning and nine evening, to prevent the intrusion of infection." The penalty for not complying with this regulation was 20s. Again the town appears to have escaped the scourge, but the Council were always on the alert, even when it made its appearance in places at a considerable distance, and used every precautionary measure to avert a visitation. For example, on the 22d August, 1606, they resolved, as the pest infected "Ayr, Kyle, Cunningham, Stirling, and other parts east through," to

revive the several Acts on this subject, and ordered them to be observed.

During this same period, and throughout the first half of the century, the Council had also to direct their attention to another distemper that apparently existed at times in the town—viz., leprosy. On 5th October, 1601, the Council passed the following curious resolution for regulating the conduct of persons so afflicted:—"That leprous persons only be allowed to call at a particular part of the town on the Tuesdays and Wednesdays, from 11 to 1 o'clock forenoon; and not to go into any house, but to have clappers to call the people out, under the pain of banishment. And people admitting them into their houses, or eating and drinking with them, to be fined in twenty shillings; and houses not to be let to leprous persons for long or short time, under the penalty of five pounds," (8s. 4d.) There was a case of leprosy in October, 1624, and on the 14th of that month "the Bailies and Council ordain the proclamation to be sent through the town against John Kerr, now leprous." On the 25th of January in the following year they passed another resolution against the same person, as follows:—"The which day the said Bailies and Council ordains the Act made of before against John Kerr, now become leprous, to be put to execution, and against the receivers of him and employers of him in services." It was not till twenty-five years after this that any other person was attacked by leprosy. On 31st January, 1651, the Council "ordained that Robert Weir, fleshier, his wife, who is a leper, shall with all diligence be removed out of the town, and he not to slay or sell flesh until he remove her." And in the next year another case of leprosy is referred to in the Council Records of 14th April, 1651—"The which day, in respect that Janet Wilson, spouse of Robert Urie, fleshier, is very leprous, her husband is ordained to remove her out of the town, or be put to some secret place, that no harm shall be to her, nor that he shall haunt her company himself. And that he do this betwixt Beltane next, and from that time he

to have no experience of his calling, so being as the same is undone."

For nearly forty years after this Paisley appears to have been completely free of the pest, but again it was subjected to its ravages, and the inhabitants were in great distress. Towards the close of 1645 and in the beginning of 1646 the distemper was at its worst, and by the middle of that year it had entirely disappeared. But in addition to the pestilence, perhaps in consequence of it, provisions were scarce and high in price, and throughout the counties of Renfrew and Ayr general want prevailed. To alleviate the sufferings of the poor, a committee was appointed, and an assessment of two pecks of meal for every hundred merks of rent was imposed; those who did not choose to pay in money, to be at the rate of eight pounds (13s. 4d.) per boll. On 25th November, 1645, the Council appointed a number of persons to attend to the cleaning of infectious houses, and a committee to write or go to every parish in Renfrewshire to request them to send in meal. On the 30th of the same month they directed two of their number "to go on the 1st December to Glasgow, and supplicate the Town thereof for help and supply to the poor of the Town of Paisley." We cannot state from the Paisley Records what assistance this deputation received from the inhabitants of Glasgow, but the Council gave them a supply of meal, as is stated in a very sympathising way in their records of the 6th December, 1645—"The said day the said Bailies and Council, taking to their consideration the lamentable estate and condition of the poor people within the Town of Paisley, and of the hard straits they are brought to by God's visitation of the plague of pestilence lying upon them now this long time, for their present supply they have condescended to bestow upon them twenty bolls meal, and to take also as much money out of those monies as were collected for Kelso as will pay therefor."

The regulations regarding the pestilence were strictly enforced by the Council; they "ordained Wm. Love to be

closed within his house for twenty days, and thereafter to be cleaned, and also to be fined at their pleasure, because that after he was cleaned he brought to his house a foul boyne with foul beef." Probably, because disease was prevalent for some time near the Tolbuith, the Council did not enter it but held more than one Burgh Court in Smithhills; and on two previous occasions meetings of Council are stated to have been held at the Cross; besides, on 18th November, 1645, the election of the Bailies and Council took place in the Kirkyard.

In assisting the poor with food, and in cleaning persons affected and their houses, the Council had expended a good deal of money, and were forced to borrow a considerable sum to enable them to carry on their work. The following is the minute of Council on this subject, dated 6th December, 1645,—“The which day the Bailies and Council taking to their consideration that, in respect of the present calamity by occasion of the pestilence laid by God's hand upon this town, they were forced to hire cleaners from Borrowstonness, whose daily wages here extends to a great sum of money; and finding their common purse unable to furnish the said wages to the said cleaners at this time, they therefore have concluded to borrow five hundred merks (£26 13s. 4d.) from Robert Love, maltman, to supply their present necessity in the premises.” It also appears from this resolution that the Council had great difficulty in obtaining persons to conduct the very disagreeable and dangerous operations connected with the cleaning, and had to bring them from Borrowstonness. On the 17th of this month, they paid to the two cleaners, John Weir and Jean Downie from that place, 525 merks (£29 3s. 4d.) of wages, 40 pounds (£3 6s. 8d.) for drink, and 10 pounds (16s. 8d.) for travelling expenses.

Those who were infected with the pest appear to have been sent outside the town to a place called “The Moor,” where, no doubt, some temporary houses were fitted up to accommodate them. During this month, the Council “appointed George Ramsay, Janet Ramsay, his daughter, and

Janet Ürie, their servant, to return to the moor to abide a new trial, as after her return she had broken out again of this plague; and also ordained Hugh Paterson's wife to be closed up." They also "fined Mauld Galt, relict of the late John Hair, manufacturer, in ten dollars for coming to the flesh stocks, leaning thereupon contrary to the proclamation made on the 8th day of this instant, viz.:—She having been at the Moor and returned clean, and ordained to keep her house for twenty days; having refused the cleaners to inspect herself and daughter, she was fined in other ten dollars, and to be strictly guarded by four sergeants at one dollar each."

On 15th December, 1645, when surrounded with distress and difficulties, the Council commissioned the Rev. Alex. Dunlop of the Abbey Church and John Wilson of Arkleston to go to Parliament, then sitting in St. Andrews, and petition for "some supply to the poor of the town;" but how the application was received, or what assistance (if any) was granted, is not recorded.

There were in those days, as there are still, members of the community who delight in finding faults in the management of the Council, and in charging the Bailies with injustice; but with this difference of result, that those who then did so were made to smart under the arbitrary powers that the Bailies exercised. A case of the kind is recorded in the following minute:—"7 Jany., 1646.—John Park, mealman in Causeyside, for saying that the Bailies had done unjustly in dividing the Glasgow meal, in having given it to the rich and not to the poor, for which he was fined in three dollars, and laid six hours in the stocks."

The Bailies and Council endeavoured to obtain from the inhabitants not only a strict submission to their orders, but also that every respect should be paid to them as the rulers of the town. They had a law on this subject which was renewed from time to time; and, on 31st January, 1650, when it was ratified, it was as follows:—"Item, they ratify the Act that none within this burgh slander, detract, offend,

defame, disobey, mis-say, or injure the Bailies, Council, Clerk, or officers of this Burgh in their presence, or without the same, under the pain of crying down their freedom." On 28th March, 1653, it is recorded that "Isobel Greenlees is appointed two hours in the jugs, or pay 40s. (3s. 4d.) for cursing the Bailie."

By the month of June, as already stated, the plague had entirely left the town. It was, however, raging with great severity in Glasgow, and the Paisley Town Council had it in their power to repay to some extent the kindness which they had received from that city. On the 15th of this month they resolved that "forty men are to go to Glasgow with spades and mattocks, and shovels, to-morrow morning, and work four days at the ports, and that each man get two merks from those who did not go." Reference has already been made to the application by the Provost of Glasgow and others, at this time, to have the students in the college accommodated in Paisley. The pest must have continued for a length of time in Glasgow on this occasion, and probably had been increasing in severity about the 23d July, 1647, for the Town Council then resolved that there be "no communication with the inhabitants of Glasgow on account of the pest."

It seems that this injunction was not strictly adhered to, and that passes were granted by the Bailies to some persons, to go to Glasgow under certain regulations. In this same month we find that "Neil Paisley having received a pass to go to Glasgow to the marriage of his brother, was fined five pounds (8s. 4d.), for staying all night, and imprisoned till he paid the fine, and he, his wife, and another woman, to remove out of the town for their pains." On the 14th October in this year, the Council also, for the better protection of the inhabitants from the pest, passed an "Act prohibiting the setting of houses to strangers without consent of the Bailies, under the pain of ten pounds (16s 8d.) to be paid by the setter, besides the removal of the strangers." On this day they also passed another "Act pro-

hibiting the hiring of servants from other parishes without shewing the certificates of their life and conversation to the Bailies."

The pest did not, however, appear in Paisley at that time, and has not visited the town since.

The foregoing are but the more prominent particulars connected with the visitations of the pest from which the town suffered; many others might have been added from other sources, but even these are sufficient to convince us that throughout the period we have been reviewing, prosperity and progress were impossible. As a suitable conclusion to this section, however, the following account of the pest or plague may be given:—

"This dreadful distemper is a sort of contagious, pestilential, acute, and malignant, putrid fever, from which the unhappy sufferers seldom recover. Although the plague is generally defined as malignant, some eminent physicians think it ought to be distinguished, as the fever is, not the essence, but merely the symptoms of the disease. The chief places, whence it is imported are the Levant, Lesser Asia, Egypt, &c., where it is very common. The nature and cause of the disease are by no means certain. Some think that insects taken into the lungs by respiration, where they mix with the blood and juices and corrode the intestines, are the cause of it; others suppose that it is produced by damp, hot, or stagnated airs, or the putrefaction of animal substance, especially locusts."^{*}

The following is a curious recipe for curing the plague †:—

"April 12, 1645. *This copied of a paper given to my wife by my brother Craighall.*—Take three mutckins of Malvaisie and one handful of red sage and a handful of rew, and boil them till a mutehkin be wasted. Then straine it and sett it over the fire again; then put thereunto one pennieworth of long pepper, half one of ginger, and one quarter of an ounce nutmegs, all beaten together; then let it boil a little and put thereto five pennyworth of mithridat and two of treacle and a quarter of a mutchkin of the best angelic water. Keep this all your life above all bodily treasures. Take it always warm, both morning and evening, one half spoonful if you be in health, and one

* Treatise on the Plague.

† *Caldwell Papers*, Part first, page 91.

or two if you be infected ; and sweet thereupon. In all the plague time (under God) trust to this ; for there was never man, nor woman, nor child that this deceived. This is not only for the common plague, which is called the sickness, but also for the small pocks, measles, surfete, and divers other diseases.

This copied of a paper found in my bedchamber at the desire of Bess—13th January, 1662.”

“ For the Right Honourable
Sir Geo. Mowatt, of Bucholly.”

The civil war which was the other chief cause of depression and poverty in Paisley during the seventeenth century, began just a few years after the last visitation of the plague. It had been raging in England since 1642, but it was not till after the execution of Charles I. in 1649, that it really affected Scotland. That brutal act gave great offence to the Scottish nation, and the Parliament immediately espoused the cause of the late King's eldest son, and proclaimed him their lawful sovereign under the title of Charles II. This at once brought about a collision with England, and the country, already divided by rival ecclesiastical factions, had now to face the Parliamentary army under Cromwell. The struggle was short, indeed ; for on 3d September, 1649, the Scottish army, under Leslie, was defeated at the battle of Dunbar ; and nearly the whole of the south of Scotland came under the iron rule of Cromwell. That a number of the inhabitants of Paisley were at that battle is almost certain ; for the Council Records of April, 1649, bear that “ the Council agree that 200 pounds (£16 13s. 4d.) should be raised by a tax for the outreik of a troop of horse.” Shortly after his victory at Dunbar, Cromwell went to Glasgow, and whether he favoured Paisley with his presence or not, he most likely made it suffer by his contributions. Still, however, it remained steadfastly loyal, and at this time must have been inspired by a thoroughly warlike spirit, ready to fight for the cause of the King, or to oppose the progress of the English.

The following Council Record both expresses the feeling of the town, and states with great firmness the measures to

be taken in the circumstances:—"July, 29th, 1650. Which day the Bailies and Council appoint the Town presently to be put in a position of war; that one of the Bailies shall stay at home, to wit, Robert Fork, the other going to the army; that James Alexander and Hugh Blair shall be guardmasters to see the town drilled; and that Robert Kerbe and Thomas Hall shall be sergeants to drill them."

The main body of the Scottish army, headed by the King, was then encamped at Stirling, and another portion was concentrated at Dumfries. After the battle at Dunbar, the gentlemen of the district of Clydesdale and Galloway, and the County of Renfrew, combined to raise troops to defend the country, and Colonels Strachan and Kerr were appointed to command them. The Town of Paisley, besides furnishing its proportion of troops required, contributed the amount of money allocated to it. In the Council Records of 10th September following, it is stated "that the persons after-named have condescended, and undertaken to go forth for the town in the present expedition of the association, viz.:—Thomas Campbell and John Park, merchants; William Mathie, Thomas Reid, Steven Alexander, and James Wallace." And, on the same day, there is the following resolution:—"It is concluded by the Bailies and Council that the best horse within the town shall be taken and appraised for going out in the present expedition, and that the Bailies and Council shall give their bond of payment." This contribution by the town consisted, it will be observed, of six troopers, two of whom were merchants in the town; and the expedition here referred to would very likely join the troops then being assembled at Dumfries, which in the following year entered England along with the general army from Scotland, headed by Charles II., and met with a disastrous defeat at the battle of Worcester on 3d September, 1651. It may, therefore, be safely assumed that some men from Paisley were engaged at that battle.

From the following record it will be seen that the sum payable by the town for the support of the army, raised by

the western counties, was very considerable :—“ September 23d, 1650, the which day it is concluded that the town’s part of the disbursements of the outreikof the five shires’ association, extending to 959 pounds 8 shillings money (£79 19s. 8d.), shall be imposed upon the inhabitants of the town, for imposition of which a committee is appointed.” Besides this assessment, payment had to be made for the quartering of soldiers in the town, as is explained in a minute of 7th October following :—“ The which day it is concluded that the quartering of one part of Colonel Kerr’s Regiment that was in the town the last week, being four score pounds money (£6 13s. 4d.) shall be laid upon the inhabitants of the town, with the former expenses of the outreik of six troopers.”

At this time and previously a store of arms was kept in town to supply the soldiers who returned them when discharged from duty. To prevent these arms falling into the hands of the English army, the Council, as advised, sent them to a place of safety; the resolution is recorded in their minutes of 11th November, 1650 :—“ Which day the Bailies and Council for obedience of the letters and act of the committee of association, have appointed the powder, match, and balls in Paisley be carried to the Castle of Avondale.” This castle was not taken by the English army. The Rev. Wm. Proudfoot, in his account of the Parish of Avondale, in the Statistical Account of Scotland, page 309, states that “ It is said that the late Duchess Anne of Hamilton, commonly known by the name of the Good Duchess, took refuge there during the usurpation of Cromwell, and never forgot the kindness which she experienced from her tenants and vassals in the days of her distress.” The castle stands on a rocky eminence close to the town of Strathaven; and, although now in ruins, has still an interesting appearance. In the following month of December there must have been some other sudden alarm about the approach of the English troops, for on the 8th of that month “ the Council appoint that the shire’s arms that are in the Tolbooth, shall this night

be transferred forthwith thereof, and carried to some convenient place where the same may be hid from the enemy." This is the last reference to a store of arms.

Frequently a number of troops belonging to the Scotch army were quartered upon the inhabitants, and the Council had to levy taxes for their support. On the 16th of this month "the Bailies concluded that 300 merks (£16 13s. 4d.) of money for Colonel's Kennedy's quartering of his regiment shall be imposed upon the inhabitants, and for the equal on-laying of which a committee is appointed, and a collector, who is to have 8 pounds (15s. 4d.) of salary, to be levied in the same manner."

The town was also taxed for the support of troops lying in Dumbarton; for on 12th March, 1651, "the heritors and inhabitants of the town, by the orders of the Parliament, had to pay 240 pounds money (£20), being the part of the quartering of a company of dragoons lying in Dumbarton, for the months of January and Feby.;" and on the 15th of the following month 150 pounds (£12 10s.), for "March and the half of April of the last-mentioned dragoons' quartering at Dumbarton."

All the inhabitants did not willingly submit to pay these heavy war taxes imposed by the Council. William Greenlees, elder, merchant, on 10th April, 1651, was "convened for refusing to bear burdens with the town as an inhabitant, notwithstanding that he has been overseen in using the liberties of a Freeman, since his freedom was cried down; they, therefore, have instanter discharged him the booking of common land, and making of any charge or trading therein: and ordains him to pay presently the part of the public burdens put upon him for his tenement and common land the time bygone. And to pay for his tenement in time coming as an inhabitant; otherwise, to depart the town, seeing that for the present public burdens he has been found twice disobedient to the Magistrates since his refusal of payment." This gentleman, however, repented of what he had done; and on 29th January in the following year, he

“presented a supplication to the Bailies and Council for reconciliation with them, and therein having referred himself in their will anent any thing that has escaped, which they can conceive to be any faults done by him to them. They taking the same to their consideration, have pardoned him all bygone escapes, received him into their favour, and restored him to his freedom upon hope of his good carriage in time coming.”

The foregoing extracts show how much the inhabitants had to bear on account of their loyalty, and the following will illustrate their feeling of enmity to the English, and how they manifested it. A portion of the English army was quartered in the town about this time (1651), and although the soldiers in no way interfered with or molested the people, they were cheated and defrauded by them at every opportunity. At last, the authorities had to interfere for their protection, and the following is their resolution:—
“5th May, 1651.—The which day, in respect there is diverse enormities and covetous practices done by several in this town when the enemy lately lay therein, in taking from their neighbours at that time exorbitant prices for their drink, and refusing to receive money at the rate whereunto it is cried up by the laws of the kingdom, notwithstanding the same has a while preceding past at the new rates, and, in retaining countrymen’s victuals and goods brought into the town by the enemy, notwithstanding that the owners thereof be known. Therefore, it is ordained that intimation shall be made through the town, by tuck of drum, that all neighbours shall be repaired of the said enormities by them that hurt them, either in taking of exorbitant prices for drink, or in taking of money at a lower rate nor the law provides; and that all who have victuals or goods shall restore them to the owners if they know them, and if they know them not, that they keep them some weeks till they see if the same be owned, under the pain of restoring the double, attoure ane outlaw.”

The Town Council, finding that the taxes now laid on

the inhabitants were becoming quite unbearable, made an effort to obtain some reduction. On 14th May, 1651, they "concluded that John Spreul, Bailie, shall the morn go with all possible diligence to the Committee of Dunbritane, or to the Commanders of the Regiment of Dragoons lying on Dunbritane shire, to whom the shire of Renfrew pays assisting quarters, and there to travel and deal with them or either of them for some ease to the town of its proportion of fourscore nine merks (£4 18s. 6d.) money located to be paid per diem forth of the Parish of Paisley to the said Regiment of Dragoons under the command of ——— for the space of a month; for the which end there is a commission given to John Spreul." Two days afterwards, the Bailie reports that, conform to his commission, he went, and has agreed at Erskine with Colonel Campbell his regiment for to pay to him, in name of the town, the sum of () money for 20 days assisting guards, viz., from the 12th of May instant till the second of July next thereto. The Council does approve him."

Bailie Spreul had also been sent to Stirling about the oppressive taxation on the town, and on 16th June, "he made his report of his diligence done at Stirling with the King's Majesty and Parliament for to have had an exoneration from public burdens upon the town of Paisley is brought into by the enemy, till the said town recover some what of its former ability. And, albeit the said John has not come speed, the Council does approve his diligence." The Town Council had good grounds for complaining, for the inhabitants had to assist in supporting the army of the Covenanters under Charles II., and had besides to submit to the exactions made by the English army under Cromwell. From this time on till the battle of Worcester on 3d September of this year, the Scottish Parliament made several demands on the town to maintain and provide men and horses for the army, and to pay for the quartering of troops. On 26th May of this year an assessment of 210 pounds (£17 10s.) was laid on the inhabitants for the following purposes:—"The quartering

of 34 soldiers of the Laird of Prestouns' troop one night; and of five gentlemen of his troop four nights; and the price of oats bought and furnished to him for the quartering of ten of Dunbretain's men (that came to get assisting guards to the town and parish of Dunbretain) one night, with the town's part of assisting quarters said to the regiment of the dragoons, from 12th May instant to the 2d June next. And the town's part of assisting guards to the town and parish of Dunbretain for Prestoun's troop assigned to them from 5th May instant till the 20th thereof, with the expenses of several commissions sent by the town to Dunbretain and Erskine." Further, on 16th June, "It is concluded by the Bailies and Council present, unanimously, that the town's part of the present levy for the shire of Renfrew, being two horse and near hand half an horse, shall be outreiked with all diligence, and that for that effect 600 pounds (£50) for the outreik, and 48 merks (£2 13s. 1d.) for one month's maintenance to the King's Majesty, shall be presently imposed upon the burgesses and inhabitants of the town." And on the 25th of the same month "the Bailie and Council taking to their consideration that the last cost of the outreik for two horses, and the payment of one month's maintenance to the King's Majesty, is short in the sum of fifty-two pounds money, Wherefore, they have concluded to cast on the same of new, together with 100 pounds money (£8 6s. 8d.) for the outreik of two baggage horses. *Item*, 16 pounds more for the town's part of money, paid by the shire to Prestoun's regiment for each one of seven score ten volunteers, and 26 bolls, and 1s. of rent paid to them. And 32 pounds money for the town's part of 40 nolt, 160 sheep, and [blank] stones of cheese, to be sent forth of the shire presently to the army. *Item*, 40 pounds money for quartering of Major Crook's troopers with some sick men. And 32 pounds money for another month's maintenance of the King's Majesty; extending in all to the sum of money." All these assessments were collected and paid before the end of July. The collector's

accounts were examined by the Council, and docketed "justly disbursed." And on 21st July "John Snodgrass and Hugh Paterson are appointed with all expedition to go this day and provide the town's part of cows and sheep to the army;" but there is no allusion to where the army was lying. The last notice in the Council Records of soldiers having been sent to the Scottish army is dated 30th July, 1651:—"Which day a list of twelve soldiers designed to go forth for the town. And one bombardier to go through the town presently for all volunteers to repair to the Tolbooth, this day at two hours in the afternoon, where they are to receive their conditions."

At this same date appears the last notice of any assessment for the support of the Scottish Army:—"Which day is appointed to be imposed upon the inhabitants of the town of Paisley the town's money for the cause after specified, viz., That is paid to Mr. John Crooks the sum of 36 pounds money, being 30s. for each 100 merks of valuation for the town's part of the outreik of three horse, and 3 pounds to each soldier of General Major Montgomerie's regiment. *Item*, 14 pounds 7s. to Andrew Sempil for eight days' maintenance of Prestoun's regiment. *Item*, 80 pounds for quarterings, about 28 June, to 34 of Prestoun's troopers and 48 of General Major Montgomerie's troopers, each one of them each night. *Item*, 7 pounds money to transient quarters to 13 of my Lord Montgomerie's regiment. *Item*, three scores thirteen pounds money for one cow and ten sheep for the town's part of the second outreik of cows and sheep to the army. *Item*, 18 pounds money for the town's part of a troop of horse to the second outreik to the army, to be made on the first August. *Item*, three score twelve pounds money, as being upon each hundred merks of valuation of the parish, for arms and one month's maintenance of the inferior officers, and for eight days' maintenance of the soldiers, and for tents and pans; and 208 pounds for to outreik fourteen soldiers, extending all to the sum of 740 pounds 8 shillings (£61 14s.); with 12

pounds to a collector to ingather the same. And for imposition thereof, there is appointed Robert Fork, yr., John Wallace, notary, John Paterson, elder, maltman, Robert Parkhill, and James Cunningham, taxmaster, and the said John Wallace is appointed collector."

The Battle of Worcester, as already stated, was fought on 3rd September, 1651, and the army under Charles II. was completely defeated. In all probability, as we have seen, there were several of the soldiers from Paisley in the engagement, but the Council Records make no reference to that disastrous defeat.

There was now no Scottish Army to support, yet the inhabitants were still called upon to contribute to the support of the English Army. In September, 1651, a number of English soldiers appear to have been quartered in the town, and some irregularities were committed which caused the Council to pass the following resolution on the 25th of that month:—"Which day the Bailies and Council, taking to their consideration that upon the 20 and 21 Sept. instant, when the English were ordered to be quartered upon the town, some caused their neighbours to be oppressed by giving money to these that were quartered on themselves to go upon their neighbour, and others moved the English that were quartered upon them to bring in their neighbour's corn into their houses, and some were overseen in the quarterings. Therefore, they have ordained that all who have been oppressed, or unjustly hurt, shall come to the Tolbooth to-morrow, the 25th of this instant, at five hours afternoon, and declare and give up the same, that rectification may be made as accords. And ordains this to be intimated the morrow before noon by tuck of drum." And on the 4th October, "John Spreul, merchant, was chosen to go to Stirling to the English Commanders there, to capitulate with them anent six months bygone cess demanded by them off the town." What took place between Mr. Spreul and the English Commanders is not stated; but immediately afterwards, the Council "imposed

upon the Burgesses and inhabitants of the town, with diverse other expenses made by Commissioners sent to them of before, and for meat and drink down to them in the shire of Renfrew, before they came last and lay on the town, extending to 300 pounds money (£25) or thereby; for imposition thereof there is chosen John Carswell, Robert Fork, John Wallace, John Wilson in Smiddiehills, and John Patison, elder, maltman, to impose the same on Monday next, the sixth of this instant, at six hours in the morning, and John Wilson, yr., maltman, is to collect the same."

The inhabitants of Paisley must have been impoverished by the heavy taxation to which they had been subjected, and their spirits depressed and broken. Indeed, all over the country at this time trade must have been almost stopped, and the cultivation of the land greatly neglected. In such circumstances the management of the public affairs would be both difficult and trying. On one occasion the Council met at six o'clock in the morning to dispose of some urgent business; but it is likely the attendance was not good, for five days afterwards—9th October, 1651—they ordained that "whosoever of the Council shall not precisely keep the Council meeting at the hour whereunto they shall be warned, that they shall be immediately thereafter punded for 20s. (1s. 8d.) of unlaw, *toties quoties*, and the Bailies to be punded for the unlaw in case they neglect to cause pund them. Interim, John Wallace, Notar, for himself, protests against this Act in respect of his common employments." But greater difficulties were soon to arrive; for after the crushing defeat at Worcester, the English took possession of every place and town of importance in Scotland, dismissed the Bailies, and stopped the usual courts. Paisley was no exception to this general rule, and on 26th April, 1652, the Council agreed, "because there may not be a head court holden, in respect that the English, by their declaration, have discharged all Courts, it is concluded that upon Thursday next, the penult of this

instant, which should be the head court day, the Bailies and Council shall meet in James Alexander's, Bailie, his heich hall, and there shall elect a new Treasurer for the affairs of the town, and shall create any burgesses that shall happen to be, and receive resignation if any be, and book those having right into common lands." Of the assessments that were made at this time for the support of the English army, the following is an instance :—4th May, 1652, "This day the English assessment of April and May extending to four score sixteen pounds, with eight merks for the town's part of Captain Robensone his Cornets' losses within the parish of Cathcart, laid upon the shire, and eight pounds for Collector's fees, is appointed to be laid on upon the inhabitants of the town; and for imposition thereof tax-masters were appointed."

On the same day it was resolved that "John Baird, customer, upon his petition, has fourteen merks defaulted to him of the last year's custom in regard of divers market days lost and not kept through occasion of the Englishers." And on 30th May, 1652, the Council agreed "that since the English have taken away and discharged all courts since the beginning of February, the Clerk's fees had been greatly reduced, and he having no salary, they allow Robert Park, their clerk, six pounds (10s)." A troop of English horse were then quartered in the district and levied contributions from the Council, who, in turn, assessed the inhabitants for the same. At this time, too, a number of English officers, who had taken up their quarters at Castlesemple, being deficient in bed clothing, ordered the Paisley authorities to send out a supply, but they somewhat bluntly refused, as the following interesting minute of 4th June shows :—“In respect that Captain Robertson doth require three feather beds furnished to be sent to Castlesemple for him and some of his officers to lye upon, the said Bailies and Council, having taken the matter to consideration, that the demand is without orders, and that they have borne coal and candle to their guard all the last winter, besides their bearing of their

proportional part of burdens with the shire and diverse other burthens beyond them; therefore they have resolved that they will furnish none of the said beds; but if Captain Robertson and his officers will at their own hands oppress and take furnished beds at their own hands from any person or persons, one or more, within the town; in that case it is concluded, that the whole town shall bear their burden thereof, and be taxed therefor, but prejudice of remedy whenever it may be had. And this to be reported to the said Captain in the best way."

In October of this year, as the Town-house was in the possession of the English, the election of Councillors took place in the house of James Alexander. Some of the Councillors then elected refused to act, and were fined in five pounds (8s. 4d.) each. Occurrences of this kind were, at this time, not uncommon in the different Burghs in Scotland, because comparatively few persons would accept civil authority when attended with so much responsibility and risk. On the 13th of that month the Council Records state—"which day in respect that the English has seized upon the whole keys of the Tolbooth, and that the Town charter chest is only locked with one key, the Bailies and Council conclude to forbear the down-taking of the evidents or going to lock the said common chest, until the officers and soldiers be in a more settled and calm condition nor now they are into." Again, on the 14th March 1653, the Council "appointed this day that the common chest shall be sighted in what case they are into"; but the condition in which they were found is not afterwards stated. Indeed, the Town appears to have been put to great inconvenience from the want of Bailies to administer justice; and in Nov. 1654, they "appointed John Kelso and R. Park to go to the Laird of Nether-pollock and deal with him for his assistance, or letter of recommendation to the Judges, and General Monk, for liberty to them to choose new Magistrates, in respect that the one Bailie is removed by death, and the other Bailie very likely soon to be shortly removed."

This application must have been unsuccessful; for on 4th January following "the Council appointed John Wallace, notar, one of their number, to go with all expedition to Edinburgh and Dalkeith, to General Monk, and to supplicate him for liberty to choose their own Magistrates and to administer justice, and do other of the Town's necessary affairs; in respect that the one of the Bailies is deceased—the other in all appearance at the point of death, and they like to have no obedience of the inhabitants." This request, and several subsequent ones, General Monk granted.

About the beginning of April, 1655, the English troops appear to have left the district, for a minute of the 7th of that month states that "the owner of the nine horses that went to Greenock with the Englisher's baggage to have 18s. (1s. 6d.) each horse, and those that went to Glasgow to have 6s. 8d. (6½d.) each horse." It also states that the town was assessed by the English to contribute towards the building of some citadels at Ayr, but the Council appointed the two Bailies to go to Colonel Cooper and supplicate him for exemption from this impost; and also "that payment may be made to them of those monies that were appointed towards the Town's losses." But as no further notice is taken of these matters, the Bailies were very likely unsuccessful in their mission.

Although during the next four years of Cromwell's usurpation, Scotland was heavily taxed, and the independent feeling of the nation deeply hurt by the garrisons being in the hands of the English, yet by suppressing ecclesiastical wranglings, administering justice impartially, and encouraging commerce and trade, he gave it to enjoy an amount of internal peace which it had not known for years. This condition of things, however, did not last long; Cromwell died on 3d September, 1658, and two years afterwards Charles II. returned to govern the country amidst the greatest joy and enthusiasm of the people. The Council Records of June, 1660, show that on that occasion the Bailies and Councillors, by the advice of Lord Cochran,

acknowledged Charles II. to be the "righteous heir to the Crown." "The which day the said Bailies and Council being informed that there is an act and ordinance issued out by the Parliament of England, ordaining King Charles the Second to be proclaimed righteous heir to the crown of the three nations, and that the said act and ordinance is come to my Lord Cochran's hands, who intends to have the said proclamations read the morne upon the Cross, and that his Lordship desires the Bailies and Council their concurrence thereto, therefore the Council has appointed the two Bailies and John Spreul to go speak with my Lord Cochran there-
anent, and therefor to do as shall be thought fit." The records do not inform us what was done in the matter, but, no doubt Charles II. was proclaimed at the Cross on the following day, as Lord Cochran had proposed.*

Shortly after this, through the introduction of Episcopacy, the suppression of Presbyterianism, and the enforcing of oppressive and tyrannical measures, Scotland became completely unsettled, and, till the Revolution in 1688, was again subjected to internal war and anarchy. During these years, Paisley had its own share of suffering, and was sometimes brought into dangerous relations with the Government through the Presbyterian sympathies of the inhabitants. On many occasions, the town had to contribute considerable sums of money towards the support of the soldiers engaged in suppressing the Conventicles of the

* The Records of the Glasgow Town Council of 18th June state what was done there at this time. "Proclamation anent the King's Majesty's gracious return. The same day, for as much as there is a congratulation to be kept this second time, for the happy return of our dread Sovereign, the King's Majesty, and restoration of his throne and dignity, approves of the proclamation drawn up by the Clerk for that effect, for onputting of baill fires and using the remanent solemnities requisite in the lyk, and ordains two hogabeads of wine to be provided for the use of the soldiers now in town, and the Dean of Guild, Fredrick Hamilton, Robert Rae, and John Barns to provide all other necessaries for the same solemnity."

Covenanters, and sometimes parties of soldiers were billeted on the inhabitants.*

On the 13th December, 1665, an order was sent to the Council from Edinburgh by "the King's Commissioners for the Committee of Excise to convene the shire, and appointing of corn and straw to the Life Guard, with locality of coal and candles, to which letter the Bailies and Council has returned to the said Commissioners their answer, with 200 merks farther sent to them, with Patrick Baird, drummer, carrier thereof, and they have sent the Commissioners' orders to the Laird at Craigends with Bailie Vaus, and one of the Life Guards to require his answer."

In 1667, a troop of horsemen were quartered in the town; for the Council then agreed that "one hundred and twenty pounds (£10) of locality money be imposed by the Bailies and Council on the town's people for payment to those on whom Lord Carnegie's troop was quartered."

The town had, at this time, also to provide and pay for a trooper; for on the 7th of the same month in the following year, "the Council ordains the Bailies to agree with David Maxwell in Smiddiehills to be their trooper for nine score pounds of money (£15), to buy his horse and arms, and his

* An amusing example of how the people resented these visits occurs in the Council Records in 1665. One Allan Wallace, who had two soldiers quartered on him, abused and threatened the Bailies for having sent them, for which he was sharply called to account as follows:—"This meeting being appointed for trying of the complaint given in yesterday by the Bailies against Allan Wallace, for saying that he should have as much of the Bailies' flesh as he wanted for the two sojourns 24 hours' quarters, publicly and frequently uttered by him, Compears the said Allan Wallace, and confesses that he said he should be either paid by the Town or by the Bailies, or should have as much of their flesh. The Council, considering the business, and finding by the Acts of the Town that the said Allan deserves to have his freedom cried down, in lieu and place thereof, they fine the said Allan in twenty pounds money (33s. 4d.); withall referring the said fine to the Bailies' will what to give the said Allan down thereof, whether all or any part thereof, as they shall find him sensible of his fault."

proportion of oats and pay, with the other trooper in the shire." And on the 10th of the following month, they "have concluded that their part of the outreik of the Militia, extending to nine scores pounds money (£15), shall be forthwith imposed on the town by the Committee of Council." Again, in 1669, and also in 1671, the Council paid considerable sums of money to Major Hamilton, as their share of maintenance of the army.

At that time, and for some years previously, clergymen who did not conform to Episcopacy as established by the Government, were compelled to leave their charge. The minister then in the first charge of the Abbey was Mr. James Chalmers, who apparently belonged to that class, and the Council had considerable trouble in inducing him to leave, and in securing a successor. On 26th August, 1669, "The Bailies reported that they have, with Househill, been dealing with Mr. James Chalmers for giving a demission of the office of his ministry, and that he has halfling consented to do the same, he having some satisfaction given to him to go his way. The Council condescended that they agree with him, in as easy a way as they can, he giving the said demission." He did give up his charge; for, on the 4th April, in the following year, the Council agreed "that 200 merks shall be paid by the Town of Paisley to Mr. James Chalmers for procuring his demission," and that Bailie Paterson and Robert Paisley had gone to Edinburgh to engage a successor; and, on the 6th of the following month, they reported "that conform to their commission they went to Edinburgh and dealt with Mr. Matthew Ramsay to come to be preacher unto this place, and had likewise dealt with my Lord Dundonald and diverse of the Secret Council to that purpose, and that the Secret Council had pitched upon the said Mr. Matthew, and ordered him to come here, which orders they had delivered to the said Mr. Matthew, who, being scrupulous, has taken 14 or 20 days to advise him, and that they think fit that he should be written unto, to show the unanimity of the people." On the same day

“the Bailies and Council appoint two letters to be written, one to the said Matthew Ramsay, the other to Mr. James Stirling, by Robert Park, with the help and concurrence of Mr. William Thomson and Mr. John Wallace.” Notwithstanding all that had been done to induce Mr. Ramsay to come to the Abbey Church, they appear at this time not to have been successful, for, on the 20th of this month, they appointed one of their number, along with Lord Cochran and John Mure, to go to Edinburgh to see him. The resolution is as follows:—“This day John Park, late Bailie, is appointed to ride with my Lord Cochran, gentleman, John Mure to Edinburgh, and to see how Mr. Matthew Ramsay fareth, and if he be able to ride, to encourage him to his west coming, and to hire horse to him if he be able to travel.” Nothing more is stated on this subject in the Council Records; but we know from other sources that he entered to the Abbey Church. He was at one time minister of Kilpatrick, and was deposed in 1665 “for no cause alleged, but not attending prelatical synods and presbyteries;”^{*} but he afterwards accepted the vacant charge.† Mr. Ramsay must have died not very long after his appointment, for, on the 19th October, 1671, the Council “disbursed to Mary Padie, relict of umquhile Mr. Matthew Ramsay, minister, the sum of one hundred pounds money,” or £8 6s. 8d. stg.

In 1667 when the western counties were in a most excited state from the oppressive measures adopted to prevent the Covenanters from assembling, the Government ordered the Heritors, residing in the Counties of Renfrew and Ayr, to meet at Irvine to decide what should be done for quelling the disturbances and securing peace. To this meeting the Council sent two of their number, as thus recorded on 1st November of that year. “This day Bailie Greenlees and John Wilson, maltman, are appointed to go to Irvine, and to keep the meeting there, that is appointed by his Majesty’s

^{*} Wodrow, Vol. I., p. 427.

† *Ib.*, Vol. II., p. 133.

Privy Council to be kept there by the Earls of Glencairn, Dundonald, and Lord Ross, with the heritors of the Sheriffdom of Renfrew and Ayr, for consulting anent securing the peace of the Kingdom." This meeting came to the sensible conclusion that the best and only way to obtain peace and prevent conventicles, was to allow toleration to the Presbyterians; but this recommendation was not attended to by the Government. On the contrary, they adopted still more severe and oppressive measures; and the murder of Archbishop Sharpe of St. Andrews, on 3rd May, 1679, so exasperated the Government, that they issued instructions to the commanders of the troops, to suppress conventicles by force of arms, and to destroy those who attended them. Then followed the rising in arms of the Presbyterians to resist the Government troops, the Battle of Drumclog on 1st June, 1679, the Battle of Bothwell Bridge on the 22nd of the same month, and many other encounters in different parts of the country. It was, however, in 1683 that the proceedings of the Government were most arbitrary and cruel; when the suspected people were shot down by the dragoons, without trial and without mercy, and nothing but terror prevailed in the land. Any one who was discovered conversing with a person who had been at the Battle of Bothwell Bridge, or allowed such a one to remain on his property or in his house, was apprehended and tried for high treason. Persons charged with this and other similar offences, became so numerous that Circuit Courts were appointed to meet in different parts of the country to try them. Many were sentenced to death, others had their property confiscated, and many were imprisoned or fined.

At this time, the inhabitants of Paisley must have been thrown into a state of great excitement and alarm when it became known that the Bailies and Councillors had been summoned to attend the Justiciary Court at Glasgow, to answer to a charge of permitting three persons, who had been at the Battle of Bothwell Bridge, to remain in the town. The Council, however, acted with much spirit and

firmness, and unanimously adopted several precautionary measures to meet the very serious charge brought against them. The matter was brought before them on 1st June, 1683, and the following is a copy of the record:—"First June, 1683.—*Eo. die.* Sederunt—John Snodgrass, Bailie, Robert Fork, John Anderson, James Thomson, Alex. Jamieson, Robert Patison, William White, William Snodgrass, John Campbell, David Landea, Robert Landea, and William Fyfe, and William Smith. Who, after consideration of an inditement given to the present Bailies and Council of this Burgh to compear before the Lords of Justiciary at Glasgow, the twelfth and thirteenth day of June instant, for alleged resetting of James Spreull, Hugh Fulton, and Christopher Strang, indwellers in this Burgh after Bodell Bridge, and suffering and permitting them to have the liberty and privilege of his Majesty's good lieges sinsyne within this Burgh, and albeit aiding and abeting them in meat, drink, armour, and ammunition, in manner and length specified in the inditement; and it being asked whether it should be a Town's business, and the town purse to bear and sustain their expenses, they all in one voice have concluded and ordained that whatever expenses, imprisonment, or fine, the Bailies or any of the Council shall happen to sustain through the said cause, that the same shall be paid forth of the Town's readiest rents and duties. And have ordained the Treasurer to advance money to the Bailies and Council for defraying their expences during their abode at Glasgow, and their expences of imprisonment and fineing, if any shall happen to be. And the Treasurer to give in ane particular account of the debursements, which shall be answered to him on demand after he returns from Glasgow. And for the effect foresaid, they have appointed William Fyfe and the Clerk to go to Glasgow and make moyan with the Bishop to be the Town's friend before the day of appearance; and to pay their horse hires and expences they shall happen to deburse, and pay in their affair and their paines taken therein."

2^d Dis Edward John Snodgrass baron Scott of Perth John Stodart
 James & James John Snodgrass Robert Spalding James William
 Whyte William Snodgrass John Campbell Duke Lancaster Robert
 Landas and William Pitt and William Pitt

The House of Commons of and members give in to the King's
 and Comrs coll of the night 20 Comrs 200000 the Lord of the Pri-
 ary are at Glasgow 12 and 13 of June 1746 the
 King of James 6th of Great Britain & Great Britain
 was in the night the beds & bedding & furniture
 them to give the liberte & protection of the nation
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 small drink amount to 1000000 in name of
 2. at ... 6. 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000

We give a *fac-simile* of this important minute. It will be observed that William Stewart signs the minute, although his name is not entered in the sederunt.

Knowing how other parties had been punished for similar offences, the Council, it will be observed, made provision for any fine or imprisonment to which they might be subjected; but, if possible, "to bring off and assoilzie the Town." They also appointed two of their number to intercede with the Bishop, or, as stated, to "make moyan"* with him on their behalf. Every step they took was felt to be of the gravest importance, and to show their unanimity and firmness the minute was signed by all the members of Council,—a thing seldom or never done before. The signing of this resolution, however, reveals one most remarkable circumstance in relation to the state of education at that time, viz.,—that one of the Bailies and five of the Councillors, as stated at the end of the minute, could not sign their own name. The Town Clerk, Hugh Snodgrass, in engrossing the names of those who could not write, has omitted to enter one of them fully. He has only written David, and who must be David Landea.

The record of the next meeting of Council held on the 8th of the same month, throws some further light on the energetic measures that were adopted to release the Town from the charge made against it. It is as follows:—"Who have concluded that there be ane precept drawn upon the Treasurer for advancing to the Bailies and Council of the sum of two hundred pounds scots (£16 13s. 4d.) money, and have appointed four guinies of gold to be taken out of the common kist, partly for defraying the expenses at Glasgow, employing advocates, and partly for complimenting the Clerk of the Circuit Court and making of their necessary moyan therewith, in order to bring off and assoilzie the town for the inditement given them for the alleged crime with

* "To make moyan,"—to intercede, to mediate. *Moyan*, French,—a mean, a medium; and *moyeuner*, to mediate.

aiding and abaiting the rebels at Bodall Bridge, and sicklyke."

The records do not state how this serious charge was disposed of by the Court, but their silence is very significant; and seeing that the Council agreed to give a sum of money to the Clerk of Court, and also to the Bishop, "in order to bring off and assoilzie the town," no doubt the money was so applied, and along with that those tempting "four guinies of gold taken from the common kist," settled the matter, and helped to secure an acquittal. Nor do the records inform us whether these three men, who had been at Bothwell Bridge, belonged to the town, or had only made it their refuge after that event. Be that as it may, by the shelter afforded to them the authorities were brought into dangerous relations with the Government, yet they seem neither to have regretted the one nor to have shrunk from the terrors of the other. But what a picture of that government is presented to us by this record—a Town Council resolving to corrupt a Justiciary Court!

The records for the remaining years of Charles' reign are mostly statements regarding payments for the maintenance of the army or the town's trooper; and being similar to those already quoted, need not be referred to farther. But from the foregoing extracts it will be seen that for more than a century Paisley had experienced almost uninterrupted misfortunes, and must have been at this time broken and poor, and however few or light in comparison were its trials and difficulties during the remaining years of the century, generally must have hindered its progress and improvement.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century the Grammar School was sadly out of repair, and had been so for some time. On 26th April, 1700, the Bailies and Council, considering that it was "altogether out of order, and that both for want of thatch and chimney-piece, ordained the same to be repaired;" but somehow the order was not carried out, for in October, 1701, the Council, "considering that about

Whitsunday, 1700, the Bailies for the time being took a house from Bailie Reid for the schoolmaster's use, in respect the schoolhouse for the time was not repaired, and the said Bailie Reid being content to refer himself in the Council's will, have therefore allowed him nine pounds scots (15s.) as a half-year's rent from Whitsunday, 1700, to Martinmas next." And having again taken under their consideration the bad condition of the schoolhouse; "that it wants thatch, and by reason of the late great storms and rains the same is much augmented, have therefore ordained the Bailies to repair the same, and the same to be righted by John Adam and William Love with the Bailies, and have ordained the said Bailies to repair what others it stands in need of."

At the end of the year 1700, Mr. Wm. Dougall ceased to be schoolmaster, after having filled the situation for about two years; but the Council minutes do not state the cause of his leaving. He afterwards became a merchant in the town, married Margaret Park, daughter of Robert Park, writer, and was made a burges 6th September, 1707, when he is styled "Mr. William." He entered the Council 6th October, 1707, and continued in it till 1710. All the other members of Council, including the Bailies, are simply named without the title of Mr. being prefixed, but he is always dignified as "Mr." Wm. Dougall. The first intimation of the election of Mr. John Campbell, who succeeded Mr. Wm. Dougall, is in a minute of Council, dated 15th November, 1701, but which was not entered in the minute book at the proper time, in consequence "of the thronghness of the harvest time," Mr. John Campbell, the new Schoolmaster, was to have twelve loads of coals yearly in addition to his salary. The minute at this date is as follows:—
"They have this day booked the contract made betwixt them and Mr. John Campbell, late Schoolmaster at Cumnock, now present Schoolmaster in this Burgh, which is dated the thirty day of August last, and which was not then marked in respect of the thronghness of the harvest time, the contents thereof is as follows—That his entry is

at Hallowday now last, and his salary two hundred merks scots money yearly, payable at Candlemas and Lammas by equal portions, beginning the first term's payment thereof at the term of Candlemas last by past, and twelve loads of coals at his dwelling house yearly."

How long Mr. John Campbell held the situation the Council Records do not show, neither do they state when his successor, Mr. George Glen,* was appointed. We find, however, that on 16th November, 1703, "Mr. George Glen, Grammar School Master, having nominated Mr. James Alexander to be his Doctor, the said Bailies and Council have approved thereof and consented thereto, and allowed him the old man's salary." This new doctor, we afterwards learn, was the son of John Alexander, merchant, burghess of Paisley.

The first notice in the Council Records of dramatic performances by the teachers and their scholars in the Grammar School is on 17th August, 1705, and the minute is as follows:—"The said day they have by plurality of votes allowed to George Glen, Master of the Grammar School, and Mr. James Alexander, doctor, twenty pounds scots (£1 13s. 4d.) towards the defraying of the expenses of their acting of *Bellum Gramaticale*, and also for their further encouragement, promise to erect a theatre at their own expense." At a period long before this, there were dramatic performances in the Burgh, but it is not stated in the Council Records that either the Schoolmaster or the scholars had anything to do with them, although it is very likely they

* Mr. James Houston, M.D., born in 1690, of the family of Houstoun, Johnstone Castle, in his autobiography published in 1753, states "I was taught the rudiments of learning by my father's chaplain, who was a good Latin scholar, and understood the Greek language very well. He was afterwards Master of the Grammar School of Paisley, where I was put under his care." He went from thence to the University of Glasgow, but does not give any dates. Mr. Glen was the master before 1703, and continued till 1713; and, looking to Mr. Houstoun's age, there is every probability that Mr. Glen was the chaplain here referred to, and who was afterwards Master of the Grammar School.

had. This subject came before the Council on the 13th May, 1620, when a proposal was made that a sum should be granted to assist in paying the expenses connected with performances of that kind, but they were not so unanimous in voting any portion of the public money as they were at this time. As this minute is curious and interesting, we here give it in full:—"The which day convened in the Council House of the Burgh of Paisley, Andrew Crawford and John Algie, younger, Bailies of the said burgh, Thomas Inglis, John Hutchison, Claud Hamilton, Robert Craig, John Love, wright, Thomas Knox, Thomas Brown, John Henderson, John Fyfe, John Craig, James Maxwell, William Cumming, and John Wallace, Councillors of the said Burgh, Who, having heard, seen, and considered the supplication given in before them to help and supply to a pleasant invention and play, to be plaid within the said Burgh upon the day of May instant, and being ripely advised therewith, the said Bailies and Council grant to the said play the sum of twenty pounds money (33s. 4d.) of the unlaws that shall happen to be got within the said Burgh next hereafter, (except Thomas Inglis, Thomas Whiteford, and James Maxwell, who dissented that any supply or help should be given to the said play of the common good of the Burgh,) and after the granting of the said sum of twenty pounds, the said whole Bailies and Council protested that the granting and giving thereof should be no preparative in any year or time coming."

It appears the money voted was to be taken from the funds that were obtained from persons who were fined at the Burgh Court, and that three of the Councillors dissented from the vote to give this money; but the whole of the Councillors were unanimously of opinion that this grant should not thereafter be held as forming a precedent for giving money for any similar purpose.

Mr. Hume, the master of the High School, Edinburgh, at the end of the sixteenth century, revised and published

this humorous tragic comedy of *Bellum Grammaticale* in Latin, which was founded on Guarna's work on the same subject printed at Antwerp at the commencement of the sixteenth century. Its object was to caricature the Roman Catholic religion. More than a hundred years previous to this time, this play was very often performed in the Grammar Schools in England and Scotland. The Town Council of Paisley did not, however, appear to be so enamoured with the performance of this comedy by the teachers and scholars as the Town Council of Edinburgh. In 1598, that body authorised the Treasurer to purchase, for the use of the scholars and masters in the High School, when acting this play, gray cloth for five dresses to represent those worn by Friars, and also red cloth to represent the official costume of the Pope and Cardinals. The resolution of the Paisley Town Council to erect a theatre was, of course, never carried out, and is not afterwards referred to.

Mr. James Alexander, the doctor of the Grammar School, appears to have been a zealous teacher, though greatly underpaid. On 18th December, 1705, the Council had "a supplication given in by Mr. James Alexander, doctor of the Grammar School, representing that the salary allowed him is very mean, and, therefore, craving something to be added thereto. They having considered the same, together with his great pains in exercising the said function, they have allowed him half a guinea, extending in money to seven pounds two shillings, to buy some necessaries with, and ordains the Clerk to draw a precept therefor on the Treasurer." We have no information as to what the feelings of this worthy doctor were on learning that the Council had voted him the munificent sum of *half a guinea* in response to his application for assistance.

Mr. George Glen, the master of the school, seems likewise to have been an efficient and able teacher, and the Council marked their high sense of this, not by increasing his emoluments, but by creating him a Burgess. The Council minute which records this is dated 25th January, 1706, and is

as follows:—"The said day the Bailies and Council have created Mr. George Glen, Master of the Grammar School, burgess of this burgh, granting to him the whole privileges and immunities thereof, use and wont; who compeared and made faith as use is, and whose fine is given down for his good service done and to be done to the burgh." It will be observed that this honour is given by the Council not merely for his past services, but for what he is expected to do in the future.

In this same month John Heriot, son of John Heriot, baker, student in the University of Glasgow, presented a petition to the Council "craving some allowance from the town to enable him to continue at his studies: they have allowed him ten merks" (11s. $1\frac{1}{3}$ d.).

On 10th January, 1707, Mr. James Alexander, Doctor of the Grammar School, again applied to the Council for an addition to his salary, in consequence of the "paucity of the scholars and the meanness of his salary," and they ordained the Treasurer to pay to him half-a-guinea beside his ordinary salary, for his better encouragement." His case is again brought up the 30th January, 1708. Mr. Alexander does not appear in this instance to have applied to the Council for an increase of salary, but they take up the subject themselves, and on that account we would naturally expect that something would be really done for him. As on the two previous occasions, however, they again presented him with the sum of half-a-guinea, "to buy a new hat." The minute on this subject runs thus—"The said day they have allowed to Mr. James Alexander, Doctor of the Grammar School, seven pounds two shillings to buy a new hat with, towards his farther encouragement for his pains in attending to the school, and which by and attoure his salary." This gift of half-a-guinea to the doctor has certainly the appearance of being very small; but perhaps it should not altogether be looked upon according to its mere money value. It is quite likely that the doctor had not got a hat, and very probably also he had nothing better

on his head at any time than a bonnet, and that they thought his attire and appearance, considering the important position which he held, was incomplete without a hat. Taking this view, the new hat may be looked upon as a gift, and not as so much money given to him. This was not, however, the first time the Council had under their consideration the subject of wearing hats, and that by themselves, too. On two occasions, they expressed their opinion that a gentleman could not be properly dressed unless he had a hat on his head. Anything else worn by themselves as Councillors they strongly objected to; and this is the only portion of their dress regarding which they ever attempted to legislate, or to punish any of themselves for not wearing. On the 14th October, 1617, the Council passed the following Act:—"The which day it is statute and ordained that none of the Councillors within the burgh, come to the Council nor enter in the town dassie in the kirk, without hats, nor yet that none presume to enter in the said dassie in the kirk but those that are presently upon the Council or has been thereupon before." This resolution was confirmed on the 12th October, 1648. "*Item*, they ratify the Act that none of the Councillors come to head courts nor sit in the town seat without hats, and ordains the same to be put to execution under pain of 20s." (1s. 8d.) This resolution of the Council would have been more complete had it stated what the Councillors were in the habit of using instead of a hat, and which was prohibited by this Act. It is very likely that it was the "blue bonnet" that was here objected to, for we can scarcely suppose it to be possible that any of the Councillors attempted to come with their nightcaps on.

In the year following (January, 1709), Mr. Alexander renewed his application to the Council for some additional salary, and they ordered the Treasurer to pay him ten pounds scots, or 16s. 8d. sterling. At the same time in the following year, he made another representation to the Council for more salary, because "by the reason of his great toil he has in the school, and his small encouragement,"

and they allowed the Treasurer to pay him twenty merks, or 22s. 3d. sterling. Mr. Alexander was most persevering in his applications for further assistance, for again in January, 1711, he wished "an augmentation of his salary by reason of the great toil he has, and paucity of scholars," and they allowed him twenty pounds scots, or 33s. 4d. sterling. On 28th January, 1712, he did not apply for more salary, but the Council allowed him "twenty pounds scots, which they ordain the Treasurer, John Love, to pay the same at Candlemas next, and by and attoure his ordinary fiall, and that in consideration of his extraordinary pains in attending of the said Grammar School, and ordains the Clerk to give him an extract of this act, which, with his receipt, shall be allowed to the Treasurer in his general discharge."

At this time, Mr. George Glen had been about ten years master in the Grammar School, and had given satisfaction to the Town Council, in so far at any rate as no complaints are made against him in their records. But on the 24th July, 1713, the Council resolved to dismiss him from his situation, and the following long and minute resolution will give the best explanation of their reasons for doing so:—
 "The said day they having taken to their consideration the manifold complaints made by the burgesses against Mr. George Glen, Master of the Grammar School, complaints of his frequent misbehaviour, partly flowing from his want of authority among the scholars, and partly from his not-attendance upon them in the school; and having caused read before them the contract of agreement betwixt him and the Magistrates of the Burgh, they have therefore unanimously agreed to remove the said Mr. George Glen from his said function of being schoolmaster to the Grammar School of Paisley, and hereby quit and remove him for that end; and recommends to the Bailies, or either of them, to intimate this act unto him a quarter-of-a-year before Michaelmas next, which is hereby appointed to be the term of his removal, and to desire him to provide for himself, they having no more service for him, hereby empower-

ing the Bailies as aforesaid to intimate this to the said Mr. George Glen before notary and witnesses."

In the following year Mr. Glen applied for some arrears of salary, and the Council on 13th July, 1714, ordered the Treasurer to give him "eighteen pounds scots to assist him in order to the transportation of himself and family for Glasgow, and that this is in satisfaction of all he can ask or crave from the Town preceding this date."

Mr. James Alexander, who had been doctor in the Grammar School for ten years, was chosen by the Town Council to be the successor of Mr. George Glen. He was a steady and an efficient teacher, as we may suppose, when the Council deemed him worthy of this promotion. On 30th September, 1713, they "unanimously agreed that Mr. James Alexander, doctor to Mr. George Glen, be Master of the Grammar School for the year to come;" and on the 16th October following, they "called Mr. James before them, who has accepted on him the said office for a year to come, during which time he obliges himself to be faithful in the trust reposed in him, and punctually to attend the school; and on their part the Bailies and Council oblige themselves to pay the ordinary salary, which is 200 merks (£11 2s. 2½d.) yearly, and thereby assign to him the whole rights and perquisites and emoluments due to the Master of the said Grammar School of Paisley, forth and from the term of Martinmas next, which is hereby declared to be the said Mr. James, his entry to the said school."

The Council had not, for a considerable time, taken any steps for the suppression of private schools; but on 12th October, 1714, "they ordain — Pinkerton, schoolmaster in Causeyside, to be removed from teaching against Martinmas next, in respect he is not a freeman, nor freeman's son, and prejudices the Master of the English School."

Since Mr. James Alexander's appointment as master, he had been without an assistant; but on 6th November, 1714, "Mr. John Craig, with consent of the Bailies and Council, engages himself to serve as doctor to the Grammar School

of Paisley for a year to come, for which he is to have the ordinary emoluments due to the doctor, and at the same time refers himself to the Bailies and Council what additional salary they shall please allow him." In January following, the Council ordered the Treasurer to pay him "twenty pounds scots in a compliment over and above his ordinary salary."

For a considerable time past, little had been stated regarding the amount of the school wages payable by the scholars in the Grammar School, and it certainly is very interesting to learn what these were at this and other periods. This subject, however, came before the Council on 29th January, 1715, when, before fixing what these wages should be, they condemn the inhabitants for their conduct towards the teachers. The following is a copy of the resolution:—"They having taken to their consideration the ingratitude of some burgesses, with their mean payments of their children's quarter wages to the master and doctor of the Grammar School, they enact that, in all time coming, the burgesses shall be liable in payment to the master in twelve shillings scots or 1s. at least, and to the doctor of the Grammar School six shillings scots, or 6d. sterling quarterly at least thereafter: this to endure during the Bailies and Council's pleasure." It will thus be seen that each scholar paid 1s. to the master, and 6d. to the doctor, quarterly of school wages, or, in all, 1s. 6d.

The new master, Mr. James Alexander, must at this time have been still continuing to satisfy the Council in the discharge of his duties, for, at this date, they voted him "ten merks scots, or 11s. 1d. sterling, above his ordinary salary, for his diligence in his station."

The Council, also, must have been pleased with Mr. John Craig, whom they had recently appointed to be doctor, for they, on 27th April, 1716, "appoint the Treasurer to pay Mr. John Craig, doctor of the Grammar School, one guinea of gold for his encouragement." But he must have left some time previous to May, 1717, for we find that Mr.

Hugh Maxwell has succeeded him ; and, on that date, the Council voted eighteen pounds scots, or £1 10s., to him in a compliment in addition to his ordinary salary. In the same month of the following year, they "allowed him the sum of twelve pounds scots in name of gratuity."

In December, 1718, Mr. James Alexander, master of the Grammar School, was entered as a Burgess of the Burgh of Paisley, but not as an honorary one, for it is stated that "he paid to the Treasurer eight shillings and eightpence scots for a burghs fine."

In April, in the following year, the Council paid to Hugh Maxwell, the doctor, the sum of twenty pounds scots in name of gratuity, and in the two following years a similar sum also as a gratuity. On 16th June, 1721, he appears to have left this situation, for Mr. John Sclater was on that date appointed in the following terms :—"The said day John Sclater, son to Robert Sclater, merchant in Paisley, engages himself to serve as doctor to the Grammar School of Paisley for one year to come, commencing from the date hereof, for which he is to have the ordinary salary paid to former doctors, but in the meantime refers himself to the Bailies and Council as to what additional encouragement they shall think fit. And he is to make premonition to the Bailies and Council six weeks preceding the term at which he shall desire to be free, and they to give him the like premonition." In April, in the following year, the Council gave him twenty pounds scots in name of gratuity.

On the 10th April, 1724, the Council appointed Mr. John Stewart to be the successor to the last named doctor, on the same terms and conditions ; and, in 1725, the year following, they paid him twenty pounds scots in name of gratuity.

Mr. James Alexander had now been in the Grammar School as doctor and teacher for about 22 years, a much longer period than the most of his predecessors. On 16th April, 1725, he, however, resigned his situation, and it is recorded in these terms without any other explanation :—

“Mr. James Alexander, Master of the Grammar School of Paisley, has given in a demission signifying that he is willing to demit his post as schoolmaster at Martinmas next, of the which demission they have accepted.”

On 22d November, 1723, Mr. Alexander became a member of the Incorporation of Tailors, “subscribed the charter or agreement, and paid unto the box one pound ten shillings scots (2s. 6d.), and which is laid up in the box. And further added another half-crown.” In the same month, in the following year, he was “elected one of the Masters of the Trade for a year to come,” and this appointment was renewed at the next election on 2nd November, 1725.

In appointing a successor to Mr. Alexander the Council departed from the practice that had hitherto been always adopted, of having a master and an assistant, or a doctor, as he was called. On this occasion they appointed two masters, one of whom was the present doctor, Mr. John Stewart. The minute of 15th October, 1725, describing the election, is as follows:—“They have nominated Mr. John Stewart, Doctor of the Grammar School of Paisley, and Mr. John Bowie, Student of Theology, jointly to be Masters of the Grammar School, and that during the Bailies’ and Council’s pleasure, allenary. And that the ordinary salaries and other emoluments of the school, formerly belonging to master and doctor, are to be divided equally betwixt them; and compeared the said Mr. John Stewart and Mr. John Bowie, who, accordingly, accepted and engaged.”* Three months’ notice was to be given by either party before any separation took place. In April of the year following the Council allowed the two masters twenty pounds scots in name of gratuity, but the Record does not state whether each of them was to get that sum, or whether it was to be divided between them. Most likely the latter would be the case.

In 1726 some repairs were ordered to be made in the

* Mr. Stewart was the last Doctor in the Grammar School, as no one afterwards was appointed to fill that situation.

Grammar School, including a vent being put up. In the year following, the Council ordained that "the Grammar School house be repaired and made habitable for the masters."

About this time Mr. James Alexander, the late master, must have died, for we find the following entry on 18th May, 1727:—"The said day they have booked Hugh Alexander, weaver in Gorbals, of Glasgow, as nearest and lawful heir to the deceased Mr. James Alexander, late Schoolmaster of the Grammar School of Paisley," in some lands at Greenhill.

Mr. John Bowie, besides being a Master in the School, also held the important office of Clerk to the Presbytery of Paisley; for on 15th May, 1739, the Council ordained thirty shillings to be paid to him, such "being his dues anent the call and admission of Mr. Robert Mitchell, now minister of the new erected parish, within the Burgh of Paisley." At the time also of erecting the first church within the Burgh, the Master of the Grammar School (very likely the other master, Mr. John Stewart,) Clerk to the Session of the Abbey, or old Parish of Paisley, was continued of consent of the Magistrates, Clerk to the Session of the new erected church for some time.

The first movement made by the Council after the Town was disjoined from the Abbey Parish and made a separate parish, was to have the schoolmasters act as session clerks and precentors in the respective parishes. This step was taken on 9th May, 1742, when they passed the following resolution:—"They taking into consideration that the Town's being erected into a distinct parish is but recent, and that they are not provided in sufficient funds for the maintenance of schoolmasters and precentors and session clerks, as distinct offices, and that the new kirk does at present want a settled session clerk and precentor, they do, therefore, enact that one of the masters of the Grammar or English Schools, who shall be most agreeable to the ministers and Kirk Session, shall serve in the office of Session Clerk or Precentor."

On 26th January, 1750, Mr. John Stewart, as the Council Records state, "gave in a demission of his office to the Bailies and Council, to take effect at Martinmas next, whereof they have accepted and hereby accept of the said demission." Mr. Stewart first became doctor in the Grammar School in April, 1724, and afterwards joint-master with Mr. Bowie in 1725, and had thus been 26 years engaged in teaching the scholars there. No statement is made by the Council either that they regret his leaving or that he had discharged his arduous duties with efficiency during that long period. It may be taken for granted, however, that he had been a faithful teacher, otherwise he would not have held these situations for such a length of time.*

Mr. Bowie, the other master, retained his situation as the sole master till 26th April, 1751, when the Council resolved to part with him; but their reason for doing so is not given. The resolution then come to was, that "they ordain the present Magistrates to premonish Mr. John Bowie, Master of the Grammar School, that he is to remove from his said office of Schoolmaster at Lammas next, and that the premonition be made to him three months preceding the said term, in terms of the Act of Admission to the said office.†

The successor to Mr. Bowie was Mr. William Ballingal, who was elected 11th October, 1751, and was to hold his office during the pleasure of the Council. He was also to receive 300 merks or £16 13s. 4d. sterling of yearly salary, which was an increase of 100 merks above any of his predecessors, and was to get "the dwelling-house adjoining to his schoolhouse." This was the highest salary that had been given to the master of the Grammar School, and it is the same at the present day, although every commodity has

* On 18th June, 1731, Mr. John Stewart entered the Incorporation of Tailors.

† On 26th September, 1732, Mr. Bowie became a member of the Incorporation of Tailors, "and is to pay four pounds scots money (6s. 8d.), and has signed the Charter."

been greatly increased in price during the long period which has since elapsed of one hundred and twenty-three years. There is no mention made of a doctor or an assistant to Mr. Ballingal, nor is it stated whether he belonged to Paisley or where he came from.

At the end of this year, the attention of the Council was directed to the conduct of a person of the name of John M'Adams, who had opened a private school; but their objections to him were not so much for doing this, as because his moral character was objectionable. This is his history, as stated in the Council Records of that time:—

“ It appears that the said John M'Adams did procure a License from one Mr. Smith in Ireland, which he gave out to be a License obtained from the Bishop of Man (though he knew it was not the Bishop of Man's License, but that the same was signed by said Mr. Smith personating the Bishop of Man; and that the said John M'Adams knew that he was not the real Bishop of Man, but only assumed that title), in virtue of which License so impetrat, he exercised the sacred office of a minister in an Episcopal congregation or meeting-house at Air, and administrat the Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper without any other authority than the afore-said forged License, until he understood that a letter was come from the Bishop of Man disclaiming that he ever granted any such License to Mr. M'Adams. And he, dreading he would be thereby detected, ran off on a Sabbath day between sermons. As also there was laid before them a copy of the Presbytery of Paisley, their judgment and opinion concerning the said John M'Adams, which was publicly read from the pulpits in the Town and Parish Churches on a Sabbath day, and from whence it appears that the Presbytery, after examination and due enquiry into Mr. M'Adams' character, unanimously gave it as their judgment that the said John M'Adams is not a proper person to be intrusted with the care of teaching youth. All which being duly considered by the Council, and they taking also under their consideration that the said John M'Adams, since his elopement from Air, had attempted to keep a school in Glasgow without any liberty from the Magistrates, and had been detected and left the place; and that during his residence there he had been declared contumacious by one of the Kirk-Sessions in a process of scandal brought against him, whereof the Presbytery had proper evidence laid before them; from all which the meeting judge

that the said John M'Adams is a person of very bad fame and immoral character, and ought not to be suffered to intrude himself as a private teacher in this place, which is sufficiently provided with teachers in the public schools, whose moral character and qualifications are amply attested. And that a continued tolerance of the said John M'Adams to teach youth in this place will not only have a manifest tendency to discourage the present masters of the public schools, who have been approved by the Council and installed in that office, but may also be of dangerous consequence with respect to those taught by him, they have therefore resolved and agreed that the said John M'Adams be suppressed from teaching within the Burgh, and also expelled the territories thereof, and to that effect they ordain that he be warned by one of their officers to depart furth of and leave the territories of this Burgh against the term of Whitsunday next to come. And recommend it to the present Magistrates to use all legal compulsitures for expelling the said John M'Adams furth of the said Burgh at the said term."

This resolution of the Council illustrates, in a most striking manner, the powers which they and other Magistrates and Town Councils possessed at that time; but we cannot overlook the fact that, in this case, at any rate, these powers were exercised so far as they thought for the protection of the morals of the rising generation in the community. This is the last time the Council interfered with any private teacher in the town.

As illustrating the history of the town, and the vigilance with which the Town Council watched over the conduct of the inhabitants at this period, we give the following resolution which they passed on 17th April, 1752:—"They also ordain the visitors or privay censurers to be appointed for taking notice of those who vague or stroll on the streets or in the fields on the Sabbath day, as formerly was appointed."

In 1753 the old Grammar School house, erected in 1586, was taken down, and a new and larger building was erected on the same site,* at a cost of about £298. We give a

* The Report by Commissioners on the state of Middle Class Schools in Scotland in 1868, etc., states that "in 1756 the School was removed further up the Wynd;" but this, as will be afterwards seen, is a mistake.

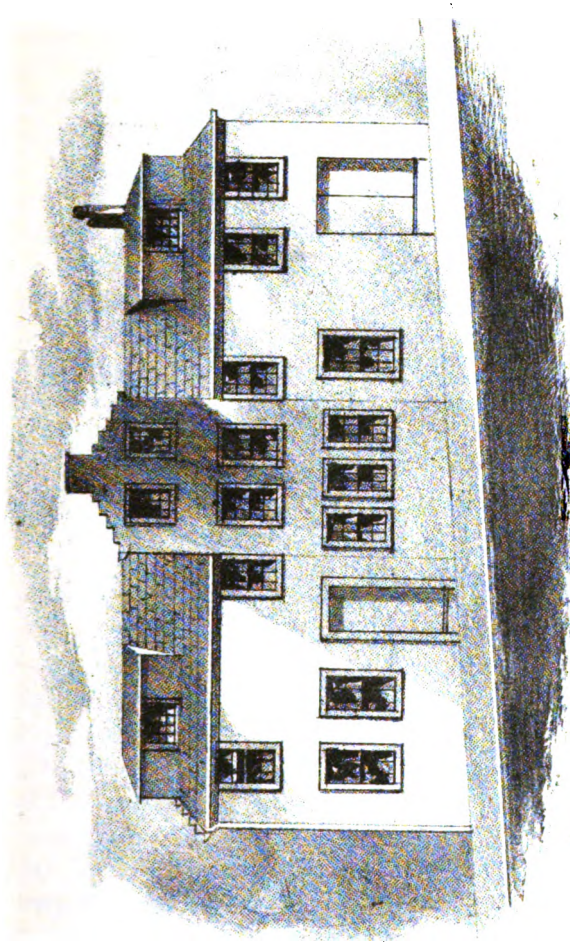
front illustration of it as it now stands as No. 4 in the School Wynd. At present the ground floor is used as a candle work, and the rest of it as dwelling houses. The Town Council, in order to enlarge the School, bought from "Robert Campbell, Doctor of Physic in Paisley," and proprietor of the ground south of the Grammar School, a piece of ground extending to five feet eight inches, from the back of the School, and the whole breadth of the ground belonging to him, which apparently was the length of the School. He also came under an obligation not to erect any wall or house nearer than eighteen feet from the new south boundary of the building, that the lights of the School might not be injured.* There can, therefore, be no doubt that the second school was built upon the site of the first one, and that it was made five feet eight inches wider. The money to re-erect the school was raised by a tax on beer.† This tax was first imposed in 1753, when the Town Council obtained an Act of Parliament giving them power, for thirty-one years, to levy "a duty of two pennies scots, or one-sixth of a penny sterling, over and above the duty on excise, paid or payable to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, upon every scots pint of ale, that shall be either brewed, brought into, tapped, or sold within the said Town of Paisley and liberties thereof." The money derived from this tax was to be applied "to make the river navigable, build a prison, court house, school house, house of correction, or remove the shambles to some more commodious place." During the time this Act was in operation only £2,674 3s. 7d. was received from the tax, and it was expended as follows:—

Expense of obtaining Act,	£271	1	8
Building of a Grammar School,	298	0	0

* Disposition by Dr. Campbell to the Town Council, dated 7th October, 1753.

† This account about the beer tax, and the application of it, is taken from a pamphlet published anonymously in Paisley in 1786. The Council Records give no information about the cost of erecting the School.





SECOND GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SCHOOL WYND.
Erected 1753.

Building Prison and Court House,	1,053	7	0
Building a Flesh Market and Slaughter House,	965	8	0
Laid out in deepening the River,	86	6	11

£2,674 3 7

On 20th July, 1758, seven years after his appointment, Mr. Ballingal resigned his situation as master of the Grammar School. The Council accepted the same, and "ordained public notice to be given of the vacancy that will be of the said office, in order that the community may be in proper time supplied." On the 8th September following, the Council "appointed Mr. William Bald, schoolmaster at Kirkliston, near Edinburgh, to succeed Mr. Ballingal, and to have the same salary and school perquisites, and to have a dwelling-house to reside in, in the Grammar School." This shows that the master then lived in a dwelling-house above the school.

On 15th May, 1761, the Council elected Mr. John Davidson, doctor of the Grammar School of Dundee, to be his successor. He was to have the same salary and school fees, with the dwelling-house that Mr. Bald possessed, "with this provision, that Mr. John Davidson is to give three months' warning to the Magistrates and Council before he leaves his charge, in case he shall at any time demit and be called to any other school, and in case the Magistrates and Council shall, from faults alleged and proven respecting his office, find cause to remove him, the power of which is hereby reserved to them in that event, they are likewise to give Mr. Davidson the same warning." These latter conditions were the same as when Mr. Bald was elected.

These conditions are all perfectly fair, and not so *outré* as a restriction that was applied to Mr. John Wilson, Rector of the Grennock Grammar School, when he was elected, fifteen years after this. The circumstances were these* :—

* Dr. Leyden's Biography.

“In 1776, the Rector of that Grammar School was John Wilson, author of a poem entitled the ‘Clyde.’ Before admitting Mr. Wilson to the Rectorship of the school, the Magistrates and Minister of Greenock stipulated that he should abandon ‘the profane and unprofitable art of poem-making.’ To avoid the temptation of violating this promise, which he esteemed sacred, he took an early opportunity of committing to the flames the greater part of his unfinished manuscripts. After this, he never ventured to touch his forbidden lyre, though he often regarded it with that mournful solemnity which the harshness of dependence and the memory of its departed sounds could not fail to inspire. He seems to have regarded this as the crisis of his fate which condemned him to obscurity, and sometimes alluded to it with acrimony. In a letter to his son George, attending the University of Glasgow, dated January 21, 1779, he says—‘I once thought to live by the breath of fame; but how miserably was I disappointed, when, instead of having my performances applauded in crowded theatres, and caressed by the great,—for what will not a poet-taster, in his intoxicating delirium of possession, dream? I was condemned to bawl myself to hoarseness to wayward brats, to cultivate sand, and wash Ethiopians, for all the dreary days of an obscure life—the contempt of shopkeepers and brutish skippers.’”

On 16th October, 1761, the Council fixed the wages payable by the scholars in the Grammar School at 3s. per quarter, to commence at Martinmas next. These wages were last fixed on 29th January, 1715, when they were to be 1s. 6d. per quarter.

The Council Records do not furnish any particulars regarding Mr. Davidson during the period he held his appointment. Towards the end of 1780, his health must, however, have been failing, for the Council then advertised for a doctor, who also was to be successor. The advertisement is interesting, is as follows, and is taken from the *Glasgow Mercury* newspaper of 7th December in that

year :—" WANTED, for the Grammar School of Paisley, a Doctor to teach the said school, and who, in case of vacancy, is to succeed to the Rectorship. Any person qualified for this office may send certificates of their good character and qualifications to Mr. John Davidson, the present Rector, or Alexander Gibson, Town Clerk. None who intend the Ministry need apply. The salary and emoluments, on a moderate computation, will be about £40 sterling per annum at present to such Doctor. Paisley is a thriving place in its manufactures as well as inhabitants, and is greatly upon the encrease. There always have been a very great number of scholars at said school, and the encrease of number may be justly expected. The candidates for the office will undergo a comparative trial at Paisley, the 19th of January next." No reference is made to this matter in the Council minutes; but it is very doubtful whether a doctor was appointed. Had Mr. Mungo Henry, the successor to Mr. Davidson at the end of the following year, been first chosen to be doctor on the terms stated in this advertisement, he would, it is very likely, have been so described.

Mr. John Davidson, after filling the position of Master of the Grammar School for twenty years, died, and Mr. Mungo Henry was, on 24th September, 1781, chosen by the Council to succeed him. At this election, the title of "Rector of the Grammar School" is first applied to the teacher. When the Grammar School was first established in 1586, the title was "Schoolmaster," and this continued down to about the end of the last century, when the title was changed to, sometimes, "Grammar School Master," and at other times "Master of the Grammar School;" and now it was made "Rector of Grammar School." The terms of Mr. Henry's appointment, in so far as his emoluments and mode of retiring from the situation are concerned, are precisely the same as Mr. Davidson's. But the Council reserved the power, "if they think proper, to choose a Doctor;" and if they do so, the Rector is to pay to him "one-half of the quarter's wage of each scholar, and also the

one-half or the one-third part of whatever sum shall be paid by each scholar at Candlemas yearly, in name of Candlemas offerings, at the option of the Magistrates and Council." The Council also reserved the power, "if at any time they find it convenient to remove the Grammar School to any other part of the town, and the said Mr. Henry shall be obliged to accept of such house as they may build above or contiguous to said school in place of the present house, or accept of ten pounds sterling yearly for said house, in the option of the Council." Looking to the latter condition in this appointment, it is evident that the Council found the Grammar School, which they had erected about twenty-seven years before, insufficient for the accommodation of all the scholars, and were contemplating the erection of a more commodious building. An examination of the Grammar School took place, and we take the following account of it from the *Glasgow Mercury* of 20th September, 1782,—“This day the Grammar School, Paisley, was examined in presence of the Magistrates and Ministers of the Town, and several respectable private gentlemen. The boys in all the classes gave very satisfactory proof of their proficiency, according to the different stages of their advancement; but their judges reckon it incumbent on them to add that those in the higher classes in particular, both by the readiness with which they translated some of the most difficult of the Latin Classics, and their turning several passages of ancient story during the time of the examination into elegant Latin, discovered such acquaintance, not only with the principles, but likewise with the idiom and phraseology of that language, as might be expected from young men of promising abilities, under the instruction of the well qualified and assiduous preceptor.” Immediately following is the announcement that “Mr. Henry, the Master of the school, begs leave to inform the public that he is ready to take the charge only of a very few Boarders (for whom he has convenient accommodation) that he may be able to give greater attention both to their education and behaviour, and that he opens his Rudiment Class at the beginning of April.”

In August, 1789, Mr. Henry sent a communication to the Council complaining of the condition of the Grammar School, and they appointed the Lyners to examine it, and to report. In July of the following year, the Rev. Dr. Boag of the Abbey had also apparently been taking an interest in the Grammar School, for we find from the Council Records "that there was a petition laid before the Council, signed by Dr. Boag and others, praying for a new Grammar School, and they agreed to delay that affair till next meeting." The Council, at that time, thought of erecting a Grammar School in the School Wynd; for in September, 1791, they instruct "Baillie Patison and the Treasurer to settle with Samuel Fleming anent drawing an estimate of the Schoolhouse in School Wynd;" but in the following month, they appointed a Committee "to examine the ground between the High and Middle Churches, and give in a rough sketch of a plan for building a Grammar School there against next meeting." That Committee afterwards reported "that they are of opinion there is plenty of ground there for building a Grammar School;" and they were instructed "to draw out a rough sketch of what they conceive a proper plan for a Grammar School."

At that period the boys in the different schools were, through carelessness or mischief, in the habit of breaking the glass in the school windows. The Council, in order to check this and to secure the effective surveillance of the teachers in carrying it out, passed the following resolution in September, 1791:—"They unanimously agree that the Master of Works do repair the whole of the glass in the windows of the Grammar and English Schools belonging to the Town, and the several Masters to be obliged to keep the same in repair in all time coming, and this to be intimated to the Masters."

Previous to this it had been the custom to give to the different Teachers a number of carts of peats every year without any charge, but on 1st August, 1791, "the Council agreed to give no peats annually to the schoolmasters." Three

years after this the Council "agreed to give six carts of peats to Mr. Henry, or in lieu thereof, fourteen pence for each cart, and his encouragement still continued."

The Town's schools were examined on 20th September, 1793, and the proceedings are described in an advertisement which appeared in the *Glasgow Courier* of the 24th of that month. The part relating to the Grammar School is as follows:—"This day the public Grammar School was examined in presence of the Magistrates, several members of the Presbytery, and some other gentlemen. The proficiency of the boys in the Latin language attracted the highest satisfaction; the ease and accuracy with which those in the higher classes explained every passage turned up to them by the gentlemen present, and the readiness and propriety with which all of them answered the several questions put to them, were a pleasing proof of their having been instructed with singular care in the principles of Latin Grammar; and did the highest credit to the diligence and abilities of Mr. Henry, their teacher." This advertisement is subscribed by the following gentlemen:—"Walter Young, John Snodgrass, Robert Boag, John Findlay, ministers; and John Wilson of the Grammar School, Glasgow." Immediately under, there is the following:—"Mr. Henry has accommodation for another Boarder or two. He would with pleasure instruct them in French, and every attention would be given by Mrs. Henry and him to their health and morals."

In 1795 the Council appear to have abandoned the proposal to erect a new Grammar School, for they appointed the Lyners to inspect the Grammar School and Master's house, and to order the necessary repairs to be done.

Mr. Mungo Henry died in 1797, after being Rector of the Grammar School since 1781. Although we have few particulars regarding Mr. Henry, we yet know that he was most favourably spoken of, both as a good man and an efficient teacher, by those who were contemporaries with him. His remains were interred in the High Church burying ground, very near to the place where the bodies of Mr. James



Albertus



John Peddie

Peddie of the Town's English School, and of Mr. John Peddie of the Grammar School, were afterwards laid. The memorial stone at his grave is a plain head-stone, with the following inscription ;—

“ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF
MUNGO HENRY, RECTOR
OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WHO DIED
4TH FEB., 1797, AGED 40 YEARS.”

As he had been Rector for sixteen years, he would only be twenty-four years of age when appointed to fill that important situation.

On 21st March, 1797, the Town Council appointed Mr. John Peddie as successor to Mr. Henry. This gentleman filled that position for a very long time, and as the conditions of his appointment were not afterwards interfered with, we shall give the Council minute in full :—

“On account of the death of Mr. Mungo Henry, Rector of the Grammar School, the Council have made choice of Mr. John Peddie to be Rector of the School from 1st April, 1797, to the 1st April, 1798, under the following conditions :—

“*Primo.*—He is to have a yearly salary of 200 pounds, scots and three pounds scots yearly, in lieu of peats for his school, with the fees or wages of the scholars, and the dwelling house and school-house that Mr. Henry occupied (except the east end of the dwelling house which Mrs. Henry is to occupy till Whitsunday, 1798, gratis) and then to return to Mr. Peddie.

“*Secondly.*—Mr. Peddie to give three months' warning to the Magistrates and Council before he leave his charge, in case he shall at any time demit and be called to any other school.”

“*Thirdly.*—In case the Magistrates and Council shall at any time think proper to choose a doctor to said school, the power of which is hereby reserved to them ; in that case the said John Peddie shall be obliged to allow and pay to such doctor one half of the quarter's wages of each scholar. Also the one half, or the one third part of whatever sum shall be paid by each scholar at Candlemas yearly in

name of Candlemas offerings, at the option of the Magistrates and Council for the time being.

“*Fourthly.*—If the Magistrates and Council shall at any time find it convenient to remove the Grammar School to any other part of the Town, the said Mr. John Peddie shall be obliged to accept of such house as they build above or contiguous to said school in place of the present house, or accept of ten pounds stg. for said house, in the option of the Council.

“*Fifthly.*—The said Mr. Peddie shall be obliged, on his own expense, during his incumbency, to keep in repair the glass of the whole windows in said school and houses, he receiving the same whole at his entry.”

“*Lastly.*—That the next election for Rector of the Grammar School, that is whether he is to continue or not, shall be at the Michaelmas Head Court, 1797, and so yearly in all time thereafter ; and, in case the Rector for the time being is not chosen, the Council are to give such Rector six months’ warning thereof ; and, in these terms and under these conditions the said Mr. John Peddie accepts and subscribes these presents.”

Although the salary in this case is 200 pounds scots, yet that is just the same as 300 merks given to the four previous masters that were elected since 1751, and the same as is given at the present time.

The proposal to erect a new Grammar School was again revived in 1799, when the Council agreed as follows :—“ It being suggested that the present Grammar School is too little, and a new one ought to be built in its place, the Council agree to consider the matter.”

During this year Mr. John Peddie applied for “an augmentation of his quarterly wages for his scholars, and a Council agreed that he shall charge one shilling stg. of additional wages for each scholar during the Council’s pleasure.”

In coming to the close of another century, it is gratifying to be able to state that the Grammar School was now in a position of comparative prosperity. Only forty-seven years before this it had been rebuilt, and now it was resolved to erect a new and larger one, to meet the educational wants of the greatly increased population of the town.

CHAPTER IV.

1800 TO 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1864.

ALTHOUGH the Town of Paisley made little progress in any respect during the seventeenth century, the very reverse was the case during last century, and particularly during the latter half of it. At the end of the seventeenth century, there were of educational institutions, under the management of the Town Council, only the Grammar School and what was called the Scots School, in the upper story of the almshouse; while, at the end of last century, there were besides these, two English Schools, one in School Wynd, and another in Storie Street, and also the Town's Commercial School in Meeting House Lane. During the seventeenth century twenty different teachers were elected to the Grammar School, in consequence of the numerous changes that had taken place; while, during the eighteenth century only ten required to be chosen; thus showing a more healthy position of matters. Throughout the century the salary of the Master of the Grammar School had remained at 200 merks (£11 2s. 2½d.), but the school fees had increased from 1s. 6d. per quarter at commencement to 5s. per quarter at its close.

During these hundred years several new branches of trade had been commenced in the town, and had risen to great importance. We have a good illustration of the decided and great progress of the town during that period, in the fact

that the total population was only about 2200 at the beginning of it, in 1753 it was 4,195, and at its close it was 24,324. The staple trade prior to 1730 was linen and lawn, both figured and plain. About this period, too, was the manufacture of linen thread to a considerable extent commenced; that of silk gauze was introduced somewhat later; but about 1780 the latter was all but superseded by the manufacture of m^oslin.

Mr. David Loch, of Leith, was appointed by the Board of Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, to visit all the trading towns and villages in Scotland, and the following is his very interesting report regarding Paisley in 1777:—

“ Paisley is a most capital manufacturing village. In this village there are at least 12,000 inhabitants, who are all employed in the most industrious manner, each vying with his neighbour who shall be most useful to himself and to the community. Here there are no beggars; all must work at that branch for which they are suited, either from strength, inclination, or genius. There are about 3600 looms employed in the silk manufacture, and 1360 looms in the lawn, cambric, and all the branches of the linen manufacture. White thread is manufactured here annually to the value of about £30,000. The most capital dealers in this village are Messrs. Fulton, Lowndes, & Co.; Elliot & Co.; John M'Kerrel & Son. They are all English, except Fulton and M'Kerrel, and have warehouses of their own in London, where they sell their goods. The raw silk mostly used is from China and Piedmont, which is all brought from London by land carriage; and the silk goods manufactured from these raw materials are sent back by the same conveyance. The waggons employed in this business go up in three weeks, and come down in two weeks and five days. The whole progress is conducted in the most uniform manner, and the package boxes which bring down the raw silk serve to take up the silk when manufactured. Spitalfields may be said to be coming to this place very fast. Goods are even made cheaper here than there. The principal linen manufacturers are Neilson and Hunter; William and John Wilsons; William More & Sons; Corsar & Stewart. The stamping of the linen manufactured by these four, amounts to a considerable sum yearly to the stamp-masters. Here are some tanneries, and soft and hard soap works, all thriving.

Messrs. Maxwell & Bairling deal largely in the raft trade, and are making fortunes in consequence of the buildings going on so rapidly,—there being no fewer than 100 houses building, solely for the purpose of manufacturers, to be finished in the summer of 1778. The value of goods of all kinds manufactured in Paisley from the 1st January, 1776, to the 1st January, 1777, amounted to the extent of full half-a-million sterling. My information as to the number of looms and value of the goods is from the Board's Stamp-Masters, and some of the most respectable people in the place. The calculation as to the looms agrees with Young's account of the Norwich manufacturers, &c., &c. By these various branches of manufacture, the common people of Paisley are put upon so much a better footing than those of almost any other town in Scotland, that they are enabled without hurting their families to allot so many hours for recreation and merriment among themselves, once every week; even maid-servants make an express stipulation at agreeing with their mistresses that they shall have three hours every Thursday evening, from five to eight, for the above purpose. During these hours of jubilee, they meet at certain houses where the fiddles, with the young ladies' partners, are ready to begin the dance; and they continue, with the highest innocent mirth, till eight, when they immediately go home to their work with cheerfulness and alacrity. This practice promotes matrimony, and contributes much to inspire in the minds of the people a desire to be neat and clean in their dress. The young men marry here when they are twenty, and the girls at seventeen. They are for the most part handsome, fresh-looking women, well fed, neatly clothed, and clean."

As an evidence of the great prosperity of the Town in 1777, Mr. Loch states, it will be observed, that in that year 100 houses were being built; and Mr. Wm. Semple in 1781, four years afterwards, mentions that then there were 103 houses being erected. It was during this period of prosperity that the different places then on the outside of the town, but which have since become a portion of it,—such as Williamsburgh, the New Town,* Orchard Street,

* The following advertisement is taken from the *Glasgow Courant* of 1757 regarding the feuing of part of the gardens on the east side of the

Prussia Street, Gordon's Lane, Canal Street, Maxwelton, Newton Street, Broomlands, Castle Street, Wellmeadow, &c., &c.,—were commenced to be built. Moreover, in the erection also of public buildings the inhabitants exhibited much spirit and patriotism. It was at this time that all these buildings were constructed:—The High Church, Middle Church, Gaelic Church, Antiburgher Church, School Wynd, Congregational Church Abbey Close, West Relief Church, Cross Steeple rebuilt, Town's Hospital, New Flesh Market, Old Bridge rebuilt, Sneddon Bridge, Abbey Bridge, Grammar School rebuilt, Maxwelton School, Town's English School, Town's Commercial School, Storie Street School, Abercorn Inn, Town's House, afterwards called The Saracen's Head Inn. In short, through the enterprise of the inhabitants, the Town of Paisley, at this period, ceased to be a little village, as it was at the commencement of the century, and took its place in the country as a town of considerable influence and importance.

Another new branch of industry that began, during the latter part of the century, was that of Letterpress Printing. Although there appears not to have been any letterpress printing in Paisley before 1769, there were nevertheless enterprising booksellers and publishers in the Town, who

river that formerly belonged to the Convent:—"THAT upon the 22nd of January next, there will be sold or feued by public roup, at the Abbey of Paisley, various parcels of the Abbey Gardens of Paisley, belonging to the Earl of Dundonald. The ground proposed to be then feued consists of about four acres, very advantageously situated upon the River Cart a little above the Old Bridge of Paisley. It is subdivided, and planned out for the steadings of houses and bleaching greens, now stacked off conform to a regular plan, whereby the situation of the houses is such that there will be a most commodious bleaching green from each house towards the river. Excellent materials for building will be supplied from the houses and garden walls of Paisley, where there is a vast quantity of hewn stones, which Lord Dundonald is to become bound to sell to the purchasers at a reasonable rate, to be specified in the articles of roup." This shows to what purpose the stones of the ancient "houses and garden walls" of the Convent were ultimately applied.

got what printing they required executed in Glasgow. There were several cases of this kind. The oldest we have fallen in with is as far back as 1706. It was printed in Glasgow in that year "by Archibald M'Lean for Alexander Weir, bookseller in Paisley," and consists of 174 pages. The title page is as follows:—"The Travels of True Godliness from the beginning of the world to this present day; in an apt and pleasant allegory shewing what true Godliness is, also the troubles, oppositions, reproaches, and persecutions he hath met with in every age, together with the danger and sad declining state he is in at this present time by errors, heresies, and ungodliness or open prophane-ness. The twenty-eighth edition corrected. By Benjamin Heach, author of a book called 'War with the Devil and Sion in Distress.'" The preface is dated 31st May, 1700. There is a long list of subscribers' names attached; mostly belonging to Paisley, and are nearly all described as Weavers.* At the end of the book, there is "a Catalogue of books to be sold by Alex. Weir, bookseller in Paisley." The list consists of only twenty-six books, and are mostly of a religious kind, such as Ambrose' War with Devils and Ministration of Angels, Haliburton's Great Concern of Salvation, Boston's Crook of the Lot, &c. At the end is the following:—"N.B.—Where likewise may be had all sorts of Chapman books at reasonable prices, with Proverbs, Proof Catechisms, Mother's Catechisms, single Catèchisms, paper, pens, ink, wax, and wafers." This Alex. M'Lean was most probably the father of the bookseller of the same name, who was in business in Paisley sixty years afterwards. A descendant of Archd. M'Lean, who printed this book, must have left Glasgow, and commenced business in Paisley under the firm of Weir & M'Lean, some time about 1769.

The Rev. James Baine, of the High Church, Paisley, preached the "anniversary sermon on 7th January, 1766,

* As this appears to be the first book published in Paisley, and as the list of subscribers is very interesting, it will be found in the Appendix.

before the Society in Paisley for the Reformation of Manners." This sermon was "published at the desire of some of the Society," and at the foot of the title page is—"Glasgow: printed for Alexander Weir, bookseller in Paisley, 1766, Price threepence." This is the same Mr. Weir who was shortly afterwards so much engaged in the printing and publishing of books in Paisley. Even after this, when letterpress printing was carried on, the booksellers did not confine their orders to Paisley, but employed printers in Glasgow. The works of the Rev. William Guthrie, New Kilmarnock, were printed in Glasgow in 1771 "for Gilbert Hunter, bookseller in Paisley." And a book called the "Mirror or Looking-glass for Saint and Sinner, by the Rev. John Brown, Wamphray, was printed in Glasgow in 1793, for Peter M'Arthur, bookseller, Paisley." It was in 1769 that the first book—so far as we have been able to ascertain—was printed and published in Paisley, and the following is a copy of the title page:—"An Essay on Christ's Cross and Crown, to which are subjoined six sermons by the Rev. George Muir, Minister of the Gospel at Paisley. The second edition. Paisley: printed by Weir and M'Lean, and sold at the shop of A. Weir, near the Cross, 1769." It consisted of 314 pages, 12mo., and is dedicated "to Charles Maxwell of Merksworth, Esq.; William King and James Wilson, Bailies; John Millar, Treasurer, and the remnant Members of the Town Council of Paisley, as a public expression of his obligation and esteem," and is dated 4th September, 1769. We have never seen a copy of the first edition, and cannot say whether it was published in Paisley or not. The Rev. George Muir was minister in the High Church, Paisley, at that time; and, in the same year, he also published a volume, entitled "The Parable of the Sower, illustrated and applied." This volume was printed for Edward and Charles Dilly in the Poultry, London, but does not state the printer's name, and it is quite possible that the first edition of "Christ's Crown" was by the same publishers. In the same year was published "Ascanius,

or the Young Adventurer, containing an impartial account of the late rebellion in Scotland. The third edition, with considerable additions and improvements. Paisley: Printed by Weir & M'Lean for James Davidson and Coy., at Fergusley, near Paisley, 1769." This book consists of 286 pages, 12mo., and was originally published in 1746. The author of this very popular book, which has gone through a great many editions, is, we understand, unknown; but the work is said to be translated from a manuscript privately handed about at the Court of Versailles. There was another book printed in Paisley during this year, but the printer's name is not given. The title page is as follows: "A Prophecy concerning the Lord's return to Scotland by a plentiful out-pouring of the Spirit upon his Church and Land, in three Prophetical sermons preached by that faithful and glorified Martyr of Jesus Christ, Mr. James Ranwick. The second edition. Paisley: printed for, and sold by George M'Kimmen, travelling merchant, 1769." J. Davidson & Coy. also printed "*Schema Sacrum*, or Sacred Scheme of Natural and Revealed Religion," the author of which was the Rev. Thomas Blackwell, one of the Ministers of the Abbey. It consists of 343 pages, 12mo., but has no date. It is, however, believed to have been printed in the same year. The only other work printed during this year was also printed by A. Weir and A. M'Lean, for A. Weir, bookseller, at the Cross. It was entitled "Dying Thoughts, by the late William Crawford, Minister of the Gospel at Wilton, and consisted of 228 pages, 12mo. In the following year, 1770, there came from the same press a copy of the works of the Rev. John Flavel, each volume consisting of about 500 pages. The prospectus announcing the publication of this work was as follows:—"In the press, and will be published, volume first of the works of the Rev. Mr. John Flavel, late minister of the Gospel at Dartmouth, in Devon. The whole to consist of eight volumes, large octavo. A volume consisting of 512 pages will be delivered, to those who subscribe, once every ten weeks, at the low price of one shilling and

and nine pence stg., till the whole is completed. Subscriptions are taken in by Alexander Weir, bookseller, the publisher, at his shop at the Cross; by A. M'Lean, printer, at the printing office, Causeyside; by James Davidson, at Fergusley, near Paisley; and by all others intrusted with proposals." The subjoined list of the books printed and published in Paisley from 1769 to 1799 may prove interesting to not a few:—

Rev. Geo. Muir, High Church, Paisley. Essay on Christ's Crown, and Six Sermons,	1769
Ascanius, or the Young Adventurer,	1769
Rev. Wm. Crawford. Dying Thoughts,	1769
Three Prophetical Sermons on the Lord's Return to Scotland, by Mr. James Ranwick,	1769
Rev. Thomas Blackwell, at one time a minister in the Abbey Church. Schema Sacrum, or a Sacred Scheme of Natural and Revealed Religion,	1769
The Works of the Rev. and pious Mr. Andrew Gray, late Minister of the Gospel in Glasgow,	1769
Rev. Geo. Muir, Paisley. Sermon at the Admission of the Rev. Colin Campbell, Renfrew,	1769
Rev. John Flavel. His whole works, 8 vols.,	1770
Rev. Thomas Boston. A View of the Covenant of Grace,	1771
Rev. Geo. Muir, Paisley. The Parable of the Tares, in 21 Sermons, to which are added Two Sermons,	1771
Rev. John Owen. The Nature of Indwelling Sin in Believers,	1772
Elisha Coles. Discourses on the Lord's Sovereignty,	1772
Rev. Mr. Warner, Kilbarchan. Letter to the West Country Farmers concerning the difficulties and management of Bad Harvests,	1773
John Caldwell of Johnshill. Short Historical Account of Lochwinnoch Parish, with its curiosities, &c.,	1773
Rev. James Hervey. Meditations and Contemplations, 2 vols.,	1774
History of the Witches of Renfrewshire,	1775
Historical Collections relating to Remarkable Periods of the Success of the Gospel, by Rev. John Gillies, D.D., Glasgow,	1775
Declaration of the Witnesses that survived the late Persecutions. Three editions were published at Sanquhar, viz.,—in 1692, 1695, and 1707. The first declaration is "of a poor, wasted, misrepresented remnant of the suffering, Anti-Popish, Anti-Prelatic, Anti-Erastian, Anti-Sectarian,	

true Presbyterian Church of Scotland, united together in a general correspondence,"	...	...	...	...	1777
George Fisher. Arithmetic,	...	...	...	...	1780
Alex. Pope. An Essay on Man,	...	...	...	...	1780
Allan Ramsay. Scots Proverbs,	...	...	...	...	1781
Geo. Crawford. History of Renfrewshire, with continuation by William Semple,	...	...	...	...	1782
Rev. John Willison. The Young Communicant's Catechism,					1782
Thomas Crichton. The Sports of Winter, a Poem inscribed to the Curlers of Paisley,	...	...	...	...	1785
Rev. John Stevenson, Daily. A Rare Soul-Comforting Cordial,					1786
Martin Luther. Commentary upon Galatians,	...	...	...	...	1786
An Address to the Inhabitants of Paisley. About the Beer Tax, &c. Anonymous,	...	...	...	...	1786
James Maxwell, Poet in Paisley. Divine Miscellanies. (The first edition of this work was published in Birmingham),	...	...	...	...	1787
Do., do. All his other works published in Paisley. The Fruitless Fig-Tree; The New-Year Friendly Monitor, &c., &c., down to	...	...	...	...	1789
Rev. John Wotherspoon. Address to Students,	...	...	...	...	1787
Rev. Wm. Wisheart. Theologia, or Discourses of God in 120 Sermons, 2 vols.,	...	...	...	...	1787
Rev. Richard Burnham. Pious Memorials, or the Power of Religion upon the Mind in Sickness and Death,	...	...	...	...	1788
Rev. John Flavel. A Token for Mourners,	...	...	...	...	1788
Rev. P. Hutchison, Paisley. Discourses,	...	...	...	...	1788
Ebenezer Picken. Poems and Epistles, with a Glossary,	...	...	...	...	1788
Articles and Regulations of the Corresponding and Improving Society of Farmers in Renfrewshire,	...	...	...	...	1788
Rev. John Mason. Select Remains,	...	...	...	...	1788
J. Ballingall and A. Thom. Poems on Several Occasions,	...	...	...	...	1789
Hetherington's History of the Church of Scotland, 2 vols.,	...	...	...	...	1789
William Halbert. The Practical Figurer,	...	...	...	...	1789
Rev. Robert Miller, Abbey Church, Paisley. History of the Church, 8 vols.,	...	...	...	...	1789
Archd. M'Laren. The Humours of Greenock Fair, or the Tailor made a Man. A Musical Interlude, as it was performed at the Theatre, Greenock, with universal applause,	...	...	...	...	1789
John Bisset. An Alarm to Careless Sinners, Sabbath-Breakers, and Slothful Ministers, printed for Alex. Ross, travelling bookseller,	...	...	...	...	1789
Monus. Letter to A. M'Gregor, Teacher of Fencing, on reading his Bereanism Detected,	...	...	...	...	1789

A Curious and Entertaining Letter addressed to the Right Honourable Candidus Publicus on the Spirit and Manners of the Town of Paisley, by a Paisley Freeman,	1789
Charter and Acts of Wright's Society in Paisley,	1789
Book of Knowledge,	1790
Robert Gilmour, Teacher of Music, Paisley. The Psalm Singer's Assistant,	1790
Alex. Wilson, Paisley. Poems. First edition,	1790
Rev. John Witherspoon. Sermon on the Religious Education of Children,	1790
Alex. Tait. Poems,	1790
Covenanted Reformation,	1791
Rev. Thos. Henderson, Paisley. Testimony-Bearing Exemplified,	1791
Rev. John Knox. History of the Reformation of the Church of Scotland, 2 vols.,	1791
Alex. Wilson, Paisley. Poems: Humorous, Satirical, and Serious. The Second Edition, with additions,	1791
M'Gregor. Lecture on the Art of Self-Defence, and sold at his shop near the Cross,	1791
Dr. M'Gill. Overture concerning his Errors,	1792
Letters to a Friend on Liberty without Licentiousness,	1792
Rev. Benjamin Jenks. Meditations upon Various Subjects, 2 vols.,	1792
Charles Ross of Greenlaw, Paisley. The Traveller's Guide to Lochlomond and its Environs. Illustrated with a Map, Rules agreed upon by the Paisley Protecting Society against Theft or the Reset of Theft,	1792
Thoughts on Liberty and on Thomas Paine's Writings,	1792
Rev. John Brown. Mirror or Looking-Glass for Saint and Sinner,	1793
Thomas Scott. Poems; with Edwin and Catherine, or the Distressed Lovers, a Tragedy,	1793
Sacred Songs and Hymns on Various Passages of Scripture, to be Sung in the Worship of God,	1793
William Shakespeare. Hamlet,	1793
Discourses by John Brown, Lender and Seller of Books, midst of the east side of the Water Wynd, Paisley,	1794
James Graham. Poems in English, Scotch, and Latin,	1794
Presbytery of Paisley. Address regarding the French nation,	1794
Rev. Joseph Smith. Sermons on the Character of the Rev. Geo. Whitfield,	1794
Rev. Dr. John Gill. Sermons on the Present and Future State of the Church,	1794

Rev. Dr. John Snodgrass. Sermon Preached before the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge, at their Anniversary in the High Church, Edinburgh, ...	1795
Rev. John Anderson on the Loss and Recovery of Elect Sinners,	1795
Archd. M'Laren. The Scottiah Volunteers; a Musical Farce in Two Acts, as it was performed at the Theatre, Greenock, ...	1795
Rev. James Murray. Sermon to Asses,	1796
John Fisher. Concordance to the Holy Scriptures, ...	1796
Prospects of Providence respecting the Conversion of the World to Christ; a Sermon preached before the Paisley London Missionary Society in the High Church of Paisley, 10th June, 1796, with an Appendix containing an Account of the Progress and Present State of the Missionary Business, by the Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, Paisley,	1796
Thomas Smith. The Dover Vision; a Poem, with Political Remarks,	1796
Robert Ferguson. Poems on Various Subjects,	1796
Rev. Wm. Dell. Sermon on the Right Reformation, or the Reformation of the Church of the New Testament, ...	1796
Interlocutors as to Multures of Seedhill Mills,	1797
Thomas Potts, who was executed at Paisley, 17th August, 1797. His last letters,	1797
Rev. William Ferrier, Minister of the Associate Congregation in Paisley. Two Discourses, and an Account of the Rise and Progress and Present State of the Sabbath Schools in Paisley,	1798
Rev. James Murray. Sermons to Doctors of Divinity, ...	1798
J. Watta. Preservative from Sins and Follies,	1798
The Divine Right of Church Government, by Sundry Ministers of Christ within the City of London,	1799
Rev. Dr. John Snodgrass, Minister of the Middle Church of Paisley. A Commentary, with Notes on Part of the Revelation of John,	1799

With two exceptions, we possess a copy of each of the foregoing publications. It is quite possible there may have been others besides, but if so, their number must be few indeed.

Having thus taken very shortly a retrospect of the rise and development of the chief trades and industries, and noted some of the most prominent events in the history of the Town during the last and previous century, we shall

now give a few particulars regarding the introduction of the potato to this district, an event of very great importance to all classes, and the particulars of which are not much known, though well worth being preserved. Although now extensively used by both rich and poor, and of immense value, the potato is quite a modern article of food in this country. Sir Walter Raleigh is said to have brought it from America in 1586; but for a century after it was cultivated in only a few gardens of the nobility in England as a curiosity, and was used as a luxury; and when any were sold it was at a very high price. In the household book of Queen Anne, wife of James I, of England, the price of potatoes is set down in 1613 at 1s. per pound—a very large sum in those days. About the beginning of the eighteenth century they were first planted in the open fields in Lancashire; and, in Scotland, after having been reared in gardens in very small patches, they were first cultivated in considerable quantities in the neighbourhood of Kilsyth, by one David Prentice, about the year 1730. Ten years later the culture of potatoes was commenced in the vicinity of Paisley, on an extensive scale, by a John Marshall, who came from Kilsyth about that time, and took up his residence in Renfrew. Previous to this, however, they were reared in gardens in Paisley and its neighbourhood, and persons who cultivated more than they required, brought them to the Cross of Paisley for sale. The Town Council then began to charge one penny of custom, or “causey tax,” for each bag of potatoes so exposed. Although the tax was not objected to at first, it was so after a time; and, in 1785, two farmers, John Lock, tenant of and residing in Crookston, and John Fleming, tenant of and residing in Hillhead, raised an action in the Court of Session, to have it declared that the Council were not entitled to levy custom upon potatoes, and alleging that they had a right by their charters only to the “ancient customs and tolls of the Burgh.” The pursuers challenged, at the same time, the tax upon milk, butter, meal, and fresh fish. Moreover, with

regard to the tax upon potatoes, they undertook to prove that it had not been in operation for forty years, which prevented the right of prescription. There were altogether twenty-one witnesses examined in 1788. (It began in 1758 and was not settled till 1791.) They spoke of the time when the culture of the potato was commenced in this district, and when they were first brought into Paisley for sale. Among so many witnesses there was, as might be expected, some contradictory evidence given; but most of the proof led went to confirm what we have already indicated regarding the first cultivation of the potato in this district. One of the witnesses stated, that at first, potatoes were brought "into the town only in pecks and half-pecks for private use as people wanted them." Another said "that the quantities exposed at the Cross at one time did not amount to above two pecks, and in the course of the whole year did not exceed a boll; there being then few potatoes in the country." Another witness stated that about 1740 "he recollected to have seen potatoes growing in the fields about Renfrew, and at that time he never saw above two sacks at a time selling at the Cross of Paisley, it being but a scarce article and too high for poor people to purchase; but they have every year gradually increased." Another witness, Mr. John King, who was 74 years of age, "remembered that, about 48 years since, he saw potatoes exposed for sale at the Cross of Paisley; and, about that time, he himself brought potatoes to the Cross for sale, and he continued this practice now and then for several years. The potatoes which he brought into the town at first were raised by him in a yard at a place called the Hole, and the second and subsequent years he raised potatoes in other places at the Hole aforesaid, in lazy beds; and this was the manner in which they were then cultivated, being then a scarce article in the country. That the first year he planted six pecks of potatoes in the yard, which contained about a rood of ground, and he brought three or four bags to market; and the greatest quantity which he brought in any one of these years, was, he thinks,

six bags. That the potatoes were not plenty in the neighbourhood of Paisley; and, at the time above mentioned, the places from which they were brought to the town, were—Stanely Green, Drumonyhall, and the Hole, all in the Abbey Parish of Paisley. And from the first two places they came in much the same quantities as from his own place, the Hole; and Renfrew and its neighbourhood first sent in potatoes to the market of Paisley in any considerable quantities, though potatoes were brought from other places in lesser quantities; and, that at the time first mentioned, he knew that potatoes were brought to Paisley in boats from Kintyre.” On 5th December, 1789, the Court assolizied the Town Council from the conclusions of the libel of Declarator, and found the pursuers liable in expenses. Not, however, till two years after this was the case finally settled in consequence of the delay that arose in adjusting the expenses.

Another important change caused by the rapid extension of the town was the stoppage of the old practice of pasturing the cows on the Town’s common lands. The Town Council allowed the burgesses, on payment of a fixed sum, to pasture their cows upon the common lands, and appointed herds to watch the cattle, as these lands were not enclosed. The land within the boundary of the Burgh was divided into three kinds, thus:—

- I.—*Terræ Burgalis*—Burgal lands for building tenements.
- II.—*Terræ Campestris*—Outfield lands for raising crops.
- III.—*Terræ Commune*—Common land for pasturage.

It was upon the common lands that the cows were pastured, and these consisted of the East Over Common on the east side of Lady Lane to the lands of Causeyside; West Over Common, on the west side of Lady Lane to the bottom of the Ward; Bottom of the Ward, to the west boundary of the burgh; Commonhill, on the south side of Canal Street; Under the Wood, on the south side of the Greenhill Road; Fyness Bog, on the west side of Lonewells Street; the Long and Short Roods of Greenhill; the Sneddon Dyke; the 24 Acres, from St. James’ Street to

the Bullfauld ; and, the Long and Short Roods of Nethercommon.

It appears from the Council Records that as far back, at any rate, as the latter end of the sixteenth century, and during the seventeenth, and down till the middle of the eighteenth centuries, almost every well-to-do Burgess had a cow, and it was pastured in this patriarchal way. The wants of our forefathers were few, for they lived in the most frugal way ; and, with a cow's milk and the produce of the ground they possessed, they were content. The first reference to the pasturing of the cows is in the Council Records of 11th March, 1596, and is as follows :—“ The which day Robert Wilson and John Orr were elected feed herds by the said Bailies and Council, for keeping of their common goods from Beltane next, until all the corn is shorn and input, for forty merks (£2 4s. 2d.) fee, with one other sum, and to keep the said goods from pot and myre* ; for keeping thereof, and of all skaith that it shall fortune any burgesses of the said Burgh or others having cows upon the common to come upon the cows. In default of the said herds, William Moodie, burgess of the said Burgh, became acted as caution and surety therefor, for the said Robert Wilson ; and John Hector and Robert Kirlie became cautioners for the said John Orr. And the said herds became acted to relieve the said cautioners of the said cautionary.” The charge for the pasture of a cow is not stated. An old law regarding those who had their corn eaten by their neighbours' cows, was re-enacted on 1st February, 1649, thus :—“ *Item*, they renew and ratify the act that whatever person has corn eaten by their neighbours' beastiall in time coming shall pursue the same within year and day thereafter, and what skaith beis found due by the party offended, that the Bailies shall have as much by the offender.” The number of cows pastured varied very much, as did also the charge for each. On 1st May, 1651, it is stated “ this

* Moss-hole or pit and marahy ground.

day 86 cows entered on the common, for each of which there is 8s. (8d.) paid to the Treasurer and two merks paid for a cow of James Stewart's." Very likely James Stewart was not a burghess, and did not reside in the Burgh; hence the extra charge. In 1661 "two score and two cows are put on the common, and one of them the Treasurer's." The sum charged for pasturage is not mentioned at this time; but, six years afterwards, the Council resolved that "ilk cow that is to be put on the common grass, is to pay xxiiij ss," or 2s. stg.; and, in the following year, 1668, "ilk cow to pay only xvi ss," or 1s. 4d. stg. Nine years after, in 1677, the number of cows on the common had increased to 69, and the charge for each was 1s. 4d. stg.; and, in 1682, a still further reduction is made, when "the Bailies and Council ordained ilk burghess, who has a cow to go on the Common of Paisley for this instant year, to pay twelve shillings the piece," or 1s. stg. In 1698 a slight increase was made in the charge, for it was fixed at 16s. scots, or 1s. 4d. stg.; and on 15th April, 1715, the Council "appointed the souming of the kine to be fourteen shillings scots (1s. 2d.) for ilk cow for the grass this ensuing year." In 1744 the number of cows was about 70; and, in 1757, the charge for each cow was 3s.

Some very strict regulations were made by the Council regarding the keeping of horses. One, agreed to on 30th April, 1612 was "that no person should keep a horse without it is known to the Bailies that they have grass to feed it on." Another ordained what should be done with the horses on the Sabbath-day. It is dated 10th May, 1660, and is very curious and interesting:—"The which day it is statute and ordained by the Bailies and Council, that in no time hereafter, young or old shall keep their horse on the common lands on the Sabbath day; but that, on each Sabbath day, the horse shall be tethered, with sufficient tethers, all the day on their own grass, so that the Lord's day be not profaned by persons abiding out of the church in time of sermons, and in gathering together and using pro-

faneness after sermon ; and who does in the contrary shall pay 40s. money (3s. 4d.) as oft and how oft, besides what shall be found due to poinders and officers." We have not discovered any record as to what was to be done with the cows on the Sabbath days. There were always two herds employed ; they were elected annually by the Council, and had each to find a cautioner that they would perform their duties in a correct manner. On 10th May, 1674, the record on this subject is :—"The which day John Caldwell in Seedhill becomes acted and obliged as cautioner and surety for William Caldwell, his son lawful, and one of the present herds, that the said William shall faithfully and truly discharge his duty and service as ane herd, during the space of herding time, this instant year, and that he shall hurt nor wrong none of the town's cattle, and shall give due attendance on his said service at all occasions, conform to use and wont." In 1682 the surety was of the same tenor, with this addition that it "is under the pain of twenty pounds scots money" (£1 13s. 4d.); and, in 1692, a farther addition was made, that if the "cattle committed to their custody shall sustain any skaith or hurt, through their fault or sloath, under the pain of losing and tyning of their herd's fee, and reparation of the loss ; and the principals to relieve their cautioner, and they to relieve one another."

About the middle of last century, when the common lands were, in consequence of the prosperity of the town, sold to different persons either to be enclosed or built upon, the practice of pasturing the cows, as we have been describing, entirely ceased.

The two herds employed by the Council carried a cow's horn of a very large size, which they blew when collecting the cows before going out to the grass, and also to let the owners know when they were brought in again at the close of the day. These horns were also used by the herds for the purpose of collecting a portion of the Town's customs, or causey tax. In addition to the salary and perquisites, which the herds received from the Town Council and the

owners of the cows, they were empowered to lift and retain the butter or sour milk custom, which was the full of this horn of sour milk for every load that was brought into town by the farmers who lived beyond the Burgh boundary. This horn was assumed to hold a Scotch pint, and very frequently the herd got a half-penny instead of this milk, as that was the price at which it was sold. Latterly the town herds had, besides, for their trouble, 1s. per annum from each owner of the cows, and from the Town Council £5 sterling of fee, and money to purchase a plaid, and £3 to purchase a bull, which, at the end of the season, he was allowed to sell for his own behoof. The charge made by the Council was then 3s. for the pasturage of each cow.

Prior to 1744 the herds did not provide the bull, but a person was chosen by the Council to do so, and had to find a cautioner. In 1687 this person was paid 24 pounds (£2). In 1716 it was 28 pounds (£2 6s. 8d.); and, in 1743 the sum was 32 pounds scots, or £2 13s. 4d. sterling. The bull is first referred to in the Council minutes of 29th March, 1606.

When this practice of pasturing the cows of the burgesses was stopped, and the town herds not required, the Council continued to levy a half-penny of custom on every cart of sour milk brought into the town. Some of the farmers objected to this tax, and in 1785 the same Mr. John Lock and Mr. John Fleming, who opposed the payment of the Town's dues on potatoes, refused to pay this charge upon the butter-milk, on the ground that the town's herds never had it in their power to exact any milk or money in lieu of it; alleging that, when they did get anything, it was at the option of the farmers,—that it was, in fact, only a favour extended to them to compensate, in some measure, for the loss of their perquisites from the decreasing number of cows kept by the burgesses. They accordingly raised an action in the Court of Session, which was embraced in the one regarding the custom charged upon potatoes, already referred to. The judge allowed a proof, and a great many witnesses were

examined on both sides. It appears from the evidence led that, for some time after the beginning of the last century, the milk was brought into the town by the farmers "either in one or two kirns which were upon a car, or in one or two barrels which were placed upon a horse's back;" and the hornful of milk was exacted by the herd as his due whenever or wherever he found the milk upon the street; and that, at this time, "the sour milk was sold to the inhabitants in luggies, three of which made a lucky scots pint, and the price of each luggie full was two pennies scots," or two-twelfths of a penny sterling.

This custom was not, however, always obtained from the farmers, in a quiet and peaceable way. On one occasion, about 1747, a person of the name of Bessy Erston, in Race, objected to pay it; and because a man named Patrick Wilson, whom one of the herds had employed to lift the money or milk, persisted in claiming it, she struck him several times with her luggie, and bled his face; and the custom was not demanded from *her* for some time after. The pursuers tried to take advantage of this, alleging that the tax had ceased to be levied for a time; but the reply to this, by the agent for the Town Council, was very far from being complimentary to Bessy Erston,—“This is the whole evidence of what the persuer is pleased to call a legal interruption, and it amounts to this,—that a virago, whose choleric temper and singular strength were become proverbial in that part of the country, happened not to perceive any of the town herds themselves, to whom she had been accustomed to pay, and not understanding the right of Wilson, the *locum tenens*, she had, upon a quarrel, exercised her talent for bruising, which she eminently possessed, and for which there are many still living who recollect, with trepidation, how much she was distinguished. Here she had little triumph in comparison with the laurels which she won on many occasions from the other sex, for poor Wilson was a creature so remarkably diminutive in size, as well as strength, that he was universally known, and

is still remembered, by the name of 'Patty Button.' The scuffle, it is clear, had no other consequence than that of adding one to the many instances of Bessy Erston's riots."

As in their claim to be exempted from paying the custom duty on potatoes, the pursuers failed in this one likewise; and the half-penny still continues to be levied on every cart of butter milk that is brought into the town.

About twenty years ago, we very fortunately came into the possession of one of the large horns used by the town herds, with the date "1721" cut into it; and when the Museum in connection with the Free Library was opened to the public on 11th April, 1871, we deposited it there as a relic of old Paisley.

On account of the great increase of population since the Grammar School was re-built in 1753, that building was found at the end of the century to be too small, and unfit to accommodate the scholars. The Town Council were not opposed to the application that was then made for a new Grammar School, as we have already shown, and had been making arrangements to provide a new school worthy of the size and importance of the town.

In November, 1800, the Council appointed a committee of their number "to get a proper plan drawn out for a public school to be erected near the Middle Church." After several meetings they "inspected the piece of ground at the High Church, where it was intended to erect a new Grammar School, and it was their opinion that the house should front the West. Mr. Barr, who framed one of the plans submitted to their consideration, was appointed to revise it, and to provide another more fully descriptive of the mensuration and elevation of the building." Notwithstanding all these preparations the Council, from some unexplained cause, very abruptly resolved on the 24th of the following month "to delay the building of a new Grammar School for some time to come, and to be intimated to Mr. Peddie." The Grammar School was, as already stated, built in 1753, only forty-seven years previous to this, but it appears to have been

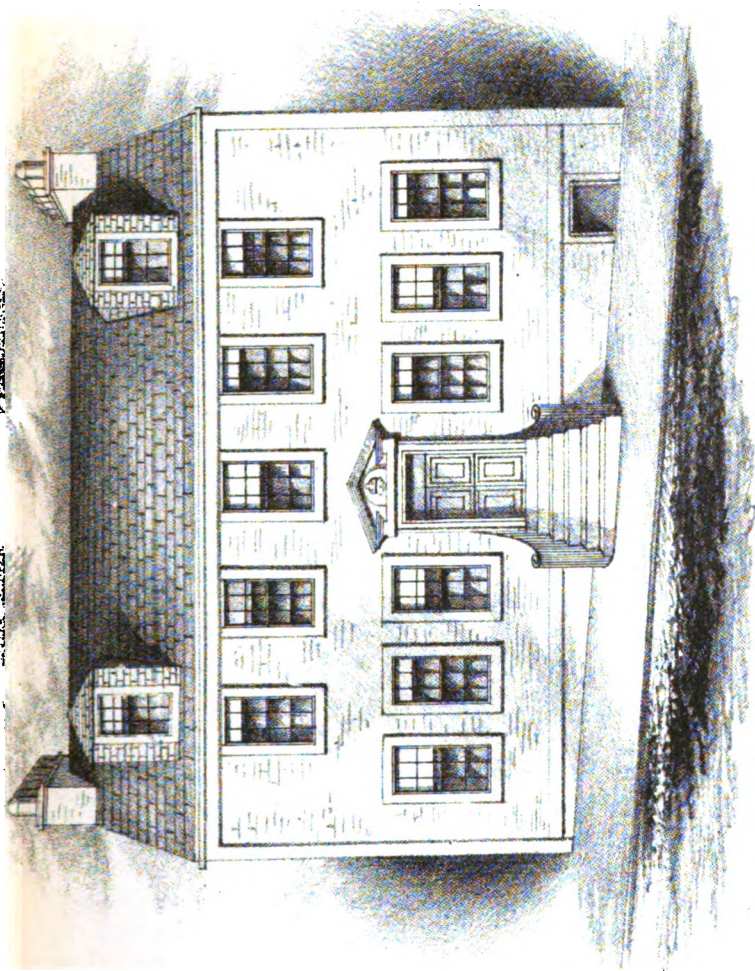
then in a most deplorable condition in every respect. The Council had for a considerable time past been leading Mr. Peddie to believe that a new Grammar School would be erected, worthy of the improved position and increased population of the town. On receiving this intimation from the Council, Mr. Peddie objected strongly to the proposed delay : “ I am extremely sorry and disappointed to learn that the Magistrates are resolved to put off the building of a new school to some distant period. All parties seem fully convinced of the necessity of a change of place. Yet, from various circumstances, you say the Council have agreed not to build for some time. What these circumstances may be, I presume not to conjecture, but hope that no circumstances in my conduct or mode of proceeding have given displeasure, so as to prevent the execution of their projected plans. If poverty be still the plea, why not have recourse to a public subscription—a thing often solicited by the public themselves—rather than an object so necessary and desirable should remain unaccomplished. Flattered with the hopes of being soon provided with a more commodious habitation, I have hitherto borne with silent patience the many daily increasing inconveniences of the present gloomy, uncomfortable mansion. As these hopes can be no longer indulged, self-preservation will oblige me to take measures for my health and safety. The disagreeable and unhealthy state of the present school is well known. Several boys have been removed on that very account, and some are at present confined by indisposition, which has evidently proceeded from the deadly damps with which we are perpetually surrounded. I hope this true and simple statement will attract the notice of gentlemen, who, I have no doubt, will be equally ready to listen to, and disposed to redress, grievances.” Mr. Peddie’s letter appears to have had a powerful effect on the Council. Almost immediately they recalled their resolution, determined to carry out the previous plans, and “ Bailie Brown, Bailie Orr, and Bailie Barclay were appointed as a Committee to superintend the building of the

new Grammar School." At this time the Council agreed "to sell the old Grammar School buildings to Mr. Hunter in terms of his offer, and authorise the Magistrates to enter into a minute of sale with him, and to give him four and a-half years to pay the price, with security." The price was £300.

Apparently at this period there were no public lamps in the School Wynd, for "on a petition from the Proprietors and Tenants in Grammar School Wynd for a lamp or two, the Lyners are appointed to inspect the Wynd, and report."

In 1802 the Grammar School in Churchhill was completed. There is a tradition that the scholars in leaving the old school, formed themselves into marching order, and had a formal procession, with flags flying and drums beating, to the new Grammar School. No expense was spared by the Council in its erection, and it still is a most substantial and commodious building. The single class room in it is large, and the dwelling house for the Rector above it, is good and of considerable size. The building altogether, exclusive of the price paid for the ground, cost £1182 12s. 1d., including £5 5s. paid "to Robert Barr for planning." The only defect in connection with it was the scantiness of play-ground.

In March, 1807, Mr. John Peddie applied to the Council to have their "authority and permission to augment the wages of his scholars," and they agreed, "that he shall in future raise the rate of wages to 7s. per quarter." This was an increase of 2s. per quarter since 1799. Mr. Peddie did not appear to be satisfied with the increase of wages, for he had resolved to leave the Grammar School and to take a situation in the Grammar School of Glasgow. This matter came before the Council on 24th December, 1808, when the school wages were raised to half-a-guinea a quarter. The whole circumstances will be best explained by the minute of the Council of that date. "The Magistrates and Council being certainly informed that Mr. John Peddie of the Grammar School, with whose conduct they have every reason to be satisfied, is to be immediately removed to the Grammar School of Glasgow, unless encour-



GRAMMAR · SCHOOL, HIGH · CHURCH · HILL
Erected 1802

agement was offered which might induce him to remain ; and having taken into consideration the advantages resulting to the community from having approved teachers of youth, who could be procured and retained only by affording adequate encouragement, they unanimously resolved that the Grammar School fees should be augmented to half-a-guinea per quarter, to commence on the 1st of January next, and that public notification of this resolution should be circulated, Mr. Peddie having engaged to remain on this being granted." The rate of the school fees as here fixed remains to the present day.

When the new Grammar School was built, the Town Council committed the very great mistake of not removing the tablet stone from the old School which commemorated the erection of the first Grammar School in 1586. We have already described this stone, and also given an illustration of it. The old Grammar School was sold to Mr. Hunter, without any condition either for its retention or removal by the Council. Very fortunately some of the old scholars got permission from Mr. Hunter to remove the stone, and afterwards obtained the consent of the Council to erect it over the entrance to the new Grammar School. This matter was brought under the notice of the Council by a letter signed by four of the old scholars, of which the following is a copy :—

PAISLEY, 1 June, 1813.

GENTLEMEN,

At our last class meeting, the origin and antiquity of the Grammar School of Paisley having become the subject of conversation, one of the class-fellows expressed a wish for the preservation of the stone above the front door of the late schoolhouse, ornamented with the arms of the Town, and bearing the date of 1586, with the words "The Gramar Scuil," which met with the unanimous approbation of the meeting. In order, therefore, to preserve this relic and place it in an appropriate situation,

we were appointed as a Committee to apply to the proprietor to allow it, and the other stone bearing the inscription "*Disce Puer aut abi*," to be removed; and, he having very handsomely consented, we now request your Honours will be pleased to permit them to be inserted in the present school-house in such a situation as may appear to you to be most convenient and proper.—With much respect, awaiting your answer, we very truly remain,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servants,

WILLIAM M'LEAN.

JAMES CRAIG, JUN.

JOHN BELL, JUN.

JOHN WYLLIE.

To the Honourable the Provost
and other Magistrates and
Town Council of Paisley.

The Council agreed to this application, and empowered the lyners to fix the most eligible situation for its erection. The old scholars, besides getting the ancient stone removed and fixed in the wall above the entrance door fronting Churchhill, also got it surrounded with some architectural work beautifully designed and executed. They likewise added to the whole the lettering—

FUND. IAC. VI. S.R. MDLXXVI.

The gentlemen who carried out all this, performed their work most admirably, and their conduct in thus preserving this ancient relic cannot be too much commended and admired. These gentlemen for some cause or other, which is not stated, did not, however, remove the other tablet stone referred to in their letter, and which was placed in the wall of the Grammar School when rebuilt in 1753. The Latin inscription on this stone, according to the letter of these gentlemen to the Town Council, was "*Disce Puer aut abi*,"—

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 answer, we very truly remain,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servants,

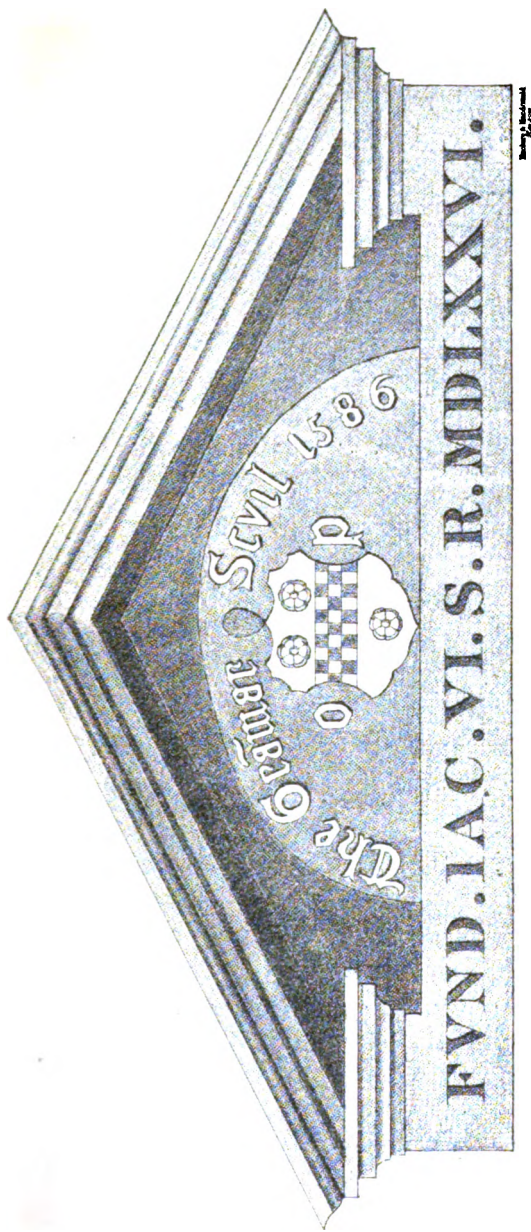
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 The old scholars, besides getting the ancient stone r-
 and fixed in the wall above the entrance door f-
 Churchhill, also got it surrounded with some archi-
 work beautifully designed and executed. They
 added to the whole the lettering—

FUND. IAC. VI. S.R. MDLXXVI.

The gentlemen who carried out all this, performe-
 work most admirably, and their conduct in thus pre-
 this ancient relic cannot be too much commend-
 admired. These gentlemen for some cause or other,
 is not stated, did not, however, remove the other table
 referred to in their letter, and which was placed in t-
 of the Grammar School when rebuilt in 1753. The
 inscription on this stone, according to the letter o-
 gentlemen to the Town Council, was "*Disce Puer aut*



GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CHURCH HILL. MEMORIAL STONES.

“Learn boy or go away.” The editor of the *Paisley Repository*, No. 20, page 3, in 1812, after describing the memorial stone of 1586, states that “above is cut in the stone, ‘*Disce puer aut abi, 1753.*’” It will be observed that the old scholars omit the date. The front of this building is at present much covered with mortar; but as the stone is still there, the consent of the proprietor of the building should be obtained for its being removed and placed in the wall of the present Grammar School.

From the time when Mr. John Peddie got the school fees increased in 1808 down till 1820, the internal affairs connected with the management of the Grammar School are not adverted to in the Council Records; and it does not even appear from them that there were any committee of the Town Council whose duty it was to visit the school, and look after its interests. The only record is the annual one at the Michaelmas Head Courts, to the effect that the “Council continued Mr. John Peddie to be Rector of the Grammar School for another year, in terms of the first appointment to the office on 21st March, 1797.” At the same time we must conclude, in the absence of any complaints from the Council and the inhabitants, that Mr. John Peddie was conducting the school most efficiently, and to the satisfaction of all concerned. We find, however, in the *Glasgow newspapers* during that period some information regarding the examination of the Grammar School, and several advertisements about the boarding of scholars and the opening of classes. The first advertisement is in the *Glasgow Courier* of 29th July, 1813, and gives some interesting particulars regarding the charges that were made for keeping boarders, and the education which they received. It is as follows:—“BOARD AND EDUCATION.—Messrs. Peddie, owing to the continued high price of provisions, find themselves under the necessity of adopting the following arrangements, which, it is to be hoped, will not appear to their friends unreasonable:—

Young Gentlemen under 8 years of age received at	£42 per annum.
From 8 to 12,	45 „
From 12 and upwards,	50 „

Under Board are included Latin, Greek, French, and Drawing. For other branches of education a separate charge is made. None are admitted for less than six months. Three months' notice is required previous to removal. The situation of the Grammar School and House is such that the Boarders enjoy the advantages of the country both in point of pure air and seclusion from the town. The school opens after the vacation on Monday, the 16th of August."

On the 28th June of the following year, the Town's schools were all examined, and the account of this examination was published as an advertisement in the *Glasgow Courier* of the 20th July, and the part relating to the Grammar School is as follows, and is subscribed by Robert Boag, D.D., minister, Abbey Parish; Gavin Robb, D.D., minister, Glasgow; James Smith, minister, Abbey Parish; John Rankin, minister, Paisley; and Robert Burns, minister, Paisley:—"Having been requested by the honourable the Magistrates to be present at the examination of the Established Schools in this Town, we do with very great pleasure express in this manner the high satisfaction we had on that occasion. The ease and accuracy with which the young gentlemen in the different classes in the Grammar School explained various passages in the Latin classics, with the distinct and ready answers which they gave to the questions put to them in Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody, afforded most satisfactory evidence of the knowledge of the principles of the Latin language, and of the abilities, diligence, and success of their teacher, Mr. John Peddie, Rector of the School, and Mr. Alexander Lorimer, his assistant." For several years after this the Grammar School was examined annually at the close of the session, at the end of June, and the advertisements on these occasions that were

published in the Glasgow newspapers varied very little from the specimen already given. They were generally subscribed by the Provost. Besides the ministers, whose names we have already stated, there were also at some of these examinations, Professors Meikleham, Walker, and Thomson, of Glasgow; Rev. Dr. Cooper, Glasgow; and the Rev. Messrs. Ferrier, Smart, M'Dermid, and Thomson, of Paisley. Prizes, however, which help so much to stimulate the scholars to diligence and perseverance had never been given in the school since its first establishment, and the subject was brought under the attention of the Council on 28th April, 1820, by a letter from Messrs. John Wylie, writer, John Bell, soap merchant, and others, suggesting the propriety of giving class prizes at the annual examination. On the 22d of May following, the Council "agreed that on account of recent heavy expenditure and the present state of the community's funds, it would be prudent and advisable to postpone for a time concurrence in a measure, of which, however, they were in general very much disposed to approve." Thus this very proper proposal for the expenditure of a small sum of money for prizes, was set aside for a time. These gentlemen, who had been old scholars, having failed to induce the Council to give prizes, raised as much money as purchased a copy of Adam's Roman Antiquities to present as a prize to the boy who, for a series of years, had behaved with the greatest propriety and prosecuted his studies with the greatest success. This prize was awarded by the Rector at the examination on 29th June, 1820, to Master James Robertson, son of Mr. Robertson, china merchant. At the examination of the same date in the following year, Mr. John Peddie announced that a society of gentlemen in the Town and neighbourhood, who in former years had received their education at the Grammar School, had been pleased to present him with some valuable books as prizes to those pupils who had been most eminent for diligence, proficiency, and good conduct. The prizes were accordingly adjudged and presented to the pupils, whose

names will be found in the appendix. This practice of giving prizes to the meritorious scholars was afterwards continued.

From the Council Records, it appeared that Candlemas offerings had all along been given to the teacher by the scholars. In October, 1821, this matter came under the consideration of the Town Council, and appears to have been considered at some previous sederunts; and they appointed a Committee "to converse with Messrs. Peddie and the other teachers with respect to these Candlemas offerings, and to report to a future meeting." The records do not show that this Committee made any formal report to the Council; but these offerings must, at this time, have been altogether abolished. These gifts or offerings were common to every school in the country, the only difference being that they were sometimes given on New-Year's Day instead of Candlemas, and were, therefore, called New-Year's Gifts. The circumstances connected with the giving of these offerings were exceedingly unpleasant to the parents, and even as much so to the pupils and the schoolmasters. On that day the scholars were all present, for any one absenting himself ran the imminent risk of being afterwards looked down upon by the Master and the rest of the scholars, and inwardly felt himself to be degraded. On these occasions, the pupils, therefore, were all present and ranged in their proper places. When their names were called over by the Master, who had beside him a large basket filled with oranges, they walked up to him and presented their gift, which varied from half-a-crown up to a guinea, and they in return very generally received an orange. The scholar who gave the most money was declared to be the king, if a boy, and the queen, if a girl, and the Master presented them with something extra. When we look back to this pernicious and degrading custom, we wonder how it was permitted to exist so long as it did.

Without any positive information, it would be difficult to state precisely what these Candlemas offerings yielded annually to Mr. Peddie. In the Ayr Academy in 1811,

when Mr. Lorimer was a candidate for the Rectorship, we have seen a letter from the Rector of that Institution to him, giving in detail the different emoluments belonging to the situation, and the Candlemas offerings were stated at from £50 to £60. The number of pupils at that time in the Ayr Academy was set down as from 100 to 110; and in a certificate to Mr. Lorimer, dated 27th September, 1811, signed by ten clergymen who had that day been present at the examination of the Paisley Grammar School, the number of pupils then in attendance is given as 102. As the number of scholars attending these two institutions was very much alike, it will, therefore, be a safe approximation to assume that the Candlemas offerings would realise about £40 to Mr. Peddie.

The custom of Candlemas offerings in the Glasgow High School is well described by a gentleman who devoted much of his time to the collecting and publishing of matters relating to the ancient history of that city,*—“In February, a gratuity, or, in the well-known words, ‘a Candlemas offering’ was given to the masters. On that occasion, the scholars were convened in the common hall. When the Masters were seated in their pulpits, the boys in all the classes were expected to walk up one by one to the Rector, and give him an ‘offering;’ having done so, they then went to their own Master, and gave him also an offering. When the sum given to either Master was under five shillings, no notice was taken; but when it amounted to that sum, the Rector said ‘*Vivat*’ (Let him live); on this the scholars gave one ruff with their feet. For ten shillings, ‘*Floreat*’ (Let him flourish); when two ruffs were given. For twenty shillings, ‘*Floreat ter*’ (Let him thrice flourish); when four ruffs were given. For a guinea and upwards, ‘*Gloriat*’ (Let him be glorious); when six ruffs were given. When the business was over, the Rector stood up, and in an audible voice declared the *Victor*, by mentioning the name of the

* Dr. Clelland.

boy who had given the largest sum. On this being done, the victor was hailed by the whole scholars with thunders of applause. The sons of Mr. M'Dowall of Castlesemple and of Mr. Speirs of Elderslie were the victors of their day."

In the Edinburgh High School these presentations were anciently called "bleis silver," and this name appears to have originated from the Scottish word *bleis*, it being conjectured with great probability that the money was "first contributed for this purpose at Candlemas, a season when fires and lights were anciently kindled."*

The rivalry by parents in some places to have their sons in the supposed proud position of victors was frequently carried to a very foolish extent. It is stated† that at Perth Grammar School on one of these occasions "a boy put down a guinea to secure the position of being King, when the father of another scholar gave his son a guinea in addition to the first, and the competition was carried on till the one had given twenty-four guineas and the other twenty-five."

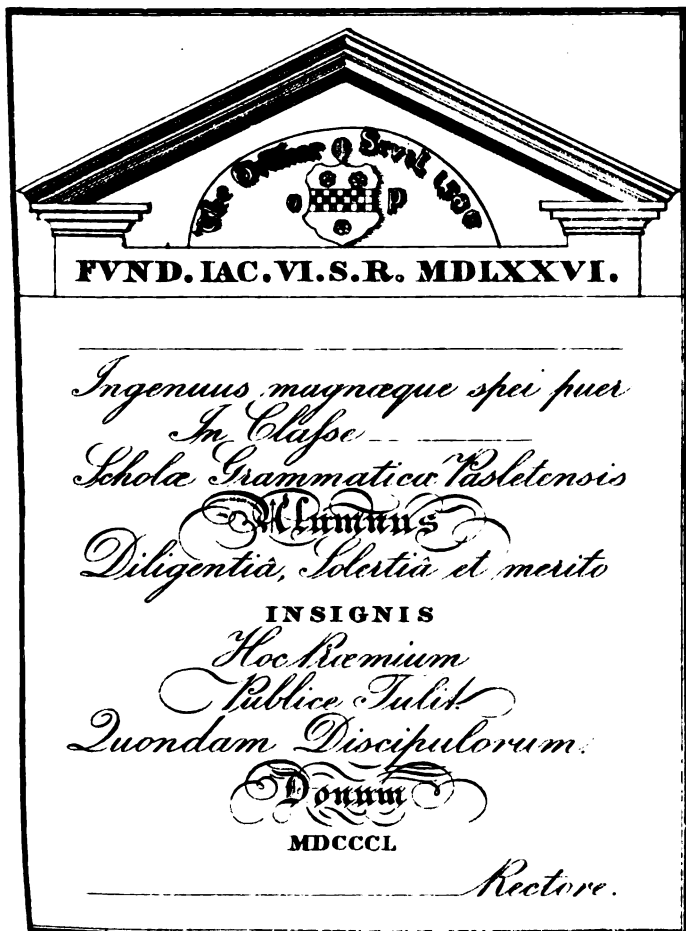
Two years before this time the subject of these Candlemas offerings must have been discussed in the community with some keenness, for Mr. James Goudie, teacher, published a short poem against them. The verse on the title page of this poem was as follows:—

Your Candlemas Offering, make it large
 Upon this beggarly day;
 Although that they high wages charge,
 Their greed it will not stay.

It had been the custom on the afternoon of the annual examination of the scholars, for the members of Council, with the clergymen, teachers, and others, who were present at the proceedings, to dine together in the Saracen's Head Inn. This social gathering was, however, in 1822, without any reason being given, abandoned; and the Council Records of the 31st May in that year show that

* Jamieson's Etymological Dictionary.

† Penny's Traditions of Perth, p. 19.



GRAMMAR · SCHOOL · PRIZE · BOOK · PLATE ·

viewed through the lens of
 the microscope. It was
 the sons of Mr. Miller
 who were the subject
 of the study. Some
 of the children were
 selected from the
 group of children
 for this purpose. The
 work was done in
 the presence of
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 children.

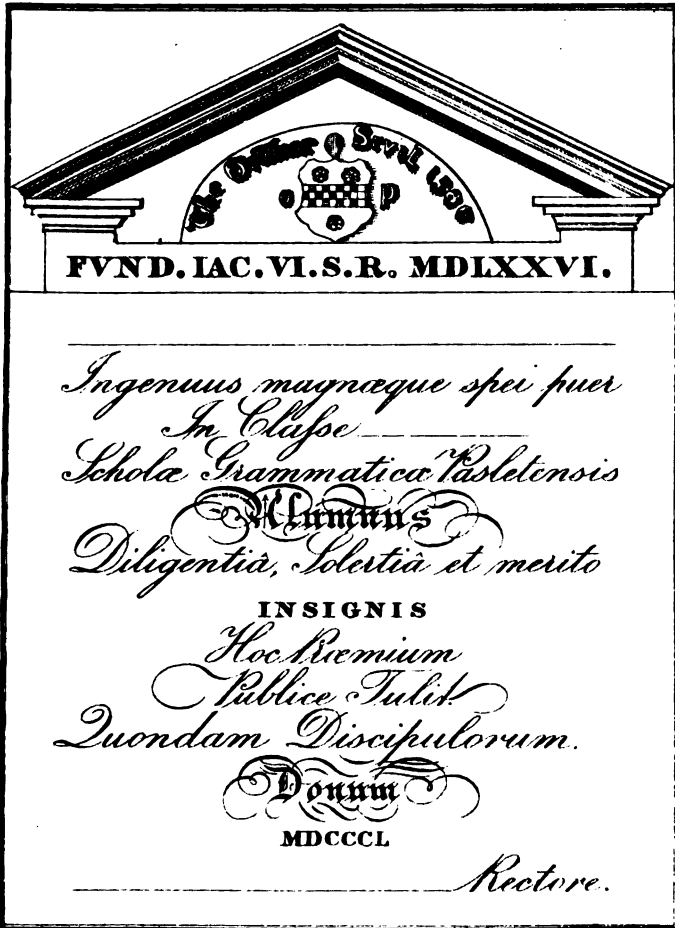
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“directions were given for intimating to the teachers that there will be no entertainment on the day of next examination of the schools.” These dinners after the annual examination of the schools were, however, resumed in 1825, and continued till 1833, when they were discontinued.

In May, 1824, the Council had again under their consideration the application that was made to them to give a sum for class prizes in the Grammar School, when they passed the following resolution:—“On considering the representation by a deputation of old scholars in the Grammar School, the Council voted £3 3s. for prize-books, to be distributed at next examination of the scholars, and to be continued annually hereafter until rescinded.” It would likely be at this time that the present illustrated imprint was first prepared and placed on the inside board of the books presented to the prize-takers. It is tastefully executed, with a representation of the tablet stones above the entrance door of the Grammar School on the top of it. We give a copy of the whole.

On 9th October, 1824, the first number of the *Paisley Advertiser* newspaper appeared. Previous to this time there was no local medium for communicating the news of the town and for advertising. In February, 1825, it was stated in that paper that “Mr. John Peddie will begin a Latin Rudiment Class on Monday, 21st curt. Beginners are requested to enter precisely at that date. Public Greek Class from 1 to 3 afternoon. Private French Class at 5 o'clock afternoon. Should a sufficient number offer, it is intended to open a class for the accommodation of young gentlemen who have already made some proficiency in Latin, on Tuesday, the 1st March, 1825, at 8 o'clock morning.”

The following is an advertisement published in the *Paisley Advertiser*, giving an account of the public examination, and is signed by Robert Farquharson, Provost:—“On 28th June, 1725, the Town's Schools were examined in presence of the Provost and Magistrates, and Ministers of the town, the Rev. Dr. Cooper, of the University of Glas-

gow, and a number of other gentlemen interested in the pupils; and on the present, as on former occasions, the examiners feel themselves called on to testify thus publicly their entire approbation of the methods of instruction adopted in the above seminaries, and the pleasure with which they have witnessed the improvement of the pupils in the different branches so creditable to their teachers and to them. The Examinators proceeded to the Grammar School, which they found, as usual, in a very high state of discipline. The ease, the distinctness, and the accuracy with which the young gentlemen, in the different classes, explained various passages in the Latin and Greek classics, and the acquaintance which they displayed with Syntax and Prosody, were alike creditable to their diligence and to the talent and assiduity of their teacher, Mr. John Peddie and his assistant Mr. Lorimer."

Mr. James Peddie, the teacher in the English School, lived along with his brother, Mr. John Peddie, the Rector, in the dwelling house above the Grammar School. The former was married, but had no children, and the latter was unmarried. The following is one of their advertisements in the *Paisley Advertiser* of 2d July, 1825:—"BOARD AND EDUCATION—Messrs. Peddie continue to receive young gentlemen boarders on moderate terms. Parents and guardians may rely on every proper attention being paid to the education, health, and morals of their young friends. The most respectable references can be given. N.B.—The schools will open after the vacation on Monday, the 1st August."

At the latter end of this year, the Council appointed a committee of their number to visit and inspect the Town's Schools, and this practice was hereafter generally carried out.

The Grammar School was again examined in 1826, and in the following years of the period when Mr. Peddie was Rector; and the gentlemen present on these occasions were much the same as at the last one. Advertisements similar to those of last year, signed by the Provost, stating the progress



Portrait of a man in profile, facing left.

of the Government, and the Government has no right to interfere with the private property of the people.

The Government has no right to interfere with the private property of the people.

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The Government has no right to interfere with the private property of the people.



Alexander Linnæus.

made by the scholars, and the qualification of the Teachers, were also inserted in the newspapers.

In February, 1827, Mr. John Peddie's advertisement in the newspapers about his classes was as follows:—"Mr. J. Peddie begs leave to intimate that he will begin a Latin Rudiment Class on Monday, the 19th inst. It will be of advantage to beginners to enter at, or as near, that date as possible. Public Greek Class from one till three o'clock afternoon. While prosecuting the study of Latin and Greek, that of English is never overlooked nor neglected. The boys in the young class are for the first twelve months exercised daily in English reading and spelling; and once a week the attention of all the classes is particularly directed to these highly useful and important exercises. Pupils can be admitted to any of the classes, according to the different degrees of proficiency which they may have attained in the knowledge of the Latin language." The advertisements which Mr. Peddie hereafter issued as to his classes were very similar to this.

Mr. Alexander Lorimer, who had filled with much acceptance and ability the important position of Assistant to Mr. Peddie in the Grammar School for nearly a quarter of a century, died very suddenly on the 12th October, 1831. This most estimable gentleman was born at Sanquhar, in Dumfries-shire, on the 5th October, 1779, and was thus at his death fifty-two years of age. His father, Mr. John Lorimer, was for some time Provost of Sanquhar, and for about thirty years was a Magistrate in that Town. He received his education, first at the Parish School of Sanquhar, and afterwards in the University of Edinburgh, where he matriculated in the Greek and Latin classes taught by Professors Dalzell and Hill. These gentlemen, on his leaving the University, united in bearing testimony that their pupil had behaved with great propriety, and had prosecuted his studies with diligence and success. It was his desire to have studied for the ministry, but failing health compelled him to abandon that idea. In 1801 he came to

Paisley, and entered the Town's English School as Assistant to Mr. James Peddie. In 1807, on the retirement of Mr. Pool, he was installed as Assistant Classical Master in the Grammar School, and in that situation he continued till his death. His duties included teaching the Greek and Latin languages, and the reading of the Scriptures at times set apart for that purpose. The hours of attendance were from 10 till 12 and 1 to 3, and on Saturdays from 10 till 12. In those days the present Saturday holiday was unknown, and the summer vacation was confined to the month of July. During the other hours of the day, however, Mr. Lorimer had the use of the schoolroom for teaching writing and arithmetic, and had classes for these branches from 8 till 9 morning, 12 till 1, and 4 till 5 afternoon. He also, with the sanction of Mr. Peddie, opened classes in his own house for Greek, Latin, and French; and not a few who believed themselves too old to enter the Grammar School obtained from him privately a classical education, which enabled them to take up a respectable position as professional men or merchants.* Of his abilities and success as a teacher ample evidence was given by the certificates which he received from professors, clergymen, magistrates, and others who periodically examined the Grammar School, or whose families were under his tuition, when in 1811 he was a candidate for the Rectorship of the Ayr Academy. In early youth he had acquired a very fine style of writing, and his classes, both public and private, for that branch of education, as well as for arithmetic, were well attended. He was a man of a singularly affable and courteous manner, gentlemanly

* In the *Glasgow Courier* of 1st July, 1817, he had the following advertisement—the only one we have fallen in with:—"Mr. Lorimer respectfully intimates that on Monday, the 4th of August, he resumes his Writing and Arithmetic Classes. He will begin a second Greek Class at a convenient hour in the evening. He continues to teach privately in his own house and in families as formerly."

deportment, and unaffected piety. These qualities caused him to be universally beloved, and by none more so than his pupils. In those days teachers were wisely not prohibited from inculcating at any hour of the day the principles of the Bible, and he embraced every opportunity to impress upon the minds of his pupils the precepts of the Great Guide Book. Many of his scholars in after days remembered and gratefully acknowledged the pains bestowed by him upon their religious education. A man with such powers and principles is sure to be held in respect by all good men; and the late Rev. Dr. M'Nair, with many arguments and entreaties, earnestly pressed him to accept the office of elder in the Abbey Church, and at last prevailed. On 10th November, 1828, he was ordained to the eldership, and admitted a member of the Abbey Church Session. A few weeks before his death, he met with a slight accident, which prevented him from walking freely. Arrangements were made with an old lady friend who resided near the school that his dinner should be prepared in her house in order to save the fatigue of walking. On 12th October, 1831, he dined with her between the hours of three and four o'clock; and there, in the humble attic of a house near the head of the School Wynd, now removed, after dinner, as was his wont, he read a portion of the Bible, joined with his aged friend in singing the praises of God, and concluded with prayer. That was the last diet of family worship he was privileged to enjoy. Two hours afterwards, feeling himself unwell in the school, the pupils were dismissed sooner than usual. He walked home, threw himself on a bed, and instantly expired. The cause of death was believed to be heart disease. Mr. Lorimer was married, and had a family. His widow survived him thirty-five years, and died in the 8th December, 1866, in the 86th year of her age.

On 6th August, 1832, Mr. John Peddie published the following advertisement (the last he issued) in the *Paisley Advertiser*:—"The public schools being now opened after the vacation, Mr. Peddie begs to intimate that on Monday,

the 13th current, he will admit beginners, and receive pupils to his more advanced Latin and Greek classes, according to the various stages of proficiency."

On 5th November, 1832, Mr. Peddie sent a letter to the Town Council intimating his desire to resign his situation as Rector of the Grammar School. He had entered upon this situation in 1797, and had therefore filled it for the long period of thirty-six years, and his health had now commenced to give way. The following is a copy of this letter:—"I feel disposed to retire from my present situation in the Grammar School, provided an annuity be allowed in some degree proportioned to my long and efficient service." The consideration of this letter was taken up at the next meeting of Council in the following month, when they "agreed to secure £42 annually to Mr. Peddie as a retiring allowance on account of the state of his health and his long and efficient services, upon condition that Mr. Peddie consented to the appointment of an Assistant, and relinquish, during the Assistant's incumbency, the Rector's salary, the dwelling-house, and the school wages and emoluments." A week after this, Mr. Peddie sent a letter to the Council accepting these terms, and it was agreed that a minute of agreement embodying some amendments suggested by Mr. Wylie, writer, should be prepared and signed by both parties. This was done; and the terms of the agreement, which were virtually as already stated, were signed on the 23rd January, 1833.

In the same month the Council advertised for candidates to succeed Mr. Peddie, and as one of the conditions was that the persons elected should be burdened with the payment of the retiring allowance, some of those who intended to be candidates declined to offer. This difficulty was, however, overcome by a number of gentlemen interested in the prosperity of the Grammar School, having raised, by subscription, as much money as would yield to the Teacher who may be appointed £68 per annum for three years, to be given on condition that he delivered a course of lectures



William Hunter

...the ... **dw** ... **A week** ... the Council accepted ... of agreement ... by Mr. Wybe, ... signed by both parties ... the agreement, which was ... on the 23rd of ...

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William Hunter

annually on literary or scientific subjects of his own selection.

Several applications for the office were lodged with the Town Council, who, on 1st March, unanimously elected Mr. William Hunter, Professor of Logic and Ethics in the Andersonian Institution of Glasgow, to be Assistant Rector and successor to Mr. John Peddie. The conditions of his appointment were, that he was "to have a yearly salary of 200 pounds scots (£16 13s. 4d.), and three pounds scots (5s.) in lieu of peats yearly, with the fees or wages of the scholars, and possession of the dwelling house and school-room occupied by Mr. Peddie. The salary of 200 pounds scots is to be paid by the community by two equal instalments at Lammas and Candlemas, beginning the first payment at Lammas first, and the allowance for peats is to be paid at Candlemas. The entry to the school-room is to be immediate, and the entry to the dwelling house at Whitsunday next. The dwelling house and school are to be put in good order, and the said assistant and successor is to keep the glass of the windows in repair during his incumbency. (2nd.) The said Assistant and successor shall be bound and obliged, by acceptance of his office, upon the conditions of his election now specified, to make payment during his incumbency of an annuity of £42 sterling to Mr. John Peddie, by equal half-yearly portions at Lammas and Candlemas, beginning the first payment at Lammas, 1833. (3rd.) The said Assistant and successor is to relieve Mr. Peddie of the whole duties of the Rectorship. He is to teach Greek and Latin, at such hours as may be fixed, without prejudice to his teaching any other languages, dead or living, for which he may have time. (4th.) The election of the said Assistant and successor shall be annual at the Michaelmas Head Court, any law or practice to the contrary notwithstanding. He is not to be at liberty to leave his charge without giving three months' notice to the Magistrates and Council, and in case he is not re-elected at any annual Michaelmas Head Court, the Magistrates are to give him notification in writing, by their Clerk, of such non-election, and he shall be bound,

without any other notification or warning, to quit his situation and give up the house and school-room at and upon the first day of April following such non-election." Such were the stringent and business-like conditions under which Mr. Hunter was elected to fill this very important situation. His appointment by the Town Council gave great satisfaction to the town, for Mr. Hunter came with testimonials from gentlemen who were, from their position and literary qualifications, well able to judge of his abilities as a teacher. Mr. Hunter, besides being a good Latin and Greek scholar, was known to have published some works on grammar.

Before Mr. John Peddie left the Grammar School, his pupils presented him with a very elegant and ornamental portable writing desk, as a testimony of their affection and gratitude.

Mr. Hunter's first advertisement in the newspapers regarding the Grammar School, after entering it, was on 22d March, and was as follows:—"Mr. Hunter has the pleasure of announcing that he has opened the Grammar School, and that he will continue to form classes till the 2d April, when the quarter will commence. In connection with Greek and Latin, will be taught English Literature, ancient and modern Geography, Grecian and Roman Antiquities, and the History of England, as well as that of Greece and Rome. Exercises will be regularly prescribed, the subjects for composition varied according to the pupil's age and intellectual advancement, selected with a view to interest him, train him to habits of attention, observation, inquiry, association, and induction, and to cultivate his moral feelings."

When Mr. John Peddie left the Grammar School at Whitsunday, 1833, he went to reside at the beautifully situated watering-place of Dunoon, in Argyleshire, to spend in peace the remainder of his days, after a long life of activity and arduous labour. He did not, however, long survive to enjoy this retirement, for, after a brief illness, he died on the 19th of June following. We cannot do better than give the following feeling and well-written extract from

the *Paisley Advertiser* at that time regarding Mr. Peddie, from the pen of the late Mr. Thomas Crichton, the Governor of the Town's Hospital :—

“In our paper of the 22nd ult., we mentioned the death of Mr. John Peddie, Rector of the Grammar School of Paisley. Having been, on the strong recommendation of the distinguished Dr. John Hunter, Professor of Humanity in the University of St. Andrews, and other competent judges of scholarship, appointed to this situation in 1797, he continued to discharge the duties of his office for about thirty-six years. Of the able manner in which he performed these, his numerous pupils, scattered over the country, can amply attest. From not a few of these he received, during his incumbency, the most expressive tokens of their kind regard ; and by many of them will his memory be long cherished with affection and gratitude, on account of the careful training to which they were subjected under his skilful tuition. Knowing how much future success depends on the manner in which the foundation is laid, it was his particular study to make the young committed to his charge well acquainted with the elements of the language in which it was his province to instruct them, and to form in them those habits of accuracy in which he had himself been trained. Of these, the annual examinations of his school afforded, on many occasions, a gratifying exhibition. It was owing to his general reputation as a scholar, and the respectable appearance which many of his scholars made in the University of Glasgow, that he many years ago received unsolicited the offer of becoming one of the Masters of the Grammar School of that city. Connected with the community at large, Mr. John Peddie was a most respectable and useful member of society, not only contributing his pecuniary aid to the support of several benevolent institutions, but also occasionally engaging with no small eagerness in the management of their affairs. To him, the Dispensary and House of Recovery, and the fund for the relief of the widows and children of the Burgh, and Parochial schoolmasters in Scotland, are particularly indebted. As an evidence of the high respect in which he was held by his brethren in the profession, he was called to the honour of being President at the general meeting of delegates of the Burgh and Parochial schoolmasters held in Edinburgh in 1831. In private life, Mr. John Peddie exhibited many of those virtues which characterise the gentleman and scholar. As a friend, he was sincere, steady, affectionate, and hospitable ; and in the social circle he was always a pleasant,

entertaining, and communicative companion. Ever since the death of his late excellent brother in December last, to whom he bore a strong fraternal regard, Mr. Peddie had been in a declining state of health, which rendered it requisite that he should withdraw from his professional labours. Having, after the necessary arrangements were made, gone a few weeks preceding his death to reside in a cottage pleasantly situated near Dunoon, those interested in the prolongation of his life anxiously hoped that retirement to this agreeable and healthy situation might prove the happy means of reinvigorating a constitution once strong, but now materially impaired. In this fond expectation, however, they have been painfully disappointed, as he died suddenly on the 19th ult., as already intimated, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends."

Mr. John Peddie, on the 8th October, 1804, became a member of the Maltmen's Society, and on 3d October, 1811, he, along with his brother, entered the Incorporation of Merchants. On the 3d October, 1822, he was appointed one of the key-keepers of the corporation chest; and, on 6th October, 1825, he was elected collector to the Society.

At the beginning of August, 1833, Mr. Hunter had another advertisement in the newspapers, which was as follows:—"The classes meet on Monday, the 5th August. On that day, and also on Monday, the 12th of August, a class for pupils commencing the study of Latin will be formed. The ladies' and gentlemen's private classes for the 'improvement of the mind,' and the study of either Greek or Latin, will meet three times a week, on days and at hours (the hours of the public classes excepted) convenient for the majority of those who may join any one of the classes. A limited number of boarders taken. There is room for two young gentlemen."

Soon after Mr. Hunter's appointment he set about obtaining a library for the use of the boys in the Grammar School; and, besides appealing to the public for donations, one of the measures he adopted for raising funds to purchase books for it, was the securing of Mr. Wilson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Andersonian University, to give

a lecture on the "Nature and the advantages of Science." The tickets were 1s. each. Mr. Watt, late Professor of Astronomy in Andersonian University, also, in the beginning of the following year, gave a lecture in the Philosophical Institution, on the "Plurality of Worlds," and the funds were applied to the same laudable purpose.

The first examination of the scholars since they came under Mr. Hunter's charge was on 24th October, in this year; and, besides the Magistrates and Town Council and Ministers of the town, there were present Sir D. K. Sandford and Professor Ramsay from the Glasgow University. The attendance otherwise was considerable, and the examination passed off with great *eclat*. In the evening the Provost, Magistrates, and Council, and a number of other gentlemen, amounting in all to about seventy, dined in the Saracen's Head Inn. Provost Orr was in the chair, and was supported on the right by Sir D. K. Sandford, and on the left by Professor Ramsay. Among the toasts given was that of "Mr. Hunter," by Professor Sandford, who, among other remarks, said that "when the situation of Rector of the Grammar School was vacant, the Magistrates did him the honour to consult him, and he felt no hesitation in recommending Mr. William Hunter as being well qualified for the high and important trust. He put it to the gentlemen present to say if he had not fully satisfied his patrons and performed his duties in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction."

The custom of the Magistrates dining together on the afternoon of the annual examinations of the schools under their charge, and paying the cost of the same out of the Corporation funds, was one that had been carried on for a long time. We can trace this social practice of good feeling which existed among the Magistrates, Clergymen, and Teachers in the town as far back as 1785, and the place of dining was invariably the Saracens' Head Inn, which belonged to the community. Prior to this date, the discharged accounts belonging to the Council are very incomplete. We

found, however, the tavern bill for 1762-3, and although the total amount of it was the very considerable sum of £54 4s., yet there was only, on 10th August, 1762, the very small amount of 2s. 6d. "spent at the examination of the Grammar School." In 1785 the sum charged by the landlord "for dinner and drink" was the very moderate sum of £1 15s. 10d., and in the following year the amount was £1 16s. 10d. The number who dined on these occasions is not stated, but there could not be many—very likely not more than the Magistrates, the Teachers, and the Clergymen who were present at the examinations. As time went on, however, we find that the amount of the tavern bill increased, arising no doubt from a greater number being present; and, in 1795, the bill describes it as the "dinner to Ministers and Schoolmasters," and the amount was £2 3s. 10d. In coming down to 1806, the total sum had increased to £5 15s. 2d., but still we have no statement of the number present. It was, however, in 1815 that these dinners seem to have been best attended, and when, consequently, the expenditure was greatest, with the single exception of the year 1829. In that year the number who dined is stated to be twenty-seven, and the bill had increased to the very considerable sum of £15 17s 10d. For some years after this the number of gentlemen present did not vary much; and, in 1821, there were twenty gentlemen at dinner, and the total charge was £14 4s. 10d. In 1825 there must have been some discussion at the Council Board regarding the payment of the expenses incurred at these dinners, for, on 25th July in that year, the Council agreed "to leave it to the Magistrates to settle, as they may think proper, the bill for dinner on the occasion of the late examination of the public schools." As the sum charged against the Council this year, by the landlord of the Saracen's Head Inn, was only £3 9s. 4d., some of those present at the dinner must have paid their own shares of the bill; but this is not stated. During the next three years, the number who dined was rather less than formerly, and at

one of these there were only nineteen present ; but, in 1829, twenty-seven dined, and the bill was £16 12s. 6d. These school examination dinners continued down to 1833, with little variation in the number present ; and in that year twenty-five dined, and the bill was £12 17s. 6d. This was the last year of the old Council, as it was called, and the last time the funds of the town were spent in this way at the examinations of the Town's Schools.

During the end of the last and the commencement of the present century, the members of the Town Council, not only in this but in other towns, held the opinion very strongly that when they gave their services—and valuable services too—gratuitously, they should not be called upon to spend any of their own money in connection with the discharge of their public duties, but that such should be borne by the community for whom they acted. In having these dinners after the annual examinations of the schools, the Magistrates and Councillors, undoubtedly, considered they were giving their countenance and encouragement to the Teachers who had the laborious duties of managing these schools, and, at the same time, recognising the valuable services of the Clergymen, who assisted in conducting the examination of the scholars on these occasions ; and believed, likewise, that while they were doing these things, they were, at the same time, promoting the cause of education in the community. Holding the views we have indicated, the Council allowed the Corporation to pay expenditure of this kind, not for the purpose of saving their own pockets, but thinking the community was only paying what in fairness it ought to do. But the tavern expenses of the Council were not confined to these dinners, at the school examinations, but extended to every occasion where they were called upon to perform any public duties. Their greatest expenditure, in this social way, however, was connected with the annual election dinners in October, and at the celebration of the birth-day of King George III. on 4th June.

To illustrate the habits and customs of our ancestors who were engaged in the management of the municipal affairs of the town, we give some explanations regarding the kind of expenditure to which we have just been referring. In 1784-5 the tavern bills altogether amounted to £42 12s. 9d.; and the greatest item of expenditure was on the occasion of the King's birth-day, on 4th June—amounting to £11 13s. 6d. The next largest sum was at a dinner at Martinmas Head Court, when the bill was £6 1s.; and the election dinner was only charged £3 3s. 5d. At the entering of six burgesses at different times, there were some expenses incurred, and the whole amounted to £1 9s. 1d. Ten years after this, in 1795-6, the tavern expenses were £76 18s. 7d. At the time when the Council election took place there were two dinners, the expense of which was £14 15s. 10d.; and the account at the King's birth-day, on 3d June, £25 13s. On Landeemers' day, or the day the marches of the Burgh were walked over, there was in general a dinner at the conclusion of the business. This ceremony was generally in the second week of June, and the dinner bill this year was £10 8s. 4d. As already mentioned, there was on almost every public occasion a dinner in the Saracens' Head Inn. When Thomas Potts was hanged at the Cross, on 17th August, 1797, the melancholy event was not allowed to pass over without the usual dinner, and the bill on this occasion amounted to £15 3s. 1d.; but in it was included "entertainment to the hangman and assistant," without stating the amount. The expenses of these dinners were, like those at the school examinations, gradually on the increase; and, in 1805-6, the total amount charged against the Council by the landlord of the Saracens' Head Inn had reached the very considerable sum of £145 16s. 2d. Besides the usual municipal dinners, during this year, there was one on the 9th November, to celebrate the victory of the British Fleet, under the command of Lord Nelson, in Trafalgar Bay, on 21st October, 1805, the bill for which was £11 17s.; and another dinner to celebrate the victory of part of the British

Fleet, commanded by Sir R. Strachan, off Cape Ortegal, on 4th November of the same year, the expense of which was £21 14s. It was the practice that a committee of the Council met in the Saracens' Head Inn, on the night previous to the birth-day of George III., to make the punch to be used on the following day. They always had supper, and the bill varied from £1 to £2. This year the expense on the 4th June was £39 14s. On these occasions the health of the King was publicly drunk at the Cross during the day, when there was invariably a large assemblage. This ceremony did not occupy much time. The Bailies came from the inner chambers on the second flat of the Town's buildings to the platform at the head of the outside stair. After wishing the King long life and many returns of the natal day, they each drank a glass of wine, and, amidst much noise, pitched the empty glasses among the crowd, who made great efforts to secure them. From this period down to 1815-16, these expenses continued to be about the same as last stated, and then they amounted to £120 3s. At the election dinner in October, 1815, thirty-eight dined; and to show what charges were made for a dinner at this time we give the different items in the bill :—

Dinner, 3s. 6d. each,	£6	13	0
Port Wine, 12 bottles,	3	12	0
Sherry Wine,	5	5	0
Brandy,	0	8	0
Whisky,	0	4	0
Punch,	1	10	0
Toddy,	0	5	0
Ginger Beer, 12 bottles,	0	6	0
Porter,	0	9	0
Beer,	0	4	0
Lemonade and Sugar,	0	10	6
Officers,	0	15	0
In all,	£20	1	6

Y

But the greatest expenditure by the Council in this way was in 1822, when the Magistrates went to Edinburgh on the occasion of the visit of King George IV. to Scotland. The items were as follows:—

Magistrates' Expenses,	£53 18 7
Grierson and Murray's Account,	28 11 0
Cost of a Service of Plate presented to Miss Montgomery* for the use of her house, and engraving inscription thereon,	24 18 0
William Stirling, for horse harness,	14 13 0
William Stirling, as follows:—	
Three scarlet cloth coats, with mountings, ...	10 17 6
Scarlet cloth jacket,	2 18 0
Coachman's scarlet coat,	4 10 0
Five blue cloth vests, with gilt buttons, ...	3 15 0
Five pair blue plush small clothes, ...	8 5 0
Hat, with silver lace band,	0 16 0
Cleaning five cocked hats, with a silver lace loop to one of them, stockings, gloves, &c.,	0 12 6
J. M'Farlane, four pair shoes to officers, ...	2 3 6
Do., one pair jockey boots to driver,	2 5 6
Thomas and M'Intosh, for painting Paisley Arms and crest,	2 2 0
Painting otherwise,	1 0 0
Mounting barouche seat with scarlet cloth, lace trimmed with fringe,	7 0 0
A set of footman holders, with leather straps and buckles, and other alterations on landau,	7 18 0
Peter Fraser, for horses and carriage to Edin- burgh,	35 0 0
	<hr/>
	£211 3 7

* The lady with whom the Bailies lived when in Edinburgh, and who declined to make any pecuniary charge.

Off for harness afterwards sold to Peter

Fraser,	...	...	...	6	0	0
				<hr/>		
				£205	3	7

The enthusiastic feelings of loyalty and joy that pervaded Scotland on the occasion of the visit of George IV. to Edinburgh at this time, can scarcely now be conceived. In every county and town of any importance meetings were held, and arrangements made for presenting addresses to His Majesty. Almost every burgh, also, had deputations appointed, with the Provost at their head, to present these addresses; and no little rivalry existed among many of the Town Councils regarding the dignity in which their representatives should appear in the metropolis of Scotland. Some of the burghs, such as Stirling, had a carriage with four horses for the use of their deputation. In the midst of preparations and joyful enthusiasm of this kind, it is not to be wondered at that the Town Council of Paisley became infected with the same feelings, and provided a humble equipage with two horses for the use of the Magistrates, and incurred the expenses which we have just described.

The total expenditure this year, with the foregoing, was £302 6s. 1d.; but in this was included an old debt incurred in 1819 for refreshments given to fifty-eight soldiers for seven days, amounting to £33 16s. 6d. For some years after this, these accounts were much reduced in amount, and, in 1828-29, they were £52 11s. At most of the Council dinners from 1802, Thomas Boyd, who was celebrated for singing comic songs, and particularly that of "Good Queen Bess," was present; and was, except in 1808 when he got £2 2s., generally paid £1 1s., but sometimes, latterly, only 10s. 6d., as a recompence for his trouble.* From this time, down to

* "Thomas Boyd died on 20th January, 1836, in his 91st year. From early life, Mr. Boyd was distinguished as an admirable comic singer, and for more than half a century has contributed by his vocal powers to enliven the festivities of public and private parties for many miles

1832-33, there was little difference in the amount of these bills; and in that year, it was £47 5s. 3d. The election bill was £32 4s. 3d., and fifty-nine were dined. This sum, and the cost of the dinner at the school examination, formed the principal expenditure; but from that date, all these dinners ceased to be paid out of the Corporation Funds.

After the New, or Reformed Town Council, as it was called, were installed in office, one of the subjects taken up by them was to ascertain the amount of the grant by King James the VI. to the Grammar School, and whether the terms of the Deed of Endowment had been complied with. The Committee to whom this matter was referred, did not report upon the first part of the remit,—finding, we suppose, in looking into the subject, that it was too weighty and intricate a matter to undertake; but they recommended, in terms of the original Charter, that four poor boys belonging to the Burgh should be educated at the Grammar School without any charge, and receive besides, of money, 10 merks scots (11s. 1d.) each. This recommendation was adopted by the Council, and advertised in the newspapers, and by placards put into the shop windows of the town. The following is a copy of this advertisement, dated 10th Oct., 1834, and is signed by the Town Clerk:—“INTIMATION is hereby given that four poor boys, natives of the Burgh of Paisley, properly recommended for their docility and talents, will be admitted into the Grammar School upon the 10th November next, for the purpose of receiving a classical education without charge; and that in terms of the Charter of James VI. founding the School, ten merks scots (11s. 1d.) will be paid by the Community yearly to each of the said

around. During the French revolutionary war, he made himself master of almost all the political songs of any merit, which he selected to suit the taste of his audience, and he sung with great effect. He has been the husband of three wives, by whom he had twenty-five children, eight of whom and twenty-one grandchildren survive him. His second daughter, aged 55 years, and his youngest daughter, under 55 weeks, were at his bedside when he died.—*Paisley Advertiser*, Jan. 23, 1836.

boys while remaining in the School. Applications for admission, with testimonials, to be laid before the Town Council, must be lodged with the Town Clerk on or before the 1st day of November next." No applications were, however, made; and in the following year, a similar advertisement was issued with the same result. The Council agreed, in 1836, that the sum applicable by the Charter of the foundation of the Grammar School to four poor boys attending the school, should, as no application had been made for the money, be applied to the purchase of prizes. They, therefore, voted £2 2s. for that purpose.

On 21st October of this year, the Grammar School was again examined by Sir D. K. Sandford and Professor Ramsay. At the close of the proceedings, Sir D. K. Sandford, with his usual eloquence, addressed the pupils and their teacher, paying the highest, and, as he said, the most sincere compliments to both. In eulogising Mr. Hunter's course of tuition, he took occasion to say "that its excellency consisted not only in what it did, but also in what it did not include. He had led his pupils into paths which certainly had not been usually trod by the mere Grammar School boy (these, however, all run parallel with his classical course); but he had not deviated, as, unfortunately, has been done in other places, into departments of study quite foreign to classical literature, and unsuitable for boys at the age best fitted for acquiring its elements. In the places to which he alluded, mathematics and the modern languages are to be crowded in the same course with Greek and Latin. Now, he said that mathematics was above the comprehension of, and repugnant to the feelings of boys at the age alluded to; and as for modern languages, they are easily and best acquired by young men after they have finished those studies—the classics—which form the best foundation upon which to rear all mental superstructures, whether literary or scientific."

No sum was voted by the Council out of the Towns' funds to purchase prizes, but each member subscribed half-a-guinea to procure prizes for the scholars who had distin-

guished themselves in the Town's Schools. A number of those gentlemen who were present at the examination afterwards subscribed a testimonial regarding it, which was published in the newspapers, and is as follows:—"We, the undersigned, having devoted this day to a very close and searching examination of the classes in the Grammar School of Paisley, taught by Mr. William Hunter, feel ourselves called upon to express our great and cordial approbation of that gentleman as a Public Instructor, and the extreme pleasure with which we have witnessed the attainments of the youth under his care. The discipline of the seminary, based upon a principle of mingled firmness and gentleness, appears to us to be perfect. The system of education pursued within its walls we admire as combining instruction in history, geography, the grammar and syntax of the English tongue, and the facts and evidences of the Christian religion, with sound and accurate tuition in the languages and literature of Greece and Rome. Mr. Hunter seems, with true judgment, at once to have added to the study of the classical tongues all that is necessary to illustrate and increase their usefulness, and to have excluded from his plan those branches of knowledge which long experience has shown to be unfit to engage and stimulate the youthful mind. The extraordinary proficiency of his pupils affords the best proof of their teacher's skill and energy, and justifies us in holding up his school as a model for all similar institutions." This very laudatory testimonial was signed by

Professor D. K. SANDFORD.	ALEX. CAMPBELL, Sheriff.
„ WILLIAM RAMSAY.	WM. HARDIE, Provost.
Rev. JOHN M'NAUGHTAN,	ROBERT PATTISON, Bailie.
„ WILLIAM SMART.	ROBERT HENDRY, „
„ ARCHD. BAIRD.	WM. JEFFREY, „
„ ROBERT M'NAIR.	JAMES CLARK, „
„ PETER M'MORLAND.	

At the commencement of the next year the Rector of the Grammar School advertised another class to be opened in

addition to those already formed. Politics at that time were very keenly discussed, and polemics too, for then what was known as the Voluntary War, was at its height, and raged most fiercely. This new class was Political Economy, and Mr. Hunter thus describes it:—"This science being now strongly recommended by the greatest philanthropists and the most eminent divines, opportunities are offered of studying it on logical principles, either individually or in classes. For plan of the courses of study, see syllabus, to be had of Mr. Gardner, bookseller, Moss Street."

At this time Mons. Piene had, in the Grammar School, classes for French and Spanish. The Rector had also private classes for Latin and Greek, Logic and the *Belles Lettres*, at eight o'clock in the morning, and at the same hour in the evening.

The scholars at that period had another lecture by Professor Anderson, in the Grammar School, on the Steam Engine, for the benefit of the Library. The scholars also solicited for their Library and Museum—(1), models of ships, boats, simple machines, either ancient or modern; (2), specimens of metals, wood, and mineral stones; (3), foreign articles, especially from Indian tribes; (4), pictures of costumes of various races of men, and historical and interesting books and pictures of all kinds. Although all this was done in name of the scholars, yet the Rector was the grand inspirer and mover in all these matters.

Before the examination of the Grammar School at the end of the year, the Council agreed "That the thanks of the Council be tendered to Sir D. K. Sandford and Professor Ramsay for the handsome manner in which, at the request of the Educational Committee, they have consented to assist at the examination of the Grammar School on Friday first, and for their invaluable services to the community on similar occasions."

At the annual examination in October of this year, there were present, besides Professors Sir D. K. Sandford and Ramsay, several gentlemen belonging to the town, and also

a number of ladies. At its conclusion Professor Ramsay warmly complimented Mr. Hunter, and expressed himself as being highly satisfied with the proficiency of the scholars. And, after the prizes were distributed, Sir D. K. Sandford addressed those present, and said "he regretted he had not time fully to express, as he could have wished, the high merit of Mr. Hunter's scholars. He had felt so highly gratified during the examination, that were he to express all that he felt, he did not know when they would part. His colleague and himself had put the scholars to the test, and had proved them well. Theirs had not been a flimsy examination, and it was honourable to the scholars that they had stood the ordeal so well. He could not say that all had shown alike abilities, but they all had acquitted themselves well. Some allowance should be made for them being examined by strangers, and perhaps they might feel some awe from his colleague and himself being Professors in the Glasgow College, but as they proceeded with the examination, the scholars gathered more confidence and expressed themselves in elegant language. It was the bounden duty of his colleague and himself to express their approbation of Mr. Hunter for his zeal and assiduity in bringing forward his scholars. The last session was the first that any of his scholars attended from his school, but during the progress of the session none of the pupils from any part of the kingdom showed more abilities than those from Paisley. They had gained more prizes in the Latin class than in his class, but they had to contend in the Greek classes with some very brilliant scholars, but by the end of the session some of the Paisley pupils might have exchanged places with them. His colleague and himself could not but express their satisfaction at Mr. Hunter's mode of teaching, and the Provost and Magistrates could congratulate themselves in having an able Rector. He would shortly allude to a matter in which his colleague and himself were concerned. The Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Paisley had been pleased to tender a vote of thanks to them for their services in

coming to Paisley to attend the examination of this school. He was sure that the Council had done this from the very best feeling, though he was afraid that they had over-rated the services of his colleague and himself. He did not feel so much delicacy as not to admit that they had made some little exertions, but for any trouble they had been put to in coming here, they had been amply repaid by the vote of thanks. He, on many accounts, took a warm interest in the prosperity of the inhabitants of Paisley, for he must say that they had laid him under a great debt of gratitude to them. The kindness which he had received from many of the inhabitants, and the warm interest they had taken in electing him to represent them in Parliament would never be erased from the tablets of his heart. His colleague and himself knew the value of a seminary such as this, in training up the young and fitting them for the active duties which they would be called upon to perform in society. Would they allow him again to return his most sincere thanks to every individual present, both old and young, and to you," addressing the Provost, "and the other Magistrates of Paisley."

In the evening about fifty gentlemen dined together in honour of the occasion, and Mr. Wilson of Thornly filled the chair.

In the following month Mr. Hunter commenced a course of lectures on Political Economy, or the Science of Exchange, in the Grammar School. The tickets of admission for gentlemen were 7s. 6d., or 10s. 6d. for a lady and a gentleman. He also advertised Logic Classes at the commencement of 1836, and intimated that "in these classes the systems of Aristotle, Bacon, Locke, Reid, Stewart, Brown. &c., are familiarly explained and illustrated, and carefully compared with the doctrines of Phrenology; and argumentative works on Political Economy, &c., are analysed, and exercises prescribed on the subject of lecture."

From the invariably kind feeling shown by Mr. Hunter to his pupils, and his anxiety to see them progress with their

education, they held him in the highest estimation. The pupils testified their gratitude to Mr. Hunter by entertaining him, on the 8th October, 1836, at a soiree in the Grammar School. Master William Buchanan was selected to be chairman, and, after a service of tea and accompaniments, delivered an eloquent address. The Rector, in reply, expressed the pleasure he felt in having the confidence of his pupils, and hoped they would endeavour to do honour to themselves and to their native town by a vigorous perseverance in the path of learning. Addresses were also delivered by several of the other scholars, some songs were sung, and altogether the evening was passed in a very agreeable and intellectual way. When we mention that it was stated at this soiree that about forty of the pupils in the Grammar School were to go off to College the following week, it will be seen that a great many pupils were then attending that seminary, and that the highest classes were well advanced with their education.

The propriety of erecting an Academy in the Town had frequently been discussed, as the schools belonging to the community were totally inadequate for meeting the educational wants of the inhabitants. This matter was warmly espoused by the late Alex. Carlile, Esq., and through his efforts a requisition, very numerously subscribed by the leading inhabitants in the town, was presented to the Provost to call a public meeting to consider this subject. The meeting was readily called by the Provost; it was held in the Saracen's Head Inn, on the 1st February, 1836; and Provost Hardie was called on to preside. Before the proceedings commenced, Mr. John Orr intimated that he had gone through the town with many subscription papers, and he had never solicited individuals to subscribe to any object which met with such general approbation as the erection of an Academy in the town. Mr. Carlile at great length stated the object of the meeting, and said the history of this project, as far as it had gone, was this: that a considerable time ago the parents of the children attending Mr. Reid's

school saw that gentleman's class-room was on various accounts quite unsuitable for himself and his pupils. This led to the formation of a Committee among them, whose sole object was to find better school accommodation for that gentleman. It soon, however, occurred to the members of this Committee that it would be well indeed if they could find accommodation not only for Mr. Reid, but also for the teachers of the various other branches of education, and combine the whole into one institution. He explained that what the town mainly wanted were these four things—(1) class-rooms sufficiently commodious, properly constructed, and properly ventilated; (2) perfectly qualified teachers in all the departments of what goes to constitute in the modern sense of the phrase a complete education; (3) the combination and mutual co-operation of these teachers according to a preconcerted uniform system, each subordinating his plans and proceedings to the general plan and design of the institution; (4) the having these combined teachers, with their pupils, acting immediately under the eye of the public, under the supervision of the press, and, if possible, also under the more minute control of the parents of the pupils. He thought that it would require about £2000 to make a proper beginning to an Academy which would be at all worthy of this town. It could not be expected that private teachers would undertake a matter of this kind, and the inhabitants must just do the same as they did in seeking to obtain a supply of pure gas or of pure water, by forming a joint stock company for that purpose. Mr. Carlile concluded his able and eloquent address by proposing a resolution, which was as follows:—"That the establishment of a Commercial, Scientific, and Literary Academy for Paisley and its neighbourhood is an object of very great importance to the public, and has the cordial approbation of this meeting; and that a committee be appointed for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions and adopting other measures needful to carry the proposal into effect. This motion was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Burns, in a long

address, and unanimously agreed to. On the motion of Mr. Farquharson, seconded by Mr. Callender, it was resolved "that £5 shall constitute a share in this Academy, each share giving the right to one vote in all elections, whether of Committees or Teachers, connected therewith; holders of three shares to have two votes; and holders of six shares and upwards to have three votes; no shareholder to have, under any circumstances, more than three votes." The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Mr. M'Nair, Rev. Mr. Smart, and by John Wilson, Esq. of Hurler. The following were the names of the gentlemen who were appointed to carry out the object of the meeting—Messrs. Alex. Carlile (convener), John Wilson, John Orr, Robert Farquharson, Joseph Twigg, Thomas Watson, Thomas Callender, John Torbet, William Kerr, Archd. Yuill, Thomas Gilmour, Robert Kerr, James Forbes, William Galloway, Thomas Greenlees, John Halden, Walter Symington, William Brand, Thomas Risk, John Scott, and the Revs. Dr. Burns, Mr. Smart, Mr. M'Nair, Mr. Baird. Notwithstanding the enthusiasm displayed at this meeting by so many leading gentlemen in the town, and the very numerous and influential committee that was appointed to carry out this very necessary object, it yet ended in nothing being done to secure to the inhabitants a first class educational institution. How the project collapsed cannot now be explained. Only a small amount of money was collected, and when the same proposal was revived in 1859, twenty-three years afterwards, Mr. Carlile paid over £40 11s. 6d., being the balance then on hand.

Prior to the public annual examination in October of this year, the Educational Committee of the Town Council, and the Ministers in the town agreed, at a meeting, that the Town's Schools should be examined at least six times a year privately, and a Committee of four ministers and two laymen was appointed for the purpose. But this arrangement was not afterwards carried out.

At the annual examination Sir D. K. Sandford and Professor Ramsay were again present, and examined the various

classes. At the conclusion Professor Sandford complimented the scholars for their attainments, and afterwards distributed the prizes. Professor Ramsay addressed those present at considerable length, and concluded by stating that Paisley might well be proud of her sons, of her Grammar School, and of its worthy Rector.

Mr. Hunter's advertisement of his classes at the beginning of 1837 was as follows :—“ At the request of several gentlemen who have been studying Logic and Rhetoric, and who, with some others, are desirous of having a systematic course, Mr. Hunter will form classes for these sciences next week. Hours of meeting will be fixed upon to suit the majority of the class. The principles will be explained by familiar lectures, illustrated by extracts from the most eminent writers on argumentative subjects, and reduced to practice by leading the student to exercise his intellectual powers, not only by drawing inferences from facts that will be stated and proved by various arguments, conclusions that will be given to him, but also by the constant analysis of the best works on Political Economy, Ethics, Theology, &c. Latin and Greek private classes at different hours.” Mr. Hunter also advertised that “ Greek and Latin rudiment classes will be formed. Logic, Rhetoric, and Moral Philosophy. These classes, for the improvement of the mind, meet either in the morning at eight or in the afternoon at three o'clock.” The French and German classes were at this time conducted by Mr. A. G. Goldenberg.

On 27th October, 1837, Sir D. K. Sandford again attended the annual examination of the Grammar School, and after the distribution of the prizes delivered a very eloquent and impressive address to the scholars. This was the last examination which Professor Sandford attended. He died in the beginning of the following year.*

* (1.) Sir Daniel Keyte Sandford was the son of the Right Rev. Bishop Sandford, of Edinburgh, and was born there on 3d Feby, 1798. After

Mr. Hunter, in the last month of this year, had the highest honour bestowed on him which a teacher of youth could almost aspire to. We have frequently recorded that the Town Council made meritorious teachers in the Grammar School burgesses of the town—that being the only honour which they had to bestow. But in this case the *Senatus Academicus* of the University of Glasgow on the 19th December, 1837, conferred on Mr. Hunter the high honour of the degree of LL.D. The diploma bore that the degree was conferred on him for his general acquirements as a scholar, his abilities as a teacher, and his enlightened advocacy of a sound education. There is every likelihood that Mr. Hunter was indebted to the Professors of that University who had frequently witnessed his abilities as a classical teacher in the Grammar School, for this well deserved honour.

In the course of 1838 there was another lecture in the

attending the classes in the High School, Edinburgh, he entered Christ's Church College, Oxford, in 1817, and became a most distinguished scholar. On completing his academical career, he was, at the early age of 23, chosen Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow, where he conducted his classes with the greatest enthusiasm and success, and was beloved by his students. During the Parliamentary contest at Oxford, when the Roman Catholic claims were being keenly discussed, he went there and gave all his support to Mr. Robert Peel, for which he was rewarded with knighthood. After the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832 he unfortunately became a keen politician, and was one of the candidates for the representation of Glasgow; but although his brilliant speeches and declamations, while canvassing the electors, secured him much applause and support, he was nevertheless unsuccessful. In March, 1834, when Sir J. Maxwell of Pollok retired from the representation of Paisley, Sir Daniel was, after a close contest, elected by a majority of 33 over his opponent, Mr. Crawford, but he did not retain the position many months. In consequence of his unsuccessful oratorical attempts in the House of Commons and ill-health, he intimated his resignation on 2d September of that same year. In 1838 he was attacked with typhus fever, and died, after a week's illness, at Glasgow, on the 4th February. His remains were taken from the College to the Broomielaw in public procession, and put on board a steamer, to be conveyed to Rothesay for interment.

Grammar School for the benefit of the Library, which was given by Mr. Craig of the Andersonian University. The subject was "Geological Phenomena."

At the latter end of October in this year the annual examination was again held, but the gifted and eloquent Professor Sandford was absent, having died, as already stated, on 4th Feb. in this year, and much, therefore, of the enthusiasm that for some years past had attended these meetings was also wanting. To make matters worse, few of the clergymen, magistrates, and councillors were present.

We have already referred to the high estimation in which the pupils held the Rector, and they now resolved to show still further how that feeling continued and predominated. Instead of attending to Mr. Hunter's instructions as a matter of duty, they loved him for the way in which he led them on. The manifestation of good feeling toward Mr. Hunter in this case was by the pupils of the senior private class for Greek and Latin, who, in February, 1839, presented him with a few rare books, as a token of their approbation of the philosophical and attractive manner in which they had been conducted in their classical course, and of the great interest and attention evinced in directing them to books, illustrative at once of some particular portion of an author, and generally improving and gratifying to the mind. Only three months after this, the members of the Paisley Literary Society, many of whom had been, or were at the time, his scholars, presented him with a valuable token, expressive of their esteem for him as a distinguished scholar, an able and effective teacher, and a sincere and an enlightened patron of literature. And at the end of December in the same year, about fifty of his former pupils entertained him to supper in order to show their respect for him. Mr. James M'Nair, A.M., was in the chair, and Mr. A. Findlay acted as croupier. Many excellent speeches were delivered, and the evening was spent in the most agreeable manner.

At the public examination this year, Professor Ramsay and Professor Lushington, Sir D. K. Sandford's successor, were

the examiners, and there were also present several clergymen, and others who took an interest in the progress of education. These Professors were also the examiners in the following year. Although several clergymen were present and others interested in the prosperity of the Grammar School, yet none of the Magistrates or Councillors, who were the patrons of the school, were there. A very indignant anonymous letter appeared in the local press at the time, reprehending such conduct.

At the end of October the scholars in the Grammar School were as usual examined by the Professors in the presence of the Magistrates, the clergymen, and the parents and friends of the pupils. There were also present—the *Paisley Advertiser* states—several literary gentlemen who had heard that Dr. Hunter was to show his analytic system of teaching the Greek, Latin, and cognate languages. The structure of the Greek, Latin, Spanish, Italian, and French was analysed with a degree of care, quickness, and precision, that seemed incredible to some, and surprising to all. The same newspaper stated that the Professors expressed themselves “satisfied that the plan is excellent, not only because it peculiarly interests the learner, whilst it facilitates his progress, but also because it makes him thoroughly acquainted with the structure of these languages. We understand that Dr. Hunter has been requested by a number of teachers to publish his system, the doing of which, no doubt, will establish a new era in the mode of teaching the languages, and create for himself an imperishable name.”

The trade and manufactures of Paisley have repeatedly had periods of extreme depression, entailing loss to the merchants and suffering to the body of the people. The blackest and most disastrous period in the history of the trade of the town was during the latter half of the year 1841, the whole of 1842, and the greater part of 1843, when the majority of the merchants and manufacturers became bank-

rupt,* and caused a loss to the Banks in town of about £100,000.† It is estimated that the total liabilities of those who suspended payments amounted to about £650,000. A great number of workmen were out of employment and receiving public relief, and they experienced a "state of suffering unparalleled in extent and duration."‡ Distrust in all monetary matters was universal in the town; and the Town Council, unable to meet the heavy demands made upon them for repayment of the money they had borrowed, on 22nd December, 1841, were compelled to suspend payments. It was afterwards arranged that an Act of Parliament should be applied for, as the most effectual way of securing the complicated interests of all parties concerned. By this Bill it was proposed that certain revenues, such as the Town's Customs, &c., should be retained by the Council to enable them to defray the expenses connected with the government of the municipality, and the upholding of the Grammar School and the other Town Schools, along with the Teachers' salaries. Among the members of Council, however, there was a diversity of opinion regarding what part of the Corporation property should be bound for the maintenance of the Grammar School, some holding that the mode proposed was the best, and others that the heritable property should be burdened with this expense. This matter came under the consideration of the Council on 25th April,

* "Out of 112 manufacturing firms who were solvent and doing business in July, 1841, 67 failed; and out of 40 persons ranked in the Directory as merchants, 20 failed, and those were the leading men."

† "Report of Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into the treatment of the unemployed and destitute inhabitants of Paisley" in 1843, pages 69 and 101.

‡ "The number, which, on 7th July, 1841, amounted to 2180, rose to 14,791 on the 11th February, 1842; that it gradually fell with slight fluctuations until October 4, 1842, when the number was 5989. From this time, it again increased until 27th December, 1842, when it reached 11,885. The number then decreased until 7th March, 1843, when it was found to be 4442. That up to the 7th February of the present year (1843), the total amount received by the Relief Committee of Paisley was £45,525 2s. 2½d." *Idem*, pages iii and v.

1843, when "it was moved by Bailie Todd, that clause 1, page fifth of the bill, which makes the expense of maintaining the Grammar School a burden upon the municipal revenues of the town be approved of, because the Council have already expended upwards of £1200 in the erection of the Grammar School, which in all probability is more than the value of the ground, and other revenues conveyed by the Royal Grant, and because the municipal revenues of the Burgh are quite sufficient to defray the expense of upholding the School and paying the Rector's salary, along with the other municipal charges. It was moved by Mr. Stirrat as an amendment, that the Council, being Trustees for the Grammar School, under a Crown Charter, are not entitled to alienate the feu-duties and casualties of the ground originally conveyed by that Charter for the support of the Grammar School. And the amendment and motion being put to the vote, the motion was carried." It is understood that a representation was then made to the Lord Advocate by some parties in town, to the effect that the Council were about to alienate the property that was given to endow the Grammar School; but, although some private enquiries were made by the Government, the explanations given by the Town Clerk appear to have been deemed satisfactory, for no thorough investigation was made, and the subject dropped. The Bill then being promoted in Parliament was passed during that Session, and received the Royal Assent on 23rd July of that year. In this Act there is a special section—the second—regarding the Grammar School, which very probably was inserted at the suggestion of the Government. It is as follows:—"And be it enacted, that the expense of upholding the Grammar School of the Burgh of Paisley, and the house of the Rector, and likewise the salary payable to the Rector thereof, amounting to the sum of sixteen pounds eighteen shillings and fourpence annually, shall be held as forming a portion of the ordinary municipal expenses of the said Burgh in all time hereafter." Schedule A, in this Act, contained a list of properties, "all of which

continue to belong to said Magistrates and Town Council, and shall be applied and enjoyed and exercised by them as heretofore," which were not included in the Trust Estate then created. In that list were the following:—"The Grammar School of Paisley, including the house of the Rector. The other Burgh Schools of Paisley, but not including the dwellings above the school-rooms." No further reference was made to the Grammar School and the other Town's Schools in this Act of Parliament.

To the great regret of the Town Council, the inhabitants of the Town, and of the pupils in the Grammar School, Dr. Hunter resigned his situation of Rector, in consequence of his being appointed Principal Classical Master of the High School, Liverpool. His letter of resignation was laid before a meeting of the Council, held on the 7th December, 1841, and while sorry that the Town should be deprived of his eminent services, they accepted of his resignation, and, as requested, allowed him to find a substitute to their satisfaction, should he require to leave before a successor was appointed. The Council, at the same time, remitted to a committee to consider and report as to the propriety of uniting the Grammar School with the English School under one establishment, or as to any other advisable and advantageous change calculated to obtain the greatest amount of public benefit. This committee afterwards consulted a number of the clergymen and inhabitants of the town at a meeting called for the purpose, who were of opinion "that it would be most injudicious to merge the Grammar School and the English School into one seminary." The Committee of Council acting on the resolution come to at this meeting, reported against making any change.

When it became known in the Town that Dr. Hunter was leaving the Grammar School, the pupils and various bodies with whom he had been coming in contact in literary and scientific matters, came forward to present addresses to him, and to entertain him before going away. First of all,

on the 23d of this month, a deputation of the Paisley Literary Association waited on him, and in name of their Society, presented him with the following address:—

“To WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq., A.M., LL.D.

“SIR,—The Paisley Literary Association having learned that you are about to leave this Town, and enter on a more extensive field of labour and usefulness, have unanimously deputed the subscribers to address you ere your departure, and express the Society's esteem for your long and continued kindness to them. During nearly the whole existence of our Association we have uniformly experienced the greatest kindness from you, and have always found in you a ready and able friend. To the interest you have taken in our proceedings we owe much useful instruction and many valuable practical hints. In you we have ever found a faithful and judicious critic, and a most attentive umpire for all our literary competitions. Though we thus feel that by your departure we will sustain a serious and permanent loss, still we are rejoiced that you have received an appointment more worthy of your merits—a situation that will afford you more leisure for your various literary labours, as well as better scope and greater influence for introducing and promoting the various reforms and improvements in education of which you have been so long a zealous, unwearied, and talented advocate. Wishing that the smiles of fortune may attend you, and success crown your exertions in your new sphere of labour, we remain, on behalf of the Paisley Literary Association,

“Sir,

“Your obedient humble Servants,

“THOMAS WALKER, Secy.

“ALEX. R. POLLOCK.

“ARCHD. SINCLAIR.”

To this address Dr. Hunter made a very feeling and affectionate reply.

His old scholars entertained him at a supper held on the evening of the 28th of this month. The chair was occupied by Mr. John M'Alister, Glasgow, one of the Doctor's earliest scholars in Paisley, and Mr. William Graham, another of their number, discharged the duties of croupier. In all the addresses, regret was expressed for the loss which both the School and the Town of Paisley must sustain in the



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month, a deputation of the Ladies' Association called on him, and in name of the Association, with the following address:—

Wm. W. Esq., A. M., LL. D.

As the Ladies' Association have been favoured by your presence, we have been enabled to pass a most excellent resolution, and have accordingly directed that we should be present on your departure, and express to you our affectionate and cordial kindness to you, and the existence of our Association we have with the most grateful feelings received the most kind and friendly notice from you, and have been enabled to do you a great deal of good. To the interests you have taken in our cause we have never found a faithful and judicious friend. We are therefore prepared for all our literary competitors, and feel that by your departure we will suffer a great loss, still we are rejoiced that you have been more worthy of your merits—a summary of your labours for your non-literary labours, and the various means and improvement in the education of the poor, and in a zealous, unweary, and talented manner, that the result of your labours may attend you, and that you may be successful in your new sphere of labour, we remain, Sir, your obedient humble Servants,

Sir,

Your obedient humble Servants,

THOMAS WHITEHEAD,

ALEX. R. PORTER,

J. G. S. S. S. S.

Dr. Hunter made a very interesting address.

The Ladies' Association entertained him at a social meeting of the 28th of this month. The meeting was occupied by Mr. John McAlister, Glasgow, one of the best scholars in Paisley, and Mr. William Galt, another of their number, discharged the duties of orator. In all the addresses, regret was expressed for the loss of both the School and the Town of Paisley must sustain.



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removal of Dr. Hunter, and joy that their honoured guest had received an appointment to a more important situation. Dr. Hunter in taking leave of his friends in Paisley, remarked that of late his School had been visited by many eminent teachers from all parts of Scotland and England, who expressed, in high terms, their sense of the manner in which his pupils acquitted themselves; and he stated that his greatest regret in leaving this town was, that he must separate himself from so many fine boys and promising scholars. The evening was otherwise passed in a most agreeable manner.

The last party who conferred their honours upon Dr. Hunter before he left were his pupils in the Grammar School, who presented him with an elegant writing camp desk, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to William Hunter, LL.D., Rector of the Paisley Grammar School, as a token of respect from his late scholars."

In the beginning of the following year the Town Council resolved to advertise for candidates to fill the situation of Rector of the Grammar School, and that candidates be informed that, in addition to Latin and Greek, they will be expected to teach French and some of the modern languages. As Dr. Hunter had to enter on his new situation in Liverpool before his successor was appointed, he selected Mr. M'Oscar to take charge of the Grammar School in the meantime.

On the 15th February, 1842, the Town Council proceeded to the election of a new Rector. There were eight candidates altogether, and the leet having been reduced to two, eight voted for Mr. William Brunton, teacher, Campbelton, and six for Mr. M'Oscar, the *interim* Rector. The conditions under which Mr. Brunton was elected were—" (1.) He is to have a yearly salary of 200 pounds scots (£16 13s. 4d.) and three pounds scots (5s.) in lieu of peats yearly, with the fees or wages of the scholars, and possession of the dwelling house and school-room. Reserving to the Council at any time to convert a part of the Grammar School into an English

School-room. The salary of two hundred pounds scots to be paid by the community by two equal instalments at Lammas and Candlemas, beginning the first payment at Lammas first, and the allowance for peats to be paid at Candlemas. The entry to the school-room and dwelling house to be immediate. The dwelling house and school-room to be put into good order, and the Rector is to keep the glass of the windows in repair during his incumbency. (2.) He is to teach Latin and Greek at such hours as may be fixed without prejudice to his teaching any other language, dead or living, for which he may have time. (3.) The election of the Rector shall be annual, at the annual election of officials by the Council, any law or practice to the contrary notwithstanding. He is not to be at liberty to leave his charge without giving three months' notice warning to the Magistrates and Council; and, in case he is not re-elected at any annual election, the Magistrates and Council are to give him notification, in writing, by their clerk, of such non-election; and he shall be bound, without any other notification or warning, to quit his situation and give up the house and school-room at and upon the 1st day of April following such non-election."

Before leaving Campbelton, Mr. Brunton was presented by his pupils there, with a collection of splendidly bound books, consisting of "The Universal Latin Lexicon of Facciolatus and Forcellinus, and of Heyne's Homer's *Iliad*, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to William Brunton, Esq., lately Rector of the Burgh and Parochial School of Campbelton, as a testimonial of respect by his scholars there."

Mr. William Brunton came to the town with the highest recommendations, and we give the following extract, regarding him, from the *Paisley Advertiser* of that time:—"Mr. Brunton, teacher, Campbelton, was elected Rector of the Grammar School here, as successor to Dr. Hunter. We are assured by a gentleman, who has both the qualifications and opportunities to judge soundly, that

the Council have made a very excellent choice—that they have selected a man of decidedly superior abilities, of eminent classical acquirements, and who has had great success as a teacher.”

Mr. Brunton was born on the 9th of October, 1800, at Mainrig, a hamlet in the parish of Stichill, in the County of Roxburgh, and at the time of his election was, therefore, thirty-six years of age. His father was a comfortable farmer on the skirts of the Cheviot Hills, and was eighty-six years of age when he died. Mr. Brunton was first educated by his mother (whom he yet says was the best teacher he ever had), then at the parish school of Bawden, and afterwards at the Grammar School of Selkirk. He made rapid progress in his studies, and became a good scholar, although at this time his mind was more strongly bent towards mechanics and engineering. His health failed as he left school, and for three years continued such as to prevent him from deciding or entering upon any active calling. Drawing near twenty years of age, without any view of employment except working on the farm, the learning, which he had tried to keep up, now became of use to him. At that time any young man, well educated, was considered fit to be a teacher, and no previous training was deemed necessary. One of his father's friends, without Mr. Brunton's knowledge, and thinking it would be of service to him, procured him an appointment to a school in the colliery village of Coatdyke, near Airdrie. Though this place was nearly a hundred miles from home, he determined to try it. He did so, and succeeded; and so his course of life was shaped out for him. He was some years in this neighbourhood, and amongst his pupils were two of the Iron Bairds; the youngest (whom he taught the alphabet) afterwards purchased the estate on which Mr. Brunton was born. Mr. Brunton was kindly treated both by masters and men, and was very successful in his profession. By providing a substitute he attended the University of Glasgow; and, in 1825, he succeeded to a Classical and Mathematical School in Falkirk. This was

an adventure school, not large, but select and well paid. He rented his own premises, was his own master in every sense of the word, and this school produced a number of men who rose to importance. In 1831 he was appointed by the Magistrates and Town Council of Campbelton to the Burgh and Parish School of that Town. At that time education was in a very backward state, both in the town and country, and he had many difficulties to contend with, though the situation turned out well, both with respect to the progress of the pupils and his own emoluments. He had to attend to all the branches—to be responsible for assistants, difficult to be got in that part of the country. To be rid of many annoyances, therefore, when the Rectorship of the Grammar School of Paisley became vacant, he applied for it, and was, as we have seen, the successful candidate. We give a portrait of Dr. Brunton as he now is in his 75th year. We will, hereafter, have many opportunities of referring to this excellent teacher and member of society.

The first advertisement inserted in the newspapers by Mr. Brunton was on 26th July, 1842. It was as follows:—
“Mr. Brunton, having been elected Rector of the Grammar School, is anxious to avail himself of the first opportunity of intimating to the inhabitants of Paisley, that he will open the school on Monday, 28th February current, when classes in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, and Italian will be formed. It will be of advantage to intending pupils to join the class at the beginning. Public classes—hours, from 10 A.M. till 12, and from 1 P.M. till 3. Private classes at vacant hours.”

At the end of the last month of this year the old pupils of Dr. Hunter had their annual supper in the Saracen's Head Inn, when there was a large attendance to give a hearty welcome to their late Rector, on his first visit to Paisley since his departure to Liverpool. Mr. W. Buchanan acted as chairman, Mr. Peter M'Farlane was croupier, and many eloquent addresses were delivered during the course of the meeting.

On 13th October, 1843, the annual examination of the Grammar School took place, and, besides some of the Clergymen and Magistrates, Professor Ramsay was present, who, after the examination delivered an address, complimenting the scholars for the ability they had shown, and Mr. Brunton for the care he was taking in educating them. Bailie Smith thanked the Professor for his attendance, and stated the gratification of the community at being so fortunate in securing so able a Teacher as Mr. Brunton.

In the following year, on 25th October, 1844, the Grammar School was again examined. Professor Ramsay, at the close, delivered an address of considerable length. "He expressed his sense of the satisfaction which the examination had afforded him, both as respected the quantity and the quality of the knowledge elicited by it. The quantity he congratulated the pupils upon sharing the honour of, in common with the master; of the quality he considered the master entitled to the whole glory. It had pleased him to observe that Mr. Brunton had, in particular, grounded them well in the elementary department; for what was the use of a gay superstructure unless they digged deep foundations and laid great blocks to support the fabric. He was very much afraid that there was at the present day too great a disposition for what was termed pushing through a young man's education. But it was a great mistake to hurry him through a great many branches without admitting of his being well versed in any. And it was an error for any one to come to institutions such as that in which he had the honour of holding a chair, without having first acquired everything that was to be learned in the Grammar School. The Grammar School of Paisley had a high reputation to sustain, and he must say it never had a more creditable demonstration than under Mr. Brunton, and he (Professor Ramsay) had been present at many of its examinations."

At the examination of the Grammar School in October, 1845, there was no new feature to be noticed.

The annual examinations had hitherto, with some few ex-

ceptions, taken place in the month of October; but Mr. Brunton, in June, 1846, suggested to the Town Council that they should be held prior to the vacation. It was thought that this change was better calculated to afford a fair view of the progress the scholars had made during the Session. This they agreed to do, and the examination this year was, therefore, on 25th June.

On the 18th February, 1847, a grand exhibition of objects in natural history, the arts and sciences, and antiquities, was opened in the Grammar School for the benefit of the library connected with that institution. The exhibition was mainly got up through the exertions of Mr. Brunton and the scholars; and the numerous articles exhibited were, for the most part, obtained from gentlemen in the town and neighbourhood.

In March, 1847, Mr. Brunton had the honour of the degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by the University of Glasgow. This was done without any solicitation on his part, and solely because the Professors in the University had witnessed so many well-educated pupils coming from the Paisley Grammar School, and who had been taught by Mr. Brunton.

On the 24th June, 1847, the annual examination took place, and after it was completed, Dr. Brunton intimated that the following were the exercises in which the classes had been engaged during the past session:—

First Class.—Twenty boys learned the Rudiments, and twenty pages of the Delectus.

Second Class.—Fifteen boys read the last fifty pages of the Delectus, Nepos: the lives of Miltiades, Themistocles, Aristides, Epaminondas; and thirty rules of the grammatical exercises. Revised the Rudiments repeatedly.

Third Class.—Twelve boys read fourth and fifth books of Cæsar, selections from Ovid, twenty chapters of Sallust's Jugurtha, and one hundred lines of the first book of the Æneid, and of Greek the last seventy chapters of the Extracts, and ten chapters of the Apostle John.

Fourth Class.—Thirteen boys read last twenty chapters of Sallust's Cataline, two orations of Cicero against Cataline, the eighth and ninth books of Virgil, sixteen chapters of first book of Livy, and sixteen Carmina of Horace; and of Greek, the last seventy chapters of the Extracts, and ten chapters of the Apostle John.

All the classes were, besides, taught geography, antiquities, &c. At the close of the examination, the Rev. Dr. Andrew Symington addressed the pupils and strangers present. "He adverted feelingly to his own experience in the Grammar School, and spoke of the advantages which the young people then enjoyed compared with those of former years; and, judging from what he had seen to-day, he must conclude that the cause of education was on the advance. The Doctor then proceeded to give the scholars some very wholesome and judicious advice, in regard to the amount, kind, and manner of study. He did not like to flatter Dr. Brunton, but he must say, however, that he was never better satisfied with any examination than he had been with that of the Paisley Grammar School that day. There was one thing which he would particularly notice, and it was this—that the scholars had not been examined upon any prepared task. The passages they had read had been taken at random, and he had seldom seen young people read better. He was much gratified at the large attendance of pupils. He believed that the number was greater than had been for many years back, and he trusted that the school would continue in the same flourishing condition in time to come."

Dr. Brunton, during the course of his long life as a teacher of youth, was always regarded as extremely indulgent to the pupils under his charge. His mode of leading them on and correcting them, was to point out to them when they misbehaved, wherein they did so, and not to resort abruptly to harsh and unnecessary punishment. Of course when it did become necessary to chastise a boy from his perverse conduct, he did not hesitate to do so. A boy,

whose name was William Brown, was chastised for some misdemeanour, and the boy and his father, having failed to induce the public Prosecutor to take up the case, raised an action of damages, before the Civil Court. We give a report of this case as it appeared in the *Paisley Advertiser* of 4th December, 1847 :—

“WM. BROWN AND FATHER *versus* THE RECTOR OF THE
GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PAISLEY.

“The pursuer, for a misdemeanour at his lesson, got a rather smart chastisement on the 5th November last. He reported this to his father, who, after some correspondence with the Rector, which was not satisfactory to him, handed over the case to the public Prosecutor of the Burgh. This functionary, after examining parties, and finding that the chastisement did not warrant his interference, gave up the case. The father, not content with this, raised an action before the Small Debt Court for £8 6s. 8d. of damages done to his son’s person and feelings. The case was brought up before Sheriff Glasgow on Thursday last. After hearing the statement of both parties, the Sheriff remarked that the teacher of a school had the right of a parent within the school-room to teach, admonish, and chastise his pupils, at his own discretion ; and assoilized the defender accordingly.”

In 1848 the annual examination was on the 7th July. The old scholars provided some of the prizes, and they were presented by Mr. Findlay, as convener of the committee to the subscribers to the fund for that purpose. In doing so, he stated that the prizes had been got up by the old scholars by subscription, with the view of strengthening the hands of Dr. Brunton and encouraging his pupils in their studies. With the same object in view he believed that next year they would endeavour to present, perhaps, a greater number, and he trusted that the scholars would thereby be incited to greater diligence and perseverance. The following being the studies in which the scholars were engaged during the

past session, were those from which selections were made for the purposes of the examination :—

First or Junior Class.—Latin Rudiments and twenty-five pages of the Delectus.

Second Class.—Revised Rudiments, and read from 20th page of the Delectus to the end; Nepos: the lives of Aristides, Cimon, Ippicrates, Chabrias, Timotheus, and Atticus; and the grammatical exercises.

Third Class.—Revised Rudiments, and read Nepos' Life of Hannibal; Cæsar, Fifth and Sixth Books of the Gallic war; Ovid: Creatio, Aurea Ætas, Diluvium, Phaethon, Cadmus, Echo, Narcissus; and the second part of the grammatical exercises.

Fourth Class.—Revised Rudiments, read Sallust's Jugurtha; Virgil: first, second, and third books of the Æneid; Cicero: De Archia Poeta; and the whole of Mair's Introduction. Exercises in prose.

Fifth Class.—Livy, book I.; Cicero, De Lege Manilia and De Senectute; Virgil, first Georgic; Horace, first book of Satires, one of the Epistles, and several Odes; Tacitus, life of Agricola; and the Andrea of Terence; exercises in prose and versè.

Greek Class.—Revised Rudiments; read twenty-four chapters of the Acts of the Apostles; fourth book of Xenophon's Anabasis; ninth and tenth books of the Iliad; and eight chapters of the ninth book of Herodotus.

When the examination should have taken place in 1849, Dr. Brunton was unwell, and it had, therefore, to be postponed till after the vacation. It, however, took place on 26th October 1849; Provost Murray presided, and distributed the prizes. The books on which the scholars had been engaged during the previous session, were somewhat similar to those of the previous year.

The old scholars who had been for some time past collecting money annually to purchase prizes, very properly agreed to abandon that plan and resolved to raise a capital sum,

the interest of which would thereafter be sufficient to carry out this object. They were very successful in the effort they made; they collected £149 11s. 6d., and resolved that the Magistrates, Town Clerk, and Rector of the Grammar School for the time being, should be the Trustees for the Management of this fund. At a meeting of the Town Council held on the 5th August 1851, this matter was introduced by Provost Phillips, who "stated that he had much pleasure in informing the Council that, through the liberality of Mr. Andrew Barrie of Paisley, and other Gentlemen connected with the Town, a sum had been mortgaged and invested in the purchase of Burgh Stock in name of himself and the other Magistrates, the Town Clerks, and the Rector of the Grammar School, to be held by them and their successors in office in trust for behoof of the Paisley Grammar School for the purpose of providing from the interest arising therefrom a sum of money sufficient to procure prizes for the meritorious pupils at the annual examination; and laid before the meeting, a letter from Mr. Stewart Clark, Secretary to the Committee, along with the deeds of trust transferring the Burgh Stock." The Council thereafter "passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. Barrie and the other contributors, and directed the Town Clerks to send a copy of the minute of Council to the Secretary of the Prize Committee. It was also agreed that the transfer should be placed in the charter chest along with the other titles belonging to the Town."

The terms and conditions of this trust are stated in the Deed of Conveyance, of which the following is a copy:—

"Considering that certain gentlemen resident in, or connected with, the Town of Paisley, being desirous to establish a fund for providing annual prizes to the meritorious pupils attending the school under the patronage of the Magistrates, designated the "Grammar School of Paisley," have, in the view of mortgaging and securing the sum of money requisite for the aforesaid purpose, resolved to invest the same, in whole or in part, upon the Trust Debt Stock of the said Town, and, in consequence, made purchase of the proportion of the debt due by the said Burgh secured under the



could therefore be applied to the said Town, and the same were very successful in their object, as is proved by the Statute, 41 R. 118, 61, and resolution of the Council, and Resolutions of the Board of Health, and the following is the substance of the same. At a meeting of the Council, held on August 1851, it is recorded that Mr. P. P. Pasley, who was then Mayor of the said Town, proposed to the Council that, they should purchase the said Grammar School of Parsley, situate in the said Town, a sum of £1000, to be raised by the sale of the said Grammar School, and the said Grammar School, to be held within the said Town, in office in trust for behoof of the said Town, for the purpose of providing for the purchase of a sum of money sufficient to provide for the meritorious pupils of the annual examination held before the meeting, a letter from Mr. S. C. Gray, Secretary to the Committee, along with the report of the Committee, "concerning the Bargh Stock." The Council thereupon passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. Pasley and other contributors, and directed the Town Clerk to convey the reports of Council to the Secretary of the said Committee. It was also agreed that the said Grammar School should be placed in the charter chest along with the other documents belonging to the Town."

The terms and conditions of this trust are stated in the Statute, of which the following is a copy:—

"That certain gentlemen resident in or near the said Town of Parsley, being desirous to establish a trust for the purpose of providing for the meritorious pupils of the said Grammar School, for the patronage of the Magistrates, Clerk of the said Grammar School of Parsley, have, in the view of accomplishing the said object, raised the sum of money requisite for the aforesaid purpose, and resolved to invest the same, in whole or in part, upon the said Bargh Stock of the said Town, and, in consequence, made payment of the proportion of the debt due by the said Bargh secured upon



Trust Act hereinafter assigned ; and that, towards effectuating the said object, we have been required by the said purchasers to transfer our claim after assigned against the Trust Estate of said Town to the effect and in the terms hereinafter expressed. Therefore, and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and eight pounds sterling paid to me by Andrew Barrie, presently residing in Dumfries, Alexander Russell Pollock, yarn merchant in Paisley, John Macalaster, thread manufacturer there, James Muir, grain merchant there, Alexander Fullerton, founder there, William Wylie, writer there, and Stewart Clark, residing at Gateside, Paisley, for themselves and other parties, contributors to the said fund, We do hereby transfer from us, our heirs and successors, to William Phillips, Esquire, Provost, Robert Kirkland, Charles Burgess, John Campbell, and John Connell, Esquires, Bailies, and Mr. Hugh Macfarlane, junior, Treasurer of the Town of Paisley, William Martin and William Hodge, joint Town Clerks thereof, and William Brunton, Doctor of Laws, Rector of the said Grammar School, and their successors in office, as Trustees to the effect after-mentioned, the sum of two hundred and twenty-three pounds four shillings, less a dividend of eightpence per pound, paid in part of said amount, effecting thereto, due and owing to us, being part of the amount contained in a certificate number Five hundred and thirty-one, granted under the hands of five of the Trustees for the Creditors of the said Burgh, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed in the seventh year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act for appointing Trustees for the Creditors of the Burgh of Paisley, and other purposes relating to the financial affairs of the said Burgh" of date_____

_____, Together with interest of the said sum hereby assigned, less the aforesaid dividend. But it is hereby specially provided and declared, as the condition of the said purchase, and the express intent and purpose for which the present right is conceived, that, as required by the said purchase, the debt and sum of money hereby assigned shall be held by the said Provost, Magistrates, Treasurer, Clerks, and Rector of the said Town and School, and their successors in office, in trust, for the purpose of providing annually the prizes after-specified to those pupils attending the said school who shall be found at the Annual Public Examination thereof to have made the greatest proficiency in their studies, combined with good behaviour and regular attendance during the year preceding, viz.,—Prize First shall be a Silver Medal, to bear (as to be engraved thereon) the designation of the "Barrie Medal," which medal shall be awarded to the best Classical Scholar of the year preceding its award, subject to this proviso that the

successful candidate therefor shall be held as debarred from acquisition of the said medal in any second or other year of his continuance at said school; and Prize Second and the whole farther Prizes shall consist of such Books as the said Provost, Magistrates, Treasurer, Town Clerks, and Rector, and their successors in office, may consider the most suitable and appropriate, and consist of such number, and be of such prize, as the said Trustees (or their quorum after-mentioned) shall deem the most fitting for each special occasion,—it being always understood that the interest to arise upon the said fund shall, in each year, be wholly applied in the purchase of prizes as aforesaid. And it is provided, in reference to the adjudication of the said prizes, that the same shall be awarded and presented at the Annual Examination of the said School, the time of which shall be fixed suitable to the convenience of the said Trustees and Rector, and that by the major number of those of the said Trustees who shall be present at the examination of the year; and towards determination of any question which may arise in regard to the distribution of said prizes, the Senior Magistrate, whom failing, the Treasurer, or, in his absence, the Town Clerks, shall have the casting as well as a deliberate vote, in the event of an equality of votes occurring; And it is further declared that the sum of money hereby assigned shall be mortgaged and held in trust as a permanent Fund for the purposes foresaid, and it shall not be competent to the said Provost, Magistrates, Treasurer, Town Clerks, and Rector, or their quorum foresaid, to pay, use, diminish, or encroach upon the same, in any manner of way, or to apply the same, or any part thereof, for any other than the said specified purposes. Further, that on any dividend being at a future period paid on the said debt, such dividend shall thereupon be applied either in the purchase of the same or some other description of stock, or invested upon heritable security, all such investments being taken in name of the officials above named as Trustees, for the time being, and their successors in office; and any other acquisition, so to be made, shall be held in trust as aforesaid, subject to the same directions, provisions, and declarations, as above-mentioned; excepting always, that in the event of any contingency calling for, or rendering expedient, a change of the investment of the said sum, the said Trustees shall be at liberty to sell the said debt and interest in the aforesaid Trust Debt Fund, they being bound to re-invest the same forthwith, upon the like or heritable security; but always in the same terms, and under the whole conditions and provisions hereinbefore expressed.”

The proceedings connected with the examination of the

pupils in the Grammar School in 1850, and the two following years, varied little from those in the previous years.

On 23rd July, 1853, Dr. Brunton had the following advertisement in the newspapers:—"Paisley Grammar School. This Institution will be re-opened, after the holidays, on Monday, 29th August, when a Latin Class for beginners will be formed. The other classes will be open to pupils in every stage of advancement. Dr. Brunton takes leave to intimate that, with the sanction of the Magistrates, he will instruct the Pupils of the Grammar School in all the branches of a Mathematical and Commercial Education. With this view he has engaged as his assistant, Mr. David Peters, who was educated in one of the best Commercial Academies in Edinburgh, and has had six years' experience in public teaching. The branches taught in the Grammar School are Latin, Greek, and Modern Languages, Ancient and Modern Geography and History, Elementary Science, illustrated by experiments; Natural History and Astronomy, English, Latin, and Greek Composition in prose and verse. The branches to be added are—Writing, the theory and practice of Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, theoretical and practical; Land Surveying and Navigation. The community may rest assured that neither pains nor labour will be spared thoroughly to prepare the youth, who frequent this institution, either for the College, the Counting-house, or the office of the Engineer. Hours from 9 A.M. till 3½ P.M., with half-an-hour of interval during the winter months. Each pupil will have one hour of Writing and two of Arithmetic and Mathematics, with all the Literary classes undiminished, and a Bible lesson every morning at 10; Fees, per quarter, for the Grammar School, 10s 6d, and for all the branches, 21s. Modern Languages, 5s extra."

This advertisement furnishes an excellent and most comprehensive account of the work done in the Grammar School at this time. At the commencement of this year, Mr. M'Gilvray resigned his situation as teacher in the Commercial School, and the Council, in consequence of the in-

ferior condition of the school and the small number of pupils attending it, did not appoint a successor, but allowed Dr. Brunton to obtain an assistant, and to teach Writing, Arithmetic, &c., in addition to the classics hitherto taught in the Grammar School.

Provost Phillips presided at this year's examination of the school, which took place on the 21st October. At the close, Dr. Brunton addressed the Provost and audience, and said that "they had had a very busy year, that the pupils in general had conducted themselves well, and had plied their studies very earnestly. He could say that at present there was not one boy in the school who was not making progress—sensible progress—daily; that the late arrangement made by the Magistrates, whereby he had been allowed to get an assistant to teach the Commercial Department, had succeeded admirably; that he had been fortunate in obtaining a young man of experience, as well as learning and ability, and he hoped to show the Magistrates, as well as the parents of the pupils, that the Commercial branches were thoroughly and effectually taught. He thanked the Provost and Magistrates heartily for their uniform kindness and attention to the school and to himself. That he had been cheered thereby, and had been enabled to attend to his arduous duties with more spirit in consequence of the support of the patrons of the school."

Provost Philips, after consulting with the clergymen and others, said that "he was exceedingly happy to say that his friends present, who were well able to judge, agreed with him in stating that the pupils had made a most excellent appearance, and had done the greatest credit to themselves and to their teachers. This school had a great reputation, and deserved it. The pupils that left last year had gained high honours in the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, a fact which had given himself great pleasure indeed, and proved that this school was not only equal, but in some respects superior, to those of other towns. He was glad to see it so well attended—to see so many studious youths, the

rising hopes of the Burgh, attending to their classical studies. He said further that he was obliged to the Rector of this school for taking charge, in the meantime, of the Commercial department. It was contemplated to erect an Academy which he hoped would be set about shortly, and on that account it was not advisable to fill up the Commercial school when it became vacant lately. Before distributing the old scholars' prizes, he would state that a mistake had been made the last two years in giving a gold medal. The deed enjoins a silver medal to be given annually, and it must be attended to, so that in future instead of a small gold medal there would be given a large silver one."

After distributing the prizes the Provost said that to keep up his connection with the school he would offer a prize annually, and the prize would be given to the pupil who should show most expertness in Latin verse.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson, of the Abbey, on being called upon by the Provost, said, "being almost a stranger, he had taken little part in this examination, but if spared to meet here again he hoped to take his full share. He said that he approved of the school; he cordially agreed in all that had been said in commendation of it. But they must have Mr. Reid's excellent school, and this, with the Commercial department, incorporated into one Academy. The schools must all work well together. At present, however good they were, their efforts were disunited; and that far more good, in his opinion, would be done were the teachers to work thoroughly into each other's hands. He must say that the Academy alluded to by the Provost "was a consummation devoutly to be wished," and which, he hoped, would speedily be accomplished. He expressed himself as being highly satisfied with the results of the examination."

Dr. Brunton was deservedly held in the highest estimation by his pupils; for they not only regarded him as a most efficient teacher, but appreciated him for his personal kindness and attention to them, and the deep interest he took in their education. To prove what their feelings really were

and those of their parents, they resolved to present him with a substantial token of their esteem. This was done at a soiree held in the Class Room of the Grammar School, on the evening of the 19th December in this year. There were upwards of two hundred persons present, including many of the parents and friends of the pupils. Provost M'Farlane presided. After an address from the Provost, Mr. John M'Intyre, in name of the pupils, presented Dr. Brunton with a purse and twenty guineas, and for Mrs. Brunton, a silver tea pot. Mr. M'Intyre, in making these presentations, delivered an appropriate address.

Any accounts which we have been able to give of the examinations of the pupils of the Grammar School have hitherto always been those that took place under the auspices of the Town Council, the clergymen of the town, and others interested in the prosperity of the Institution. But we have now to record an examination by the Presbytery of Paisley on the 2nd April, 1854. At the close of this examination, and after the pupils in the several classes had gone through their different parts, the Rev. Mr. Graham, Lochwinnoch, addressed the pupils, and said, "I cannot, before parting with you, state how highly I am pleased, and I am sure my fellow-examiners have the same opinion, at the unequivocal manner in which you have answered the questions that have been put to you. You have acquitted yourselves nobly this day, and from the boy with the least ability up to the cleverest in the school, are calculated to make a respectable figure in the world. Some of you, I have no doubt, will enter the University, and there—still followed with his best wishes—the admirable tuition you have received will enable you to reflect credit upon your careful and experienced teacher. With such acquirements and such talents many of you may become celebrated in the ministry, at the bar, or in the commercial walk of life. But remember that, with all your learning, you must get religion, or it is of no avail. And (addressing Dr. Brunton) I am extremely happy to observe that you are con-

tinuing to pursue the old, the venerable path. There is here no ostentation, no show, but solid learning, which, in a very few years, will show its superiority over all flummery and clap trap methods."

At the close of the examination of the Commercial and Mathematical department of the Grammar School, on 31st July, 1855, when Provost M'Farlane presided, the Rev. Mr. France stated "that he had derived unmingled gratification from being present on that occasion. In every department the pupils had done high credit to their teachers and themselves. It was highly satisfactory to his mind to witness such high attainments reached in the commercial branch of education, in connection with the efficient working of the Grammar School in other departments. For twenty years he had been in the habit of witnessing the examinations of the Paisley Grammar School, and while the classical department remained in undiminished efficiency, there had been brought before them that day evidence of mental training in altogether a different department, which reflected high honour on Dr. Brunton, and the youth under his care. He thought the town of Paisley very much indebted to that gentleman for having made this experiment. In providing a first-rate commercial education he had supplied what had previously been a desideratum, and they had witnessed the result in the gratifying proceedings." The Rev. J. B. Dickson most cordially concurred in the observations of Mr. France.

The Provost stated that "he had only to say on behalf of his brother magistrates and himself, that they were highly delighted with the proficiency displayed by the pupils in arithmetic, and all the other branches in which they were examined. The nature of the examination sufficiently showed that no system of cramming had been pursued, but that the pupils had been thoroughly grounded in a knowledge of the principles on which the different questions were based. Altogether he thought the examination worthy of the Paisley Grammar School in its best days. It was cer-

tainly a want when only the classical branches were taught in the school, as many boys were forced to go elsewhere to obtain the other branches; but as all parties had reason to be satisfied with the experiment which had been made for the last two years, he had no doubt but the arrangement would come to be a permanent one." The Provost then concluded by again expressing the great pleasure he had experienced in witnessing the proficiency displayed by the pupils during the examination.

The proceedings were closed by a short prayer by the Rev. Mr. Russell.

Mr. William Cochran, at one time of Paisley, but residing in Liverpool, where he died at this time, left by his deed of settlement the sum of £500 to assist in the erection and maintenance of a secularly-taught school in Paisley. The following is an excerpt from his Will, dated 24th May, 1849:—"I give and bequeath unto the Rev. John Hamilton Thom, William Rathbone, Esq., or in his default, to his son William Rathbone, Jun., Esq., and Walter Ferguson, Esq., of the firm of Ferguson, Dillan, & Co., in trust, the sum of £1000 Stg., free of legacy-duty or deduction, to lay out and apply the same in two equal parts, the one in Liverpool, the other in Paisley, Scotland, for the erection, establishment, foundation, or maintenance, at their discretion, of a secularly-taught and regulated public school, upon or according to the plan in substance of the Lancashire Secular School Association, lately organised in Manchester." One of the rules of that Association was, that schools of this kind "shall impart secular instruction only, leaving to parents, guardians, and religious teachers the inculcation of doctrinal religion, to afford opportunities for which the schools shall be closed at stated times in each week." As in a school of this kind the Bible would, of course, be excluded, the gift was, therefore, burdened with too repugnant a condition to be accepted. The money bequeathed for Liverpool was also not taken advantage of for the same reason, and, as in the case of Paisley, it still remains so.

The arrangements for the examination of the Classical and Commercial departments in the Grammar School were fixed, the latter to be at the end of July before the commencement of the vacation, and the former to be in the month of October. At the examinations in October of this year, and in July, 1857, nothing of importance took place.

On 23rd October, 1857, the Classical department was examined in presence of the Magistrates and Council and other gentlemen in the town, and Provost Brown presided. At the close of the proceedings the Rev. Mr. MacGregor gave an excellent address to the pupils, in the course of which he adverted to the ability with which they had acquitted themselves. He hoped they would in after life sustain the ability and industry they had shown, and the long-established credit of their respected teacher. He hoped that their teacher, as he had reason to be proud of them now, would never have to blush for them hereafter.

Provost Brown said, "Before beginning to distribute the prizes to those pupils who well merited them; he had to state, on the part of his colleagues and himself, how much they were satisfied in every respect with the day's proceedings. To Dr. Brunton he had to repeat what had so often been said by his predecessors—that they highly approved of his mode of instructing the youth committed to his charge. The appearance of the scholars that day reflected the greatest credit on his talents, industry and attention; and he was glad he had this opportunity afforded him to testify thus publicly to Dr. Brunton's worth. There was no danger of success and prosperity attending the Grammar School, and of its retaining all its celebrity, so long as this community were so fortunate as to have his valued services. To the pupils he was proud in having it in his power to state how much he had been pleased with their appearance this day. In the searching ordeal to which some of them had been subjected by his friends around him, they had satisfactorily shown that their lessons were really prepared, that they were not acquired by rote, but, on the contrary, were

well grounded in them. He would also wish to impress on them always to remember that the Paisley Grammar School had acquired a good name—that the pupils who had gone before them had sustained its fair fame—and a great responsibility therefore devolved on them to sustain the reputation of this place of learning, and not to render worthless the meritorious labours of their learned and much respected Rector. While he stated this much, he, however, had no fear of the result. He had another pleasing duty to perform—he had to thank the clergymen and other gentlemen, not only for their attendance this day, but also on former occasions, and likewise for the general interest they had always taken in this institution. There was just one other subject to which he would advert. Every one in the town, he might safely say, was proud of the Grammar School; but, he was bound to confess it was unfortunate there were not connected with it, class-rooms for the other branches of education. One and all in the town felt this. What he would like to see would be separate and commodious class-rooms adjoining this building, with separate teachers for every branch of education. In such a town it was discreditable that they had not such buildings and such facilities for educating their youth. He hoped, however, that the enterprise and public spirit of our townsmen would soon wipe away the stain from our name. With accommodation for teaching our youth such as he had indicated, then might the inhabitants of this town say they had done something like their duty.”

After the Provost had distributed the prizes to the successful competitors, he announced that he would give a prize of a silver medal, to be competed for during the next session, for the best model of Cæsar's celebrated bridge across the River Rhine.

The Commercial department of the Grammar School was examined on the 23d July, 1858, and the classical department on the 3d November following. At the latter there was a large attendance of visitors, including many clergy-

men, and Provost Brown presided. There were four competitors for the silver medal given by the Provost for the best model of Cæsar's bridge over the Rhine, and it was awarded to Robert Blair. One of the other models was so extremely well executed, that it was with some difficulty a decision could be arrived at. This model was constructed by Robert M'Kenzie, West March, and the Provost gave him a book as the second prize. After the examination, the scholars were addressed by the Rev. Mr. Rennison and Provost Brown.

To endeavour to carry into effect what had been so much talked and written about, viz., having additional class rooms in connection with the Grammar School, and to ascertain how far the inhabitants would support such a measure, Provost Brown, on 5th October 1859, issued a circular to the inhabitants, of which the following is a copy:—

Paisley, 5th October, 1859.

SIR,—I beg respectfully to bring before you the present unsatisfactory position of the Town's Schools, the necessity that exists for remodelling them, and the measures that ought to be adopted for their improvement.

The Town's Schools consist of :—

- I. The Grammar School.
- II. The Town's English School.
- III. The Town's Commercial School.

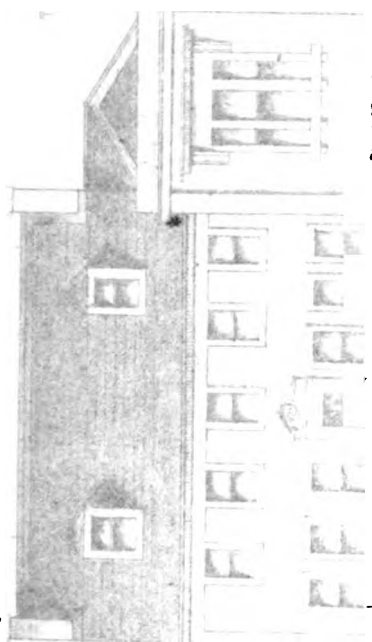
I. The Grammar School, as is well known, is situated at the head of Churchhill, in a central and healthy part of the town. It consists of one large, and, in every respect, commodious class-room on the first floor, 49 feet long and 32 feet wide, and with a ceiling 13 feet high, and above is the Rector's very suitable lodging. The Rector has in addition to the lodging an annual salary of £16 13s 4d. In the school is taught the elementary and highest branches of Latin and Greek, and the other branches of a classical education which fit young men for the University.

II. The Town's English School is situated in an inferior locality. The class-room is small and the ceiling is low, and it is altogether the most unsuitable that can be conceived. It has been found so bad that Mr. Reid, the present teacher, has been obliged to find a class-room elsewhere. The teacher in this school has no salary.

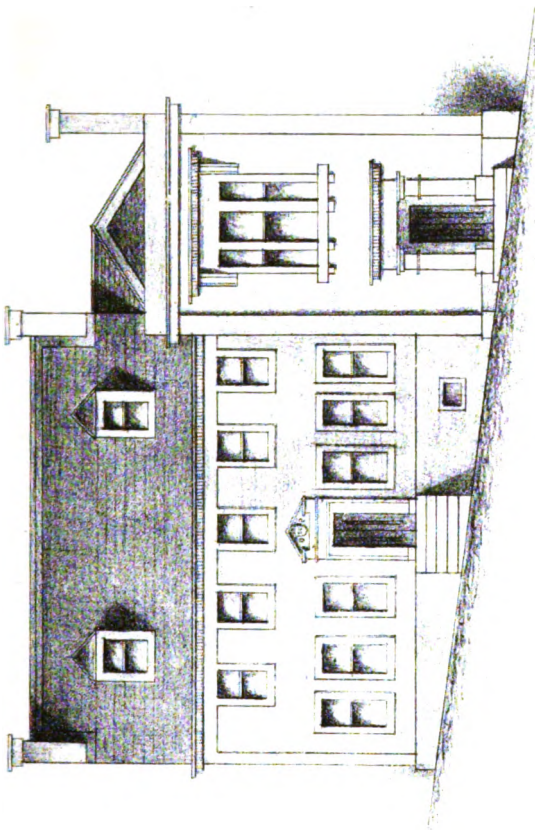
III. The Town's Commercial School is in the Meeting House Lane. This class-room is also small—the ceiling is very low, and the locality is exceedingly bad. There has not been a teacher attached to this school for many years, and the last teacher who was appointed declined to come to it. The teacher has an annual salary allowed him of £8 6s 8d.

To remedy all this inconvenience it will be necessary to concentrate and bring together these different class-rooms, and have the education of the pupils conducted upon the principle of an Academy. To obtain this desirable object it will be necessary to make an addition to the present Grammar School on the vacant piece of ground to the south, agreeably to the accompanying plan and elevation. As a class-room the present Grammar School is considered sufficiently commodious. The additional building would give two class-rooms, each 55 feet long 20 feet wide, and with high ceilings. In the west end of the new building, entering from Churchhill, would be a capacious staircase leading to the present Grammar School and the two class-rooms. One of the class-rooms would be appropriated to the teacher of English, &c., and the other to the teacher of Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, &c. If the present arrangement is carried out, it is proposed to let the school rooms in School Wynd and Meeting House Brae, and to apply the rents thereof as endowment to the respective teachers. At present there is no play ground in connection with the Grammar School; and it is proposed to acquire, in the meantime, for that purpose the properties (marked on the plan) belonging to the heirs of the late Rev. Dr. Symington, and to the heirs of the late Mr. Downie. Should it be found necessary at any subsequent period to acquire additional play ground, it is believed that such could be got on reasonable terms.

The want of an Academy in Paisley has long been felt; and it is believed that were the proposed arrangements carried into execution, they would give children all the benefits arising from such an Institution. At present children are exposed to the numerous disadvantages arising from loss of time, by the class rooms being situated in different parts of the town: and so objectionable has this been considered that parents have, in numerous instances, felt themselves constrained to send their children to other towns for their education. This is a state of matters that ought not to continue; and it is confidently hoped that the plan now proposed for securing the establishment of an Academy will receive the hearty and cordial support of the community. The estimated cost of these two class rooms and of acquiring the properties referred to, including the expense of furnishing and all the necessary alterations, will be, at least £1000. This sum will require to be raised by public subscription, and as you and

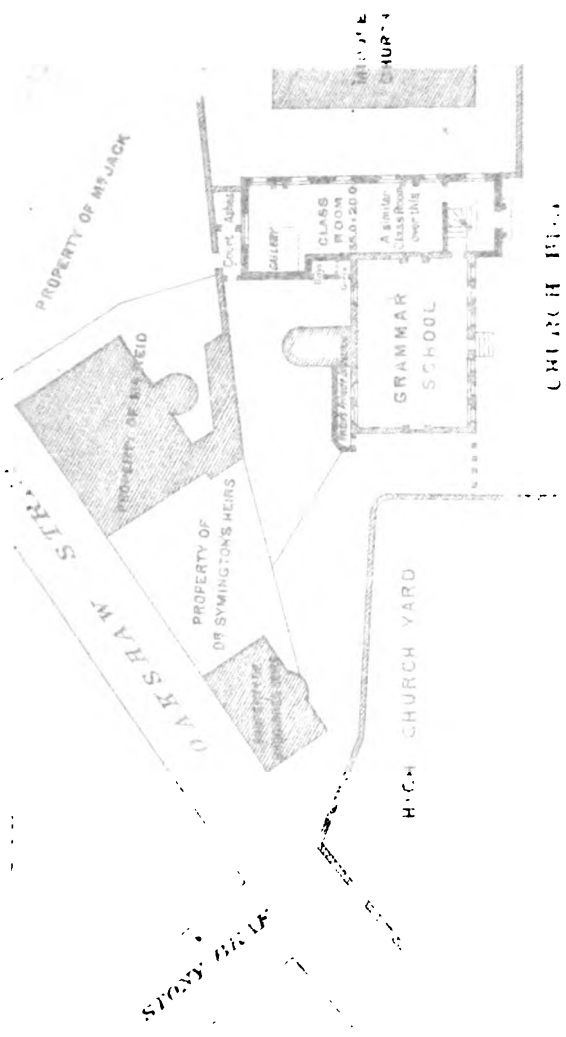


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ELEVATION
SHEWING PROPOSED ADDITION OF THE PAISLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Plan of Grammar School



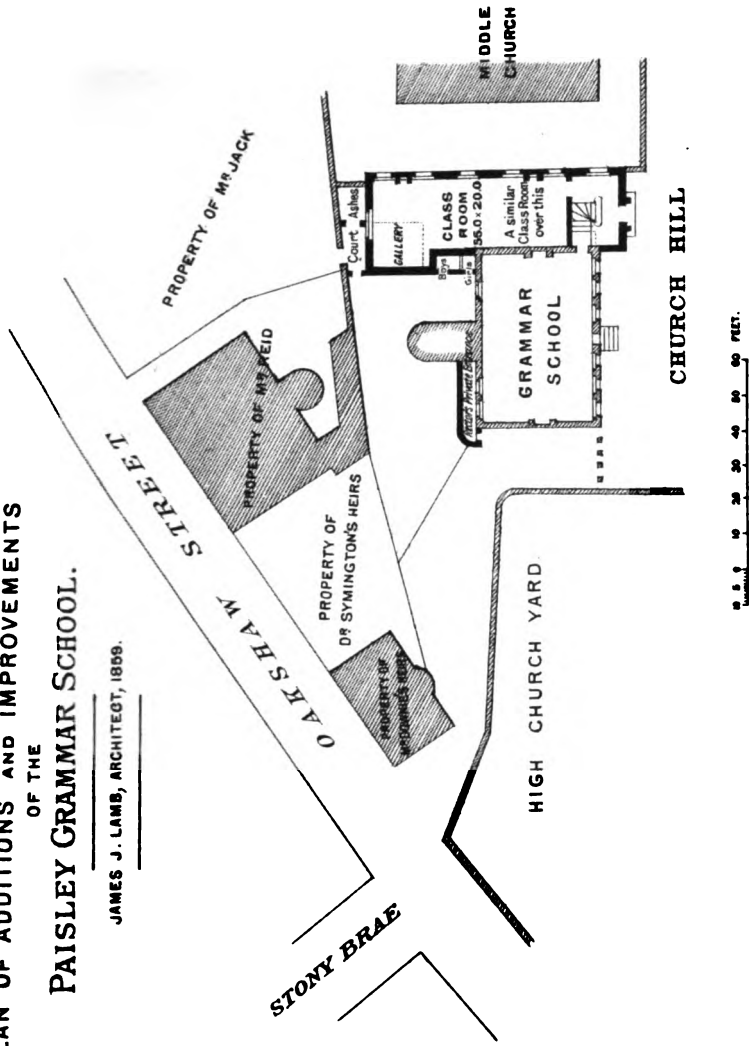
Scale of Feet

PROPOSED

PLAN OF ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS
OF THE

PAISLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

JAMES J. LAMB, ARCHITECT, 1889.



others take a lively interest in the welfare of Paisley, I take the liberty of bringing this subject under your notice ; and I hope the plan proposed will meet with your approval, and that you will be induced to contribute towards the fund to be raised for carrying on this undertaking to a satisfactory conclusion. A considerable portion of the sum has been already subscribed, and I take the liberty of informing you that in the course of a few days you will, should I not hear from you, be waited upon for a donation towards this laudable object.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ROBERT BROWN, PROVOST.

We take the following extract from the *Paisley Herald* newspaper of the 10th of this month, as showing the favour with which this proposal was received by the press :—

THE TOWN'S SCHOOLS.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

An important matter has just been submitted to the consideration of the public by Provost Brown, in the form of a circular, which is now before us, and which embraces an improvement and extension of the town's educational establishments. The subject is not new, as several attempts have been made from time to time to enlist public sympathy and support for the same object ; but from one cause and another these schemes have hitherto been abandoned as impracticable before they were even fairly brought before the public. The necessity of something being done to improve the condition of the town's schools, and place them in a position and in circumstances more suitable to the requirements of modern systems of education, was so universally admitted, however, that it but required the enunciation of some practical proposal to have it vigorously carried out. From the encouragement which Provost Brown's scheme has already received, it would appear that he has hit upon this practical plan, and we earnestly hope that, now the subject is before the community, it will not be neglected nor lost sight of until the improvements proposed by the Provost at least have been carried out.

As Provost Brown explains, the town's schools consist at present of the Grammar School—an institution founded by King James the Sixth—the Town's English School, and the Commercial School. The buildings for the accommodation of the scholars attending the two latter, however, have become so unsuitable for the purpose, that in the one case the teacher, at his own expense, has provided another class-room, and in the other, the Commercial, a teacher can-

not be got for it, the last appointed having declined to come. An additional disadvantage also is, that these schools are situated at a distance from each other, and it is next to impossible to have a pupil simultaneously in the several branches of a liberal English education in them. As a natural consequence, parents have, in numerous instances, been constrained to send their children for their education to other towns.

The expense estimated by Provost Brown amounts, as a minimum sum, to £1000. It is evident from the plan, however, that the scheme can be indefinitely extended; indeed, in respect to the establishment of an academy, the money which may be most judiciously expended is only limited by the generosity and public spirit of the subscribers. We do not for a moment fear that Provost Brown will succeed in raising the modest sum he has named—indeed, already one half of it has been subscribed by the following parties:—

Mr. PETER COATS, Woodside,	...	...	£100
„ THOMAS COATS, Fergualie,	...	...	100
Provost BROWN, Underwood,	...	...	50
Mr. T. H. MACFARLANE, Canal Bank,	...	...	50
„ JAMES CLARK, Camphill,	...	...	50
„ PETER KEER, Whitehaugh,	...	...	50
„ JOHN BAIRD, Gallowhill,	...	...	50
„ H. H. THOMSON, Saucel,	...	...	50
			£500

With such a favourable beginning we do not doubt the success of this scheme. There are very few, indeed, of our townspeople who are in a position to enable them to subscribe, but will be found not only willing but desirous of lending their assistance to improve our public educational institutions, and place us in this respect on a footing of equality at least with other provincial towns in Scotland.

At a meeting of the Town Council, held on the 27th October, 1859, Provost Brown introduced his proposal for having additional class rooms at the Grammar School, and “stated that he had brought under the notice of the community the disadvantages under which the inhabitants were placed by not having an Academy in which all the branches of a first-class education could be taught. He also stated that during the last twenty-five years much had been done to provide school accommodation for the working classes, fifteen schools having, during that period, been erected,

capable of accommodating three thousand children, and that all these schools were well attended and prosperous, while nothing had been done towards the extension or improvement of the Grammar School for the last fifty years." He then recapitulated the terms of his letter to the inhabitants on the subject, and "farther stated that the proposal was generally approved by the community, and that the call for subscriptions had been liberally and promptly responded to (the sum then amounting to nearly £1200); and concluded his statement by laying before the meeting a copy of the circular addressed by him to the inhabitants and others interested, of date the 5th October, 1859, which was ordered to be engrossed." At that Council meeting "Baillie Pollock stated that he felt highly gratified by the statement now made by the Provost, and the prospect there was of having the Grammar School, by the proposed addition, converted into an Academy; and as he considered the proposal entitled to the cordial support of the Council, as a measure in which they, as representing the community, are deeply interested, moved that the thanks of the Council be voted to Provost Brown for the measures taken by him to secure its enlargement and improvement, with the view to the establishment of an Academy; which motion, having been seconded by Bailie Lamb, and put to the vote, was unanimously agreed to."

"The Provost expressed his thanks to the Council for the honour done to him, and stated that he hoped the Council would take an early opportunity of appointing a committee to act along with the subscribers."

The Grammar School was examined on the 26th October, 1859. Besides Provost Brown, who presided, there were present Bailies Kirkland, Hamilton, and Pollock; the Rev. Messrs M'Gregor, Thomson, Lees, Brown, Henderson, Rennison, and Allison; Dr. Paton; and Messrs. J. Robertson, Moodie, Murray, and others. After the different classes were examined, the Rev. Mr Thomson made a few remarks. He expressed his delight at the state of the

school, and complimented Dr. Brunton on the very apparent efficiency and success of his teaching. He also passed some very high encomiums on M. Pujol for the ability displayed in teaching French.

Provost Brown, before proceeding to distribute the prizes, "stated that he had, for himself and his colleagues, to repeat what he had said on similar occasions; that the greatest praise was due to Dr Brunton for the advanced state in which he had the scholars under his charge, and that such could only have been accomplished after much labour and attention on his part. He therefore congratulated Dr Brunton on his success as a teacher. He was bound also to state that the scholars had acquitted themselves most admirably notwithstanding the severe examination to which many of them were subjected, which showed that they had not been inattentive to the advice and instruction given to them by their teacher. He had to assure them that, if they continued so to act, they would, in after life, reap their full reward. The Provost stated that as his term of office would shortly expire, this would be the last occasion at which he would have the pleasure to preside as chief magistrate of the town. The Institution would not, however, suffer on that account, for he had no doubt but his successor would bestow his best attention to the interest of that ancient seat of learning. The Rev. Mr. Thomson had alluded to the proposed improvement of the Town's Schools, and he said he had for a long time entertained a strong opinion that the Grammar School, so long deservedly famed for the superior education received at it, should be so increased as to combine all the advantages possessed by an Academy. Some measures had been taken by him for accomplishing this desirable object. And such had been the liberal support given to the proposal that he might safely say it would now be carried out. When the examination takes place a year or so hence it would, he anticipated, be under different circumstances, and in one of the new class rooms proposed to be built. The Provost concluded by thanking the gentlemen and also the ladies for

having favoured them with their presence, and likewise the clergymen, who were so well qualified to assist at such an examination." He then awarded the prizes, which were very numerous.

The examinations of the few years that elapsed before the new building was erected, were very much like preceding ones; but we cannot give particulars regarding them, as they were not reported at length in the newspapers of that period.

Among the subscribers to the plan for enlarging the Grammar School, the idea began to grow that it would be much better to erect a first-rate Academy. Indeed, from the beginning of the movement, the promoters of the measure held this opinion very strongly; but the great difficulty was how sufficient funds could be obtained to carry through such an undertaking. However, when instead of one thousand pounds, as was asked for the first proposal, nearly double that amount was subscribed without much effort, it was evident that, if the public were properly canvassed, enough of money would be forthcoming to erect an Academy of moderate size.

At a meeting of the Committee of Subscribers held on the 8th March, 1860, the Treasurer reported that the subscriptions now amounted to £1810; and as it was desirable to put the Grammar School into an efficient state by additional class-rooms, or, otherwise, to erect new premises for an Academy, it was resolved to make a more general call on the inhabitants so as to raise the subscriptions to £3000. No meeting of the Committee was held till 28th August in the following year (1861), when Mr. Brown, the convener, explained that nothing of importance had been done since the last meeting, in consequence mainly of the decision by the Court of Session in the Elgin Academy Case;* but by the passing of the recent Act the effect of

* The Elgin Academy Case, the decision of which was found to prevent many persons from subscribing, was this:—In 1850, an action

that decision was now removed, and he thought some measures should be adopted for carrying out the object of the subscribers. He farther stated that many parties who took a deep interest in the prosperity of the Grammar School, and the progress of education in the Town, were of opinion, and it was his own also, that a new Academy should be erected apart from the present school. He likewise laid before the meeting a plan of the property, embracing the site of the Grammar School and playground, with the properties adjoining; also, a ground plan and elevation prepared by Mr. Lamb, architect, of the kind of building proposed. The Committee were of opinion that a new Academy should be erected, and appointed a committee of their number to look out for a site upon which it should be built.

For more than a year the Committee were earnestly engaged with this important task; and, during that time two events occurred which deserve more than a passing notice, viz.,—the death of Dr. Hunter, and a dinner and presentation to Dr. Brunton.

Dr. Hunter, who filled the Rectorship of the Paisley Grammar School with so much acceptance and ability for a period of nine years prior to 1842, died at Ayr, on the 27th June, 1862. As already stated, he left Paisley to fill

was raised, at the instance of the Presbytery of Elgin and several heads of families resident in that place, that the Academy was a public school, and, as such, fell within the jurisdiction and superintendence of the Presbytery; and farther, that the Masters were bound to appear before the Presbytery and subscribe the Confession of Faith, and to practise and conform themselves to the worship of the Established Church of Scotland, and submit themselves to its government and discipline. The Magistrates defended the action; and after a great deal of litigation, and an expense of nearly £3000, judgment was pronounced on 16th January, 1861, to the effect—"That the Grammar and English Schools formed a Public Burgh School; and that the Masters were subject to the jurisdiction, superintendence, and controul of the Presbytery." In consequence of this decision, the Burgh and Parochial Schools Act of 1861 was passed, which relieved Burgh Schools from the superintendence of the Presbyteries.

the office of Head-Master in the Mechanics' Institute, Liverpool, which he held only about three years. On 17th April, 1845, he was chosen to be Rector of the Ayr Academy, and filled that important position till his death. Dr. Hunter, who had not at any time a robust constitution, was troubled for several years prior to his death with a very weak chest, and his death may be said to have been caused by rapid consumption. He continued to devote his attention to the classes in the Academy, notwithstanding the delicate state of his health, down to within a few days of his death. As in Paisley, so it was in Ayr,—he was beloved by the scholars who were under him, was held in the highest estimation by every one who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and was regarded as a most experienced and sound teacher. His efforts were not confined to the conducting of the duties of that Academy, but extended to assist in carrying on every measure in that town that could forward and encourage education among all classes of society. The funeral was a public one, and the scholars attending the Academy took part in the procession to the railway station, whence the remains were to be taken to Glasgow for interment. A great many gentlemen also attended to pay their last tribute of respect and grief for one whom they so much esteemed. At his death, the feelings of the inhabitants were well and fully expressed in the public press; and we give the following quotation from the *Ayr Observer* as a tribute to his memory. It was written by the editor, the Rev. William Buchanan, who was a pupil of Dr. Hunter's when in Paisley Grammar School.

“Education has lost one of its most able and accomplished friends in the death of Dr. Hunter. It is no flattery to his memory to say so. Thousands in the United Kingdom, with whom he was ever ready to co-operate in any project likely to further the one object of his life, will bear out the simple truth of the statement; a statement not the less simple or true that it is traced by the hand of fond and affectionate remembrance. The deceased gentleman was a native of East Kilbride. He was born on the farm of Low Calderwood in that parish. The property belonged to his paternal relatives, and we

understand that the roof under which the great anatomists, John and William Hunter, first saw the light, also saw commenced the career of one not indeed as famous or fortunate as such illustrious relatives, but whose life, like theirs, was one uninterrupted effort to benefit his fellow-men. Originally Dr. Hunter's views were towards the church, but at an early period he found more congenial scope for his talents in the Andersonian University, then also at one of the palmiest times of its history. To the bias thus early given to his mind, in favour of speculative studies, much of the value belonging to Dr. Hunter's scholastic work afterwards is to be traced, and very many also of those mental peculiarities, which the superficial constantly misinterpreted, for the best of all reasons that they never understood them, and could not judge. It was fortunate for Dr. Hunter that his professional work began as it did; otherwise we might to this day have been jogging along in the gerund-grinding line, and never heard or thought of Greek or Latin, except as a kind of refined torture demoniacally invented by the Genius of all Evil to darken and distress the hours of young existence. Accustomed to a larger and more liberal scale of thought, Dr. Hunter effectually put an end to the mere *pedagogy* in our common seminaries, and boldly taught that Greek and Latin meant "Humanity", a truth which had been in many quarters altogether forgotten. He brought the resources of a mind more than usually stored with general knowledge to his profession; and he brought a method into the practice of that profession in all its departments, whose beneficial consequences we cannot prize too much. The old notion of a teacher, so graphically put in the vulgar term *dominie* (to our mind the concentration of all possible contempt), disappeared wherever the Doctor showed himself. Not that he made any forcible demonstration on the matter, but simply that the thing disappeared of itself, as naturally and as effectually as darkness disappears before light. To be sure, there were some sceptics to cavil and indurated worshippers of rote to thwart, and for long, things looked doubtful. People did not understand a man who told them that there were higher principles to appeal to in the young than a mere dread of being flogged, and that it was not impossible to make boys even be in love with books, provided books were not always associated in their minds with whatever was repulsive in a perpetual round of the pettiest petty tyranny. Very many pulled long faces when told how familiar and conversational with his pupils this new teacher was. It was so different when *they* were young: their teachers never made companions of them; and then, the idea of having Grammar School Libraries and Museums, and even Workshops, who ever heard of it! What had all that to do with *penna* and

tupto! We once saw one of the Old School educationists amazed and very angry at a cousin's son who had actually made a model of a battering-ram after the manner of the ancients, instead of resting contented with the stereotyped description in Adam's Antiquities! The same objections, diversified according to circumstances, were rife at first, perhaps not perfectly silenced yet. But he who looks back to the scholastic discipline of our common seminaries of forty years ago, and contrasts it with the very different views promulgated then and persevered in since by him who is no more, will, we feel certain, confirm our estimate of the great improvements effected in the art of teaching in the West of Scotland through one whose own mind was too ingenuous to refuse instruction, and too brave not to impart it. Than in Dr. Hunter, the true character and function of a teacher could scarcely have been better expressed. He was in his whole deportment a gentleman; and not the most thoughtless of those he taught can fail to recall numberless occasions on which even the coarser nature insensibly yielded before the influence of his refined, yet well-balanced character. He effectually put to flight those unworthy and degrading ideas, which the country that owes most to its schools has in a manner immortalised, when it talks in slang of its schoolmasters. There was nothing of the vulgar *dominie* in Dr. Hunter; neither dogmatism, arrogance, or obsequiousness,—qualities which, although apparently contrarious, are often found united. Firm and tenacious in all he said and did, he despised unmanly arts, and was content to trust to the Future for a solid success, rather than intrigue for to-day's short-lived consequence. In this way, there was symmetry and consistency given to his whole career, which those who knew him less might overlook, imagining that nobody can be in earnest unless he vociferates. Dr. Hunter never vociferated. But his aim was single and earnest; and to make the profession of the Teacher one of honourable usefulness, by making it one of conscientious and discriminating intelligence, affords the key to his patient and persevering life. After a short continuance in the Andersonian University, Dr. Hunter was chosen to the Grammar School of Paisley. There Dr. Hunter had a field for developing those views on Education which have since become so general. He sought to "draw out" the young mind into spontaneous exertion, not to cramp it under a forced system of repression. To interest the pupil in his work was the chief point, after which progress was certain. But the point of interest for each individual mind is different, and how can the necessarily general system of a public school overtake so many different points? Obviously, no system will be perfect, for boys will be boys to the end of the chapter.

But does it follow, therefore, that the more repulsive learning is made the better, the more meaningless the rules to be crammed the better? No; and as little the more hours of confinement in a schoolroom and the greater the apparent fag! Dr. Hunter was opposed to such notions, and gave pretty decided proof of how cheap he held them. Whether he made all his pupils parsons is not the question. Nearer the question would it be to consider whether he kept any of them from being *ignoramuses*, by giving them a heart-hatred of everything like a book all the subsequent years of their mortal life! The life at school under Dr. Hunter was a pleasant, wholesome, hearty sort of life,—a real preparation for the larger life of after years, and not a forced, unnatural antagonism to it, which boys were but too happy to get quit of. Well were it for the cause of letters that the idea did not even still prevail so generally that the prime duty of a teacher is to render himself disagreeable, and that a sure proof of his efficiency is having accomplished that fact. Formerly a medical man was thought nothing of unless he could be rude to his patients, and make them swallow a little abuse with their medicine. In the same way, there is or was a traditional notion that a teacher of youth, to be good for anything, should get occasionally out of his senses with rage, and belabour right and left. This is gradually disappearing, and we hope the time is not distant when he will be considered the best instructor who induces in his pupils the feeling that the acquisition of knowledge is a pleasure; better, certainly, than he who impels them to resent it as a task, or doggedly submit to it as a duty. The character of Paisley Grammar School for scholarship, high as it had stood under Dr. Hunter's predecessor, was surpassed by no other similar institution in the country; and the late Sir Daniel Sandford, who, with his colleague Professor Ramsay, used to examine the pupils annually, never failed, both publicly and privately, to express his high admiration of the mode of tuition pursued there. Perhaps a criterion not less satisfactory will be found in the fact that in those years more Paisley youths betook themselves to learned professions than any other town of equal population could count. It was in acknowledgment of his great services to Education that the University of Glasgow, shortly before his removal to Liverpool, conferred on him the degree of LL.D.,—an honour not the less acceptable from that learned body that it had been anticipated by grateful pupils and friends, who took the usual way of showing their sense of the unwearied and well-directed industry expended for their good, for Dr. Hunter was not one who confined his efforts exclusively to his own class-room or to those who most usually frequent a public school. Many were the young men engaged in

business, even working at mechanical crafts, whom he encouraged in every way to mental culture; and no time was deemed by him inconvenient which could be spent in the society of such. To him not a few will look back as the first who admitted them to the participation of intellectual pleasures which neither hurt in the enjoyment nor perish in the using. He had, to our certain knowledge, literally a Working Men's College in operation, long before Manchester set the example. If any wished his advice and aid, the teacher was neither far to seek nor difficult of access, nor exorbitant in fees. The unbought respect he received, in consequence, was to him a source of happiness only surpassed by the keener happiness if some one of the class—as many did—rose to respectability and eminence in after life in those pursuits for which they owed an early predilection to the kind of encouragement and unaffected interest shown by one who might easily enough have escaped the self-imposed labour. After a sojourn of about nine years in Paisley, a vacancy was offered him by the directors of the Liverpool Mechanics' Institute, where he laboured for several years in the dissemination and practical illustration of his wise and important views of education. He was much esteemed in that large community, and his departure from it, on coming to take charge of our Academy, was the subject of regret to many. It was felt a pity that a Mind so incapable of exhaustion, and a Will, scarcely ever tired of doing good, should have so fragile a *physique* at command. How faithfully he laboured in Ayr all know. That he laboured sometimes unthankfully a few will know,—it is to be hoped have some compunction in remembering. A more selfless, tolerant, and helpful man one can scarcely expect to meet in a lifetime. These qualities truly adorned the subject of this notice, if ever they dwelt in man; indeed, they resided in him to a degree which so rarely occurs that one must stop far short of truth if he would not be accused of a panegyric.

The more private events in Dr. Hunter's life, it were needless to enlarge upon. His gentle and tender nature was severely tried, in having to lay in the dust the heads, we believe, of all his children. To the widow who survives him—Dr. Hunter was twice married—we cannot close this very imperfect notice without tendering our most respectful sympathy. She is the daughter of one whose name was also identified with that profession which her husband did so much to elevate. It must be a gratifying reflection to her to recall the singularly useful careers of both; to remember that the very purpose and passion of their own lives was to lend what dignity and beauty they could to the lives of others in the present brief but momentous period of our being,—a period which, without its comple-

ment and consummation in the sublimer hereafter, would present an insoluble enigma to us all, at once vain and vexatious. Dr. Hunter was for many years an elder of the Church of Scotland, to which, through life, he was warmly, but not offensively attached. In politics he never was a violent partisan, but his opinions generally led him to sympathise with what is known as the Liberal Section—a preference, which the importance they early gave to the principles of political economy, sufficiently explains, for that was a study which at every period of his life had peculiar charms for the deceased. He affirmed long before the belief was fashionable, that a due dissemination of the truths of that Science was the surest corrective of most of the evils at which nations murmur without understanding them, and with which Governments have unsuccessfully, because unintelligently, contended."

On the 31st October, 1862, Dr. Brunton was most deservedly entertained at a dinner by his old scholars and other friends, and was presented with a handsome sum of money. The proceedings on that interesting occasion were reported at length in the public press at the time; and we now reproduce that report, as it testifies so fully the high estimation in which Dr. Brunton was held. The dinner was attended by a large company of his friends, and was held in the Abercorn Rooms, Bank Street.

Provost Pollock presided, and the croupiers were Stewart Clark, Esq., and George H. Brown, Esq. At the chairman's table were seated Dr Brunton; the Rev. Mr. Bryson of the Middle Church; Archibald Hutchison, Esq. of Fairhill; John Polson, Esq. Thruskraig; James Reid, Esq.; and John Dunn, Esq.; and supporting the croupiers, and in other parts of the room, we observed Peter Coats, Esq. of Woodside; James Arthur, Esq. of Barshaw; Thomas Coats, Esq., Fergualie; John M'Innes, Esq.; Lieut. Mackean, R.R.V.; Hugh Macfarlane, Jun., Esq.; J. J. Lamb, Esq.; Thomas Walker, Esq.; A. R. Pollock, Esq.; William Craw, Esq.; Dr M'Kinlay; Dr. Donald; Dr. Graham; R. L. Henderson, Esq.; Thomas M'Robert, Esq.; J. M. Symington, Esq.; R. S. Symington, Esq.; William Muir, Esq.; William Gibson, Esq.; John Jack, Esq.; John Crawford, Esq.; Thomas Hutchison, Esq.; James H. Dunn, Esq.; and quite a host of young gentlemen too numerous to name.

The usual preliminary toasts were proposed by the Chairman, and were received by the company with all due honour.

The Rev. Mr Bryson, in proposing the toast of the evening, said: Mr Chairman and Gentlemen,—Aristotle has somewhere said that

“ he who hath many friends hath none ;” and, doubtless, in general the sagacious Stagirite was right in this as in most other cases where he had data upon which to exercise that acute mind which Plato characterised as “ the intellect of his school.” To make a man a friend, requires that we know him, not only under that guise in which he appears to the world, but as he appears—as he is to himself—not that other self that mingles in society, and talks, and smiles, and entertains, but that inner self which is the seat of broad-browed thought, of deep-hearted love, of even-handed integrity, and clear-eyed sagacity. We make not him our friend even of whom our only knowledge consists in the blamelessness of his life and the genial kindness of his temper. Such a friendship may oftentimes prove but the fascination of the hour, or the requisite of our own convenience. Beneath the outer garb we must be privileged to look, and learn the beauty of the features which the mask but indicates, ere we can be knit to another in a friendship worthy of the name. But in the manifold relations of life such a privilege, such an intimacy is and must be exceptional—such friendships are and must be few,—and that which usurps the name must of necessity be considered as belonging more to the courtesies of life and the mutual interdependencies of social intercourse. He then, I should think with Aristotle, whose friends are all of this class, hath but few friends indeed : there being even in our relationships an esoteric and exoteric class—those with whom the social intercourse of everyday life is maintained, and those with whom our choice moments of sweet communion are shared. There are, however, circumstances in the lives of individuals which materially modify this general law ; for whensoever by the disposition of Providence this inner and family-like relationship becomes extended so as to embrace a large circle of the outer world, then also does this more intimate friendship become in like manner extended. When by heroic daring, or noble endurance, or a long life of public well-doing, a great and good man hath shown himself as that ideal which in our hearts we may have worshipped and in our lives striven to exemplify, when his life hath pronounced with deep-toned melody some moral truth profound, which our lisping and stammering tongues have in vain tried to utter, it is then, when the great heart of the man is evidently seen, and the simplicity of his moral aim acknowledged, that he commands from all who know him that sacred esteem, which in other cases is reserved only for the few. This is the reward which a public man may set before him as the highest object of his ambition, and a reward which is never ultimately withheld, when his aim in the discharge of his duties is single and honest, and his endeavour resolute and continuous. It was but in keeping with the soundness of those other maxims which Rome, the

home of polity and empire, learned from her long lesson in Government, to crown the high trophy of honours with which she so lavishly rewarded her public men with the splendidly simple ascription "*Pater Patriæ*." The circle of his family hath, as it were, become conterminous with the State, and the affection of the nation identical with that of the family. That intimate knowledge which, in ordinary circumstances, belongs only to few, and can only be gained round the family hearth, in his case becomes the possession of the many, and is a household pride throughout the nation. Now, the relationship of teacher and pupil, if at all appreciated, presents conditions peculiarly favourable to the acquisition of such an intimate knowledge of each other's character, that, if there be any worth at all in either, it must be known, and, if there be any friendship at all, it must be sincere. There are the same conditions presented in the nature of the ingenious youth for the growth and development of affection and respect, as are presented to plants in the virgin soils of the luxuriant prairies. Whatever grows, grows well: be it a weed, to rankness; be it rich grain, to profusion. All the conditions, I say, are favourable. There is a generous impulse in youthful affection that beats through all our after-life; a noble appreciation of all that is honest, manly, and good, which life's casuistries have not as yet deadened, and which life's cares can never completely destroy. This esteem may for a long time be hidden,—yes, deeply hidden in our heart, but it requires only some trivial circumstance to bring it forth to light. If this flame burst forth in the hearts of those who, after long separation and varied experiences, and by diverse and rugged paths, meet again to companion together for a little on life's highway, surely the smouldering flame must start into sudden brilliance when the youth, yet young and buoyant, meets again his old friend and counsellor—his guide, corrector, and instructor—the teacher of his youth. In the breast of every Grammar School boy, this glowing spark of friendship had been ever living, waiting only an opportunity, such as this present, to shoot up into dazzling splendour, shedding a light around the man we honour, and the teacher whom we love. A teacher! yes, it is an honourable as well as a responsible position. The long line of England's Archbishops has been in a great measure selected from its members. It is the greenest leaf in the wreath of Arnold's fame; and Tait won in it more honour even than has accrued to him from the Metropolitan Mitre. In it, as in all other professions, there may be unworthy adventurers; but this is not the type of our own Scottish teacher. He requires, not merely for the efficient discharge of his duties, an accurate knowledge of one special subject; science must be known in all its intricate co-relations. Much less are its requirements satisfied by the mere mechanical

expertness of the trained youths of our day. Oh, no ! It requires the broad-minded man—the well-balanced judgment, the large and experienced heart. The teaching of youth is not mere instruction ; it is education—the drawing out of all that is best, and fairest, and purest, and noblest, in the youthful bosom. It is a power for good or for evil over the nature of the young, that can never be wholly cast off. In great measure, the principles then formed remain unquestioned. Want of opportunity or inclination prevents the great majority of men from ever again examining the general bases upon which their conduct is arranged. Other voices may sound louder and longer as we journey on through life, but the voice heard in the days of youth ever sounds deeper and more solemn ; other examples we may imitate, but the ideal held before us in youth seems ever to advance along with us ; many lessons may be graven on our hearts by sad experience, but the maxims learned in youth are woven into our very being. Like the fond ivy, however wide its branches may spread, however manifold the roots which it darts forth, still it clings lovingly and trustingly by those tendrils, now old, to the same spot where first it flourished. It is meet, therefore, that he who discharges well those onerous duties, should be duly honoured—others too often reap the reward, though now and again, in many a bosom, a faint voice whispers that all the after edifice of worth, position, or renown, is built upon that sure foundation laid in the youthful nature by an able and zealous teacher. This voice, I say, whispers oftentimes in many a breast ; but it is only when exceptional worth commands it that it pronounces aloud the well-deserved praise ; and such worth has been presented in the character and career of our guest, Dr. Brunton, and has this evening commanded the expression of our respect and esteem. Thirteen years, with all their varied circumstances and change, flit swiftly past me this evening as I stand beside Dr. Brunton. Well do I remember my first introduction to him, and the timid shyness with which, by stolen glances, I sought to read in his open countenance the character of him who was to have so much of my future happiness and my life-long interests in his power. And the estimate of the boy was realised and more ; for the broad sunshine which lit up Dr. Brunton's face was the glow of truth that centred in his heart. Teaching was not with him the barren art of a mere instructor, the mechanical dexterity of the mere adept, but the Socratic-like interest of the earnest and good man. His exact scholarship, sealed by academical honour, guaranteed the able instruction of his pupils ; but this was only a small part of the science of teaching, as I understand it, and as it was exemplified by Dr. Brunton. His was the fatherly care that watched the moral growth as well as the intellectual ad-

vancement of his scholars, that inspired to a certain self-reliance, and cultivated a certain ability and manliness in all a boy's pursuits. Many men, now scattered far and wide, with countries and oceans between them, in every social rank, and with many civil honours, attest the ability that trained their young intellects, and taught them how to conquer, whether in the contest for intellectual renown, for social position, or for civic dignity. And many more unknown to fame, as well as those who have won an earthly reward, when examining the elements of that resolution which has guided them through life with simplicity of moral aim and integrity of purpose, remember, with loving gratitude, the discipline and example set before them in the Grammar School. 'Tis these memories that have moved us—his old pupils—to seek to do honour to our old friend and teacher. Some of us have long ago (as time is measured to the young) gone out from his training; and some of us, as but yesterday said adieu to the old school; but, in the breasts of one and all of us alike, there live the same remembrances—memories of hard-working days, of fresh joys—oh, how fresh in their fadeless bloom, and the beginnings of the young endeavour to lead a good and honourable life. And these same qualities which endear Dr. Brunton to his old scholars, have won for him the esteem of all with whom he has come into contact during his long and honourable career. Beginning in Falkirk in 1825, after a short career of six years—years to which the Doctor looks back as the poetry in the long narrative of his life—removed to Campbeltown, from whence he came to Paisley, and on 28th February, 1842, entered on his duties in the Grammar School here, where, as a man of quiet, literary, and unobtrusive habits; judicious, affable, and kind; discharging his public duties with energy, ability, and zeal, he has won, as I said, the confidence and esteem of all. No wonder, Mr. Chairman, that you wished to join with us in the present tribute of respect. We do the friend we love an honour, and we reap a greater honour in return. I might speak long and earnestly, for my heart is full. It moistens the eye with deep emotion to meet again the companions of youth—the old boys of our school days. It moves me much to feel the weight of honour that this evening has been conferred upon me—that, all unworthy as I am, I should be chosen to express our esteem for Dr. Brunton. The expression is unworthy, but surely I can say no heart loves Dr. Brunton more, and none can remember him with larger gratitude. Dr. Brunton, if, as Cato in Cicero well says, nothing is more grateful to age than the attention and respect of the young, then, surely nothing can be more pleasing to a teacher than to see his old scholars gathered around him, and to feel that his kindness had not been forgotten, nor his counsels

proved unfruitful, nor his care lacked the reward of grateful remembrance. And that you may feel this—that you may know this joy, is the purpose of our meeting here this evening. Not frequently can these feelings be publicly expressed, as on the present occasion. Your scholars year by year are separated from you and from each other, and the memory of each in silence cherishes that gratitude which your solicitous care for the welfare of your pupils so well deserves. But though unexpressed, it has ever been present and operative in our hearts; and we wish you to know how deep the respect is which we entertain towards you, and how lively is the gratitude that glows in the breast of every old Grammar School boy. Other gentlemen, whose esteem you have won, have united with us in the expression of our respect, and though it be but as lisping to the full-voiced affection of our hearts, allow me in their name and in testimony of this love to present to you this sum of £367. And that there may be a memorial of this evening preserved, that, when our voices are silent, may tell to others our affection and regard, allow me further to present you this watch, bearing the inscription:—“Presented, with the sum of £367, to William Brunton, LL.D., Rector of Paisley Grammar School, by his old scholars and other friends.—31st October, 1862.”—And that God may bless you, and long preserve you to enjoy still higher honours, is my earnest prayer, to which I am sure every heart here responds with a full and fervent Amen.

Dr. Brunton rose and said—

Gentlemen, my present position in the midst of you, my former pupils and friends, is too trying for me to give free vent in words to the feelings of my heart. I have just been so loaded with your benefits, so enriched with your testimonial, and so honoured by your presence, that I cannot find language sufficiently expressive to embody the full sentiment of gratitude with which my soul is oppressed. I can only say I thank you, one and all, for the valuable presentation which you have put into my hands. I take it as an indication of—a testimony of the highest earthly esteem—that my past labours in the Grammar School of Paisley have not been overlooked, but have been duly appreciated both by pupils and friends, and by the public at large. I have now been upwards of twenty years in the charge of the Royal Grammar School. A few months will complete my majority in this ancient and literary town,—the birthplace and nurse of as famous men as have shed lustre upon our fatherland. I was elected to my place here at a time which was the most disastrous in its annals, when the Burgh became bankrupt, and the business of multitudes was swept away. It required no small courage on my part to

take charge of a school limited to the teaching of those branches of instruction, which, though they form the groundwork of all education reckoned liberal, yet are embraced only by the few, and these of the wealthier class ; at a time, too, when wealth seemed to have left the Burgh. I have, however, no reason to regret my coming to Paisley. I have been nobly supported. I have experienced great kindness at all hands,—the utmost consideration from the Provost, Magistrates, and Council, the patrons of the school. They have always given me full scope in carrying out all my educational plans. They have left me to carry on the school unencumbered with advice, and unfettered by instructions. Moreover, they have uniformly granted me all my requests, whether for the comfort of my dwelling-house or the convenience of the school. By the parents who have entrusted to me the education of their children, I have been treated with the utmost confidence. They left their sons in my hands to train and teach as I saw fit, leaving me the most perfect freedom to treat them as my own ; and up to this hour not a complaint has been made that either I neglected the duty or abused the confidence reposed in me. From the pupils themselves, I have always received the greatest kindness. The boys have grown up into men, immersed in the cares of the world and the intricacies of business ; but they have not forgotten the days of school life or the teacher. In their boyhood, they were a set of noble fellows,—frank, free, roystering, with not much polish about them, but possessed of kind hearts, good feeling, good sense, and far above the ordinary share of ability ; many of them, most distinguished for talents and scholarship, will some day shed lustre on their native town. There has not been a booby in the Grammar School for twenty years. The race has been exterminated. Every boy learns, and every one makes progress. There is a great diversity of talents ; but the slow boy is entitled to the greater praise if, by encouragement, kindness, and attention, he be induced to cultivate assiduously the talents bestowed upon him. It is interesting to notice how well some of the slower ones have succeeded in business. Perhaps the painstaking attention necessary to construe a sentence has followed them to the counting-house, or the wareroom, or the manufactory, and pointed the way to success. I believe every one of them was animated with great love to their teacher. This was usually visible on their faces, notwithstanding it might be sometimes necessary to reprove and correct the waywardness of boisterous youth, as well as to instruct them in the arduous paths of learning. They are all noble fellows,—these slips of the Grammar School,—a band of brothers, kind, obliging, and attentive. It was usual to have a day at the ice every year,—a choice day,—

when the ground was crisp with frost, when every pool and pond was hard and clear, strong and slippery, when the whole panorama was lit up with a glorious sunshine, but short of duration. The boys of the Grammar School might be seen rushing down Church Hill,—the books exchanged for skates,—with cheerful faces for a day at the ice—a full day of amusement instead of study. It was always a day of study to me,—the study of character. I had my pupils in a new light, which displayed features of character not to be seen in the schoolroom. With what delight I used to give that holiday, and what pleasure it yielded to myself! I see some of these young men here who were foremost in this holiday, and, I am sure, they can bear witness to the cordial enjoyment of every boy in the school. I do not recollect of an instance in which I was called to settle a dispute, so kind and considerate were they to each other. They are now widely scattered over the world, in all climes and countries, in every profession and occupation that can be filled with honour by aspiring man. Some have chosen the clerical profession, and are preaching the Gospel to their fellow-men. Some are followers of the healing art, and are engaged in assuaging the “ills that flesh is heir to.” Others have taken to the law, and are daily engaged in keeping the affairs of men right. Of course, the greatest number have become merchants, manufacturers, engineers, and agriculturists, at home and abroad. The latest appointment is one peculiarly gratifying—that of Mr. Murray to a Professorship, on which his talents and acquirements will shed lustre, and where he will distinguish himself in no ordinary degree. I could dwell upon this subject at length, but I must draw to a close. I may be permitted to say in conclusion that the Grammar School has been my delight, and the happiest and shortest hours of my life have been spent in it. Some talk of the irksome task of teaching; these know little about it. If the mind is made up to the profession, there is none in which a man may be happier, in none more usefully employed.

“ Delightful task to rear the tender thought,
And teach the young idea how to shoot.”

I have been cheerful with the pupils, have kept them in good heart, have encouraged them in their lessons, have instilled into their minds sound principles of action, by leading them to the truth as the only rule of faith and practice. I have set them an example of earnest, persevering working, by never leaving till to-morrow what should be done to-day. I have always had this before me—What will these boys think of my teaching ten years hence? what influence will it make upon their future life? I never wrought for a testimonial, but I have wrought hard for good learning. I have taught and

learned, learned and taught, every day,—kept my own scholarship and teaching abreast with the progress of education. I have obtained the highest honours my University had to bestow upon me. I have held all the honourable positions my brethren could confer. I have been President of the Educational Institute of Scotland, and Preses of the Burgh and Parish Schoolmasters ; and this night, I have had the greatest possible mark of attention and kindness bestowed upon me, by you, as the climax of the whole. I again thank you, gentlemen, for your handsome presentation. The watch will mark for me the revolution of each hour, and the money will serve to oil the wheels of time.

Dr Brunton resumed his seat amidst loud cheering.

The toasts which followed were :—“ The Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council,” by Mr. Reid ; “ The Sheriffs of the County,” by Mr. John Polson ; “ The Clergy,” by Mr. J. M. Symington ; “ The other Learned Professions,” by Dr. Brunton ; “ Our Schoolboy Days,” by Mr. Rule ; “ The Commercial Interests of Paisley,” by Mr. Thomas Walker ; “ The Grammar School, and Success to its Proposed Extension,” by Mr. J. H. Dunn ; “ The Illustrious Natives of Paisley,” by Mr. J. J. Lamb ; “ The Educational Institutions of Paisley,” by Mr. A. R. Pollock ; “ Grammar Schoolboys Abroad,” by Mr. John M’Gregor ; “ Mrs. Brunton and her Fireside,” by Mr. M’Innes ; “ The Memory of Deceased Schoolfellows,” by Dr. M’Kinlay ; &c., &c.

The proceedings passed off in the best possible manner, and were highly creditable both to the promoters of the demonstration and to Dr. Brunton, the object of that demonstration.

The selection of a proper site for the Academy was the subject of much serious and anxious consideration and discussion by the Committee, and also by the subscribers themselves, at several meetings which were held for that purpose. Besides the property belonging to Mr. Reid and the two properties to the west of it, all fronting Oakshaw Street, adjoining the Grammar School, already alluded to, they examined the ground there belonging to Mr. Jack, a field in Love Street, owned by the trustees of the late Mr. Lowndes, ground in High Street, belonging to Cameron’s heirs, the property in High Street, nearly opposite, belonging to the trustees of the late Mr. Pattison, ground at Camphill, and several other places in the town. The committee likewise advertised for suitable ground for a site ; but it was not till

the 9th Dec., 1862, that a site was finally fixed on at a special meeting of the subscribers called together by circular. At that meeting the committee suggested that the three properties situated between the Grammar School and Oakshaw Street should be purchased as a site for the Academy, which was agreed to by a considerable majority in opposition to a proposal to take the ground belonging to Cameron's heirs in the High Street. The price of Mr. Reid's property was to be £780, Mr. Parlane's £120, and the vacant steading between them was to be an annual feu-duty of £4. It was also agreed that the committee should obtain plans of the new Academy, and submit them to the Subscribers at another meeting, and likewise to communicate the whole matter to the Town Council, and to ask their co-operation in carrying out the objects in view, as it was intended ultimately to place the Academy under their management. At a meeting of Committee held in the following month it was agreed to request the Town Council to appoint a committee of their members to co-operate with the Subscribers' Committee. To this communication the Council sent the following reply:—"Excerpt from the minutes of a meeting of the Town Council of Paisley, held at Paisley on the 4th of February, 1863. There was read letter from Mr. Robert Brown, Chairman of the Committee of Subscribers for improving the Grammar School, stating that as it is the resolution of the Subscribers to convey to the Council, as Trustees for behoof of the community, the property to be acquired for such improvement, and Buildings to be erected thereon, requesting that the Council would co-operate with the Committee of the Subscribers in carrying out and completing all necessary arrangements in regard to the proposed Buildings, and otherwise preparatory to the constitution of the Trust, and in arranging and adjusting the terms and conditions thereof. The Council, on consideration, being satisfied that an extension or enlargement of the Grammar School, either by an addition thereto or by separate buildings, will prove highly beneficial to all classes of the community, unani-

mously approve of the proposed measure, and resolve to cooperate with the Committee of Subscribers in adopting all measures that might be considered necessary for carrying the same into execution."

It was afterwards agreed by the Committee that Mr. J. J. Lamb, architect, should be engaged to prepare the plans for the new Academy; and they, along with him, inspected similar buildings in other places, and also consulted gentlemen qualified to judge of such matters. When the plans were ready, they were, prior to being submitted to a meeting of the subscribers, placed for two days in the Coffee Room for the inspection of subscribers and others, and notice was given to that effect by advertisement in the newspapers. At the meeting of the Subscribers, held on the 26th March, 1863, "the plans were approved of, and it was remitted to the former committee to receive estimates and to take all necessary measures as to them should appear necessary, for the erection and completion of the buildings, and a transfer of the whole property to the Town Council as an Academy for behoof of the community."

When the offers were received from the different tradesmen for the completion of the several descriptions of work connected with the building, it was found that the lowest estimates amounted to £2373, in addition to the price of the ground, &c., thereby requiring upwards of £1200 being raised beyond the amount subscribed. Under the circumstances they did not see their way to accept the estimates. They, therefore, agreed to modify the plans, and instructed Mr. Lamb to prepare new ones, to take in offers again from the different tradesmen, and submit the whole matter to another general meeting of subscribers. The meeting was held on the 11th June of this year, when the amended plans were approved of, the committee authorised to accept the different offers, and to take all necessary measures for proceeding with the work. Immediately after this, the tradesmen's offers were accepted, the old buildings on the site were sold, a Master of Works appointed, and operations were commenced with

energy and spirit. According to the amended plan of the main building, none of the front windows were to be oriel; but this was altered, and it was also agreed that the windows in the east and west gables should each have three divisions instead of two as proposed.

By the beginning of October considerable progress had been made with the erection of the buildings, and the question came to be discussed by the committee whether there should be any masonic display at the laying of a foundation stone. The majority of the committee were opposed to the masonic ceremonies, but were willing that a foundation stone should be prepared, in which should be deposited a list of the subscribers to the fund for the erection of the school, a list of the members of Council, &c. Some dissatisfaction was expressed by several parties in the town at this decision of the committee, and a meeting was held on the 20th October to reconsider this matter. It was then agreed to alter their former decision, and to have the foundation stone laid with masonic honours; that this should take place on the last day of that month; that the members of the Town Council, subscribers to the fund, and others, should be asked to join in the procession; and that they should previously meet in the Abercorn Rooms. Mr. Lamb, the architect of the buildings, was greatly in favour of this masonic demonstration, and undertook to make all the necessary arrangements with the different Masonic Lodges. The committee also determined what articles should be deposited in the foundation-stone, and that Provost Campbell, as Provost of the town, should perform the ceremony of laying the stone, and that Mr. Robert Brown, the Chairman of the subscribers, should, at the close of the business, thank the members of the different lodges, and all others, who had taken an interest in the day's proceedings.

The masonic ceremony, as fixed by the committee, took place on Saturday, the 31st October, 1863, with great solemnity, in presence of a large assembly of spectators. Unfortunately the weather was a little unfavourable in the

early part of the day, but this did not prevent any of the persons who were to join in the demonstration from coming forward; and all classes in the community took a most lively interest in the very imposing procession and ceremony.

As previously arranged, the Members of the Provincial Grand Lodge, Deputations from Sister Provincial Grand Lodges, Masters and Wardens of Lodges, assembled in the small ball-room, in the Abercorn Rooms, at one o'clock, when the Provincial Lodge was opened. The Brethren in general assembled in the large ball-room at the same hour. The Town Council, Police Commissioners, and Subscribers, were accommodated with rooms in the same building. The Provincial Grand Lodge being adjourned at two o'clock, the procession was arranged, according to the rules of the Craft, thus:—

Marshal on horseback.

Band.

Policemen.	Police Commissioners.	Policemen.
Do.	Town Council.	Do.
Do.	Subscribers to Building Fund.	Do.

Freemason Lodges, according to seniority on the Grand Lodge Roll:—

Junior Lodge in front.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of East Renfrewshire.

Grand Marshals.

Provincial Grand Tylers—(*With Drawn Swords.*)

Provincial Grand Director of Music. Grand Bard. Grand Director of Ceremonies.

Provincial Grand Stewards—(*With White Rods.*)

Level. (*Carried by Operatives.*) Plumb.

Provincial Grand Stewards.—(*With White Rods.*)

Compass. (*Carried by Operatives.*) Square.

Provincial Grand Stewards.—(*With White Rods.*)

Mallet. (*Carried by an Operative.*)

Provincial Grand Stewards.—(*With White Rods.*)

Vase (*Wine*). Cornucopia (*Corn*). Vase (*Oil*).

Provincial Grand Stewards.

(*With White Rods.*)

Provincial Grand Jeweller.

Provincial Grand Bible-Bearer.

Inscription Plates. Architect with Plans. Bottles with
Coins, &c.

Provincial Grand Stewards. Grand Steward.

(*With White Rods.*)

Provincial Senior Grand Deacon. Grand Chaplain in his
Robes. Provincial Junior Grand Deacon.

Provincial Grand Stewards.—*With White Rods.*

Provincial Grand Secretary. Grand Treasurer. Provincial
Grand Clerk.

Provincial Grand Stewards. Grand Steward.

Provincial Senior Grand Wardens.—(*With Batons.*)

Provincial Grand Sword-bearer.

Provincial Grand Master.

Provincial Grand Stewards.

The procession was formed in Bank Street, and the route of it was by Gauze Street, High Street, Wellmeadow, West Brae, and Oakshaw Street. The streets, along which the procession traversed, were lined with an immense number of spectators. Having arrived at the site, the Town Council, Subscribers, and Police Commissioners were accommodated within the walls. The Junior Lodge halted on reaching the school, the Lodges in the rear followed the example, and the Provincial Grand Lodge, attended by the Masters and Masons of each Lodge present, passed through their ranks to the Foundation Stone. The office-bearers of the Provincial Grand Lodge having taken their places on the platform, where the foundation stone was to be laid,

The Rev. John M'Lean, Provincial Grand Chaplain, offered the following impressive prayer:—"O Lord, Thou art the Alpha and the Omega, the beginning and the ending, the first and the last, the greatest, the wisest, and the best of beings. We adore Thee as the Supreme Architect of the Universe, the King of Kings, the Lord of Lords, the God

in whose hand our breath is, and whose are all our ways. Holy Father, it is our desire this day, and on the present auspicious occasion, to present ourselves before the footstool of Thy Throne, and to remember the goodness and loving-kindness of our God. In ourselves we are unworthy to bow before Thee, but we approach Thy sacred presence relying for acceptance on no inherent merit or righteousness that we possess (for in us there dwelleth no good thing), but confiding in the imputed righteousness of our Mighty, our Merciful Saviour, we would make our prayer unto Thee, and say:—See God our shield, look upon us in the face of thine Anointed, and through Him, in whom Thou seest no iniquity in Jacob, and no perverseness in Israel, may we obtain Thy pardoning mercy, along with Thy sanctifying grace, so that our petitions may come up before Thee with acceptance, and that the uplifting of our hands may even be as the evening sacrifice. How manifold, O Lord, are Thy works—in wisdom hast Thou made them all—the earth is full of Thy riches. We thank Thee for Thy goodness to us in creation, in providence, and in redemption. We adore Thee, that to this distant isle of ocean's shores Thou hast sent the glad tidings of Salvation—that the silver trumpet of the Gospel is sounded in our midst, calling upon all men to repent, and turn unto Thee in newness of life. O dispose us to listen to its warning voice! We would remember, O Lord, our national blessings and national security. For our civil and political privileges—for the distinguished advantages we enjoy under a mild and liberal Government—for the wholesome laws by which our nation is governed—for the blessings of commerce, and our most remarkable intercourse with distant nations—we present before Thee the tribute of our praise. In an especial manner would we supplicate Thee in behalf of our amiable Sovereign, our lawful ruler, our widowed Queen, so recently a sojourner in this our native land. Thou hast encircled her brow with a diadem of gold, bestow also upon her a crown of glory, the lustre of which shall never grow dim—let her mind be adorned with all those

heavenly graces and sterling virtues, which will render her the blessing of her people, and by which she shall live in the heart and affections of succeeding generations. May the throne ever be surrounded by the love, the loyalty, the patriotism, and the prayers of the people. May all the members of the Royal Family belong to the Family of Heaven. May they all, O God, be thine, in that day when Thou makest up Thy jewels. Bless Her Majesty's legal advisers, the nobles of the land, the representatives of the people, the Magistrates of this populous town, and those who sit in Council with them. Guide them in all their deliberations—giving unto them wisdom to foresee, courage to adopt, and fidelity to execute such measures as shall be for Thy glory and the good of the entire population. Prosper, O God, the cause of secular and sanctified education in our midst; and may this institution—this seminary of learning—the foundation stone of which is now to be laid, be blessed by Thee, so that, for centuries to come, the youth of this Town and neighbourhood may be trained within its walls, and come forth into the active business of life enriched with every mental and moral endowment, gratefully remembering the wisdom and munificence of its generous founders. May no accident occur to any engaged in the work, so that the very cope-stone may be formed, and raised, and fixed with wisdom, strength, and beauty. May our labours thus begun in order, be conducted in harmony, and closed in peace. Amen.”

The bottle and its contents were then deposited in the cavity prepared for it, the foundation stone was lowered, and, having been duly levelled, squared, and plumbed, and the work reported to be properly done, the Provincial Grand Master gave it his mystic imprimatur, and finished the ceremony.

Loud cheers greeted the announcement, the band playing an appropriate air.

The following is the list of articles deposited in the foundation stone :—

Inscription plates.

Current coins of Great Britain and Ireland.

List of Town Council.

List of Commissioners of Police.

List of Justices of the Peace.

List of Subscribers to the Building, with the amount of the subscriptions.

List of Building Committee.

Circular signed by Robert Brown, Esq., Provost, dated 5th October, 1859, calling attention to the necessity that exists for remodelling the Town Schools.

List of Scholars in present Grammar School.

List of Scholars in Present English School.

List of Contractors for the Building.

Paisley Herald, Renfrewshire Independent, Glasgow Herald, Mail, and Journal.

Mr. Watson's Paisley Directory.

Almanack—Mr. Graham's—1864.

Do. —Mr. Carswell's—1864.

Parliamentary Register of Voters for the Burgh of Paisley, 1863-1864.

Translation of the original Charter by King James VI. in favour of the Grammar School, dated 3d January, 1576.

Memorandum by Dr. Brunton on the History of the Grammar School.

Provost Campbell then spoke as follows:—"Right worshipful Masters, Wardens, and Brethren, and ex-Provost Brown and Gentlemen—I feel much obliged for your attendance to take part in, and witness the very interesting and important ceremonial in which we have been engaged, and I have to express my grateful thanks for having had conferred upon me the distinguished honour of being the chief instrument of the day's proceedings. Permit me to congratulate this large and important burgh upon a number of its leading inhabitants having contributed so handsomely towards the

erection of this substantial addition to our ancient and deservedly much-revered Grammar School. To these gentlemen, this community owe a debt of gratitude. I believe you all participate in this feeling, and that you rejoice that my esteemed friend, the convener of the subscribers, ex-Provost Brown, to whose able and indefatigable exertions the present advanced and happy stage of the undertaking is mainly attributable, is with us, in restored health, to address us, and to see the enthusiasm of his townsmen in favour of his much cherished project. I anticipate that this edifice will be productive of inestimable benefits to this town. It will restore the unity of the Grammar School. Here our youth will receive not only a sound classical, but also an excellent commercial, mathematical, and English education, sufficient to fit large numbers of them for entering upon the varied duties of life. Our Grammar School was originally instituted for these purposes. Our ancestors were fully sensible of the advantages to be derived by the nation from the education of its people; and, long prior to the Reformation, grammar schools, in which the Latin language was taught, and elementary schools for instructing children in reading the vernacular tongue, were established in all the principal towns in Scotland. In the tenth year of the reign of King James VI., and upon the 3d of January, 1576, the charter by that Monarch to the Magistrates and Town Council of Paisley, providing for the erection and support of our Grammar School, was granted. In 1586 the School was built in School Wynd, to which it gave name, upon the site of the manse of the Chaplain to St. Ninian's Altar,* one of the several Altars in the Abbey suppressed at the Reformation, and granted in the Charter as part of the foundation of the school. In 1756 the school was removed further up the Wynd,† where the old building, now occupied as a candle work, may be seen. In 1802 the existing Academy was erected in Church-hill. About 1782 our bailies, consider-

* See page 36. † See pages 131-2.

ing the Grammar School inadequate for the educational wants of the burgh, erected, as distinct institutions, two additional schools, the Town's English School, and the Town's Commercial School. The integrity of the Grammar School was thus broken; separate interests were created, and the education of the young disjoined. The present undertaking will remedy the evil, and will enable our Grammar School, of which from time immemorial, Paisley has been justly proud, on account of the eminence of its rectors and the attainments of its pupils, to be handed down to succeeding generations in increased efficiency and vigour. In Paisley the names of John Peddie and Dr. William Hunter are familiar as household words. Our learned professions, and mercantile and other businesses, number many examples of their learning, aptness, and facility for imparting instruction. They have been followed by a most worthy successor, the accomplished, enthusiastic, warm-hearted, and universally respected Dr. Brunton, who has assiduously, faithfully, and most beneficially laboured here for upwards of 21 years, and proved himself a thorough master of the nice and difficult art of teaching. I am sure the worthy doctor is delighted with to-day's procedure, and that we are all equally delighted to see him present in health of body and vigour of mind, and that we fervently pray he may be long spared to preside over and promote the best interests of the extended Grammar School of Paisley. In conclusion, I, as Provincial Grand Master, specially thank the lodges of the provinces for the assistance they have given us, and our brethren from a distance for joining us on this auspicious occasion; and I ask the whole assemblage to unite with me in prayer that the great Teacher of the universe may grant this Grammar School all prosperity."

Robert Brown, Esq. of Underwood Park, as Lord of the Work, said—"On the present interesting occasion a very agreeable matter has been assigned to me, and I assure you that it gives me the greatest pleasure to perform it. This duty has been given to me in consequence of being the

Chairman to the Subscribers who are erecting this building, and which, when completed, will be an important institution connected with the education of the youth of our good town and neighbourhood. Three hundred years ago our own Scottish King, James the Sixth, first established and endowed our Grammar School, which has, from time to time, since then, been rebuilt and enlarged by our forefathers, as the increase and the wants of the population demanded such to be necessary. The present erection, however, will aim at meeting a want that has long been felt in this town—that is, an academy wherein will be taught all the different branches of education. While it will contain excellent class-rooms to accommodate those who may be learning Latin and Greek, as in the present Grammar School, there will also be commodious class-rooms for teaching every other branch of education. The disadvantages which parents in this Town laboured under in educating their children, by having to send them to schools situated in different parts of the Town, will be entirely removed under the future improved arrangements, and the youth of our Town will therefore, when this institution is opened, be able to obtain in it, their entire education prior to either going to a University, or to entering upon the commercial, or other pursuits in life, to which they may be destined. It is expected that, when the Academy is completed, it will accommodate upwards of four hundred pupils; and large although it is, yet I hope that its success will, under God's blessing, be so great that, before many years elapse, and before all of us here present have gone to our long rest, a new building, or at least extensive additions, will require to be made to it. I may also take the present opportunity of stating that the expenses connected with the erection of this building will be little less than £3,000, and although the sum subscribed may be £600 short of that amount, yet I have no doubt but the usual liberality of our townsmen and our wealthy neighbours will, when asked, readily make up this deficiency. On another occasion I may have an opportunity of adverting more at length to matters connected with

this Institution, prior to its being opened. In the meantime, I beg to state, on the behalf of the Subscribers who are erecting this building, that our thanks, and that of the public are particularly due to the members of the Masonic Lodges in this Town, and to those from a distance, who have honoured us with their presence and their services this day. The success attending this day's proceedings has been great, and must be gratifying to every one present. And I have now the greatest pleasure in asking this large assemblage to join me in tendering a hearty and cordial vote of thanks to the Grand Master and his brethren of the mystic tie, for attending here to-day to perform those Masonic ceremonies which we have all witnessed with so much awe and delight."

Three cheers were then given for the Queen, and the same compliment was paid to Provost Campbell and ex-Provost Brown.

The procession was then re-formed, and returned in inverted order, by School Wynd, Cross, and Gauze Street, to the Abercorn Rooms, when the Provincial Grand Lodge was closed, and the brethren held a social meeting in the large Assembly Room.

The following were the office-bearers of the Grand Provincial Lodge who took part in the ceremony, and the Lodges represented :—

Provincial Grand Master—PROVOST CAMPBELL.

P. G. Depute—JAMES FAIRLEY.

„ *Substitute*—J. A. M'KEAN.

„ *Senior Warden*—STEWART CLARK.

„ *Junior Warden*—WM. M'KEAN.

„ *Chaplain*—REV. JOHN M'LEAN.

„ *Treasurer*—RICHARD WATSON.

„ *Secretary*—WILLIAM MURRAY.

„ *Senior Deacon*—JOHN JAAP.

„ *Junior Deacon*—H. CAMPBELL.

„ *Architect*—JAMES J. LAMB.

- P. G. Marshal*—DUNDAS S. PORTEOUS.
 „ *Jeweller*—JOHN CARSWELL.
 „ *Bible-bearer*—WILLIAM MUIR.
 „ *Director of Ceremonies*—ROBERT CONGLETON.
 „ *Director of Music*—LOUIS HOECK.
 „ *Tylers*—Messrs. MILLAR and POLLOCK.

LODGES REPRESENTED.

No. 419—Neptune, Glasgow. No. 413—Athole, Glasgow. No. 408—Clyde, Glasgow. No. 335—Argyle, Dunoon. No. 333—St. George, Glasgow. No. 314—Royal Arch, West Kilbride. No. 275—Shamrock and Thistle, Glasgow. No. 219—Star, Glasgow. No. 198—Royal Arch, Maybole. No. 175—St. John, Greenock. No. 160—Roman Eagle, Edinburgh. No. 156—St. Barchan's, Kilbarchan. No. 153—Royal Arch, Pollokshaws. No. 149—St. Andrew, Irvine. No. 102—St. Mark's, Glasgow. No. 27—St. Mungo, Glasgow. No. 8—Journeyman, Edinburgh. No. 3½—St. John, Glasgow. No. 370—Renfrew County Kilwinning, Paisley. No. 129—St. Mirrin, Paisley. Provincial Grand Lodge for East Province of Renfrewshire.

By the month of May, in the following year, 1864, the new buildings were far advanced towards completion, and as the new session commenced in September, the time had come to make arrangements for the teachers and assistants to the different departments then to be opened. This subject was brought under the notice of the Town Council, and on the recommendation of the Educational Committee, they were “of opinion that it would tend to the prosperity of the School were the subscribers to the building taking an interest in its management; agreed to request the subscribers to appoint a committee of their number to co-operate with the Educational Committee in the management of the School; and instructed the Clerk to intimate this to Mr. Brown, convener of Subscribers' Committee, and request him to call an early meeting of their number for the above purpose, and to report.” The Council then remitted “the

whole matter to the Educational Committee, with power to meet with the Committee of Subscribers, when appointed, for the purpose of considering what number of Masters ought to be appointed for the different classes, what rules should be laid down for the management of the School, and, generally, all matters in relation thereto."

In accordance with this recommendation, the Subscribers held a meeting in the Council Chambers, on the 20th of that month, and unanimously agreed to comply with the request of the Council, and appointed six of their number to act along with the Educational Committee of the Council in the future management of the Academy. The gentlemen appointed to be members of that joint-committee, on behalf of the Subscribers, were Messrs. Robert Brown, Thomas Coats, Stewart Clark, P. Comyn Macgregor, William Phillips, and Dr. M'Kechnie. At the first meeting of the Joint-Committee, or rather the Board of Directors, as they were now called, they agreed that the new educational institution should be called "The Paisley Grammar School and Academy." Many meetings were held regarding the future management of the Institution; but ultimately it was arranged that there should be, for the English department, Mr. James Reid, who had so long acted as Teacher in the English School, with an able Assistant, and also a Female Assistant to conduct the initiatory classes. With the concurrence of the Directors, Mr. Reid appointed Mr. Steven, one of the under-masters in the Greenock Academy, to be his Assistant, and Miss Eliza Thomson, Abbey Street, Paisley, to conduct the initiatory classes. Miss Thomson was born in Paisley in 1842, and received the first of her education at the Stow School, Causeyside, where she afterwards was a pupil-teacher for five years. She also attended the Government School of Design, Paisley, for instruction in drawing. In 1860 she entered the Free Church Training College, Glasgow, passed in the first-class at the end of the first year, and at the close of the second year gained a first-class certificate. Shortly after leaving the Training



Ms. Thompson



See Thomson



Edw. G. L.



E. D. Glass.

College, she went to the Parish School, Old Kilpatrick, as Female Teacher, and remained there for about a year. Her next appointment was to the Grammar School and Academy, as already stated. As regards emoluments, Mr. Reid agreed to give six-twelfths of the school-fees to Mr. Steven, two-twelfths to Miss Thomson,—retaining four-twelfths to himself; which the Directors considered a very satisfactory arrangement in every respect. For the Commercial department the Directors resolved to advertise for a first-class master; and out of fifty-two applicants, they selected Mr. David Glass, M.A., of Liverpool; and his appointment was subject to the right of the Directors at any time, to insist upon an assistant being chosen by him. Mr. Glass had very high certificates. He was a native of Edinburgh, and received his early education there. He afterwards entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as B.A. in 1857, and as M.A. in 1861. He began his professional career as Assistant in one of the Heriot Foundation Schools, Edinburgh, and, while there, was appointed Principal-Assistant in Mr. Kay's School, Leith. He then went to be one of the Masters of the West Academy, Jedburgh, where he remained two-and-a-half years. Shortly afterwards he became one of the Masters of the Commercial department of the Royal Institution School, Liverpool. This appointment he held for thirteen years.

For the classical department, it was arranged that Dr. Brunton, who had long filled the important office of Rector with great ability and success, should have an assistant, who would also conduct the modern language classes; and Mr. George Dickson, one of the candidates for the mastership of the commercial department, and who was upon the short list, was elected. Mr. Dickson was twenty-six years of age, and a native of the parish of Kennoway in Fifeshire. He was educated at the Parish School of Kennoway, where he studied successfully Latin, Greek, French, and Mathematics, and in which he became latterly a pupil teacher. After attending the Normal Institution of the Church of Scotland,

Edinburgh, where he gained a first-class Queen's Scholarship, he was appointed one of the assistant masters in the Alloa Academy, and from thence he went to conduct the West Church School, Perth. On leaving this situation he attended classes in the Glasgow University.

At this point we shall give a short account, in separate chapters, of the different schools under the management of the Town Council, which, by the erection of the present buildings, were no longer required, viz., the Town's English School in School Wynd, the Town's Commercial School in Meeting House Lane, and the Town's School in Storie Street, in connection with the Low Parish. We shall then proceed with the account of the Grammar School and Academy from its opening on 1st September, 1864, till the examination in June, 1873, when it ceased to be under the management of the Town Council and subscribers, and came under the control of the Paisley School Board in terms of the "Education Act of Scotland, 1872."



John A. ...

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for a systematic approach to data collection and the importance of using reliable sources of information.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. It discusses the various statistical and analytical tools that can be used to identify trends and patterns in the data.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings and the need for further research. It emphasizes that the results of the study should be used to inform decision-making and to guide the development of policies and procedures.



George Dickson

CHAPTER V.

THE ENGLISH SCHOOL, 1684, TO 1st SEPTEMBER, 1864.

THE first notice in the Council Records of a teacher of English, or of a Scots School, apart from the Grammar School, is in 1684. On 12th October, 1683, David Tavindale was appointed "under teacher to the Grammar School, and for his encouragement therein is created and made Burgess gratis, without payment of any composition. William Stewart, wright, is cautioner for his armour." Such is the short record of his election as Doctor of the Grammar School, and of his being made an honorary Burgess of the town. As this was a compliment very seldom bestowed by the Town Council, he must have been then well known and deemed worthy of the honour thus conferred. He held this appointment, however, for only twelve months, having shortly before 10th November, 1684, been appointed "doctor to the Arithmetic and Scots School," a place which has not hitherto been referred to. Although the teaching of the Scots or English had, previous to this time, been carried on in the Grammar School, this is the first time it is referred to as a separate department. The school must have been in some building not belonging to the Town Council; for, as will be seen from his petition to the Council for assistance, he paid twelve pounds (£1 0s 0d) yearly of rent for it. His petition so minutely describes his circumstances at that time that we give it as it stands in the minute book under date of 10th November, 1684:—"The said Bailies and Council having considered a petition given in before them at the in-

stance of David Tavindale, doctor to the Arithmetic and Scots School, humbly desiring them to take into consideration the mean wages and the few scholars in this school, and the great pains and expense he is at in taking of a house for keeping and teaching of them, for which he pays twelve pounds yearly, and has not as much fiall yearly as to pay it; and, therefore, begging the Bailies and Council might take some convenient course therewith, otherwise, he would be forced to leave them; and in order thereto had got a call to Glasgow where he may have far more benefit. In answer thereto, the Bailies and Council, for his encouragement, have statute and ordained the Almshouse loft to be given him for teaching of the bairns without payment of any mail therefor, during their pleasure in time coming."

Since the erection of the Almshouse in 1618, the second story or loft here alluded to, had nearly always been let yearly, but the purpose for which it was to be used, is not stated. For example, in January, 1682, "the hospital loft was roup'd, and sett to John Pirrie, Maltman, for a year to come for five pounds scots (8s. 4d). William, wright, his cautioner." It is possible, however, that Mr. Tavindale had at that time his school in the almshouse, and that he paid twelve pounds scots or £1 sterling of rent for it to the Town Council; and by their resolution they relieved him of this payment. Whichever way it was, this place, (latterly better known as the West or Wee Steeple) was thereafter the Town's English School, and continued to be so till the new school was erected in School Wynd in 1788. From this latter date to 1804 it was used as the school for the High Parish. We will, further on, give some particulars regarding the erection of this Hospital or Almshouse in 1618 and how it was used till it was taken down in 1808.

On 6th January, 1690, the son of Mr. Tavindale, got himself into serious trouble by stealing beans from a stackyard belonging to John Pirrie, maltman. The boy was sentenced by the Bailies to be publicly whipped by his father,

and to be put in the stocks ; but was pardoned on the latter engaging that his son “in no time coming shall be found guilty of stealing of pease, beans, breaking of yardes, or intrmitting with the fruits of the same under the pain of twenty pounds (33s. 4d.) *toties quoties.*” The entering of gardens for the purpose of stealing fruit was regarded by the Town Council at that period, and previously, as a serious offence, and acts were passed by them for the punishment of those who committed such depredations. The following record, dated 16th Sept., 1606, will show this very fully:—“The which day the right mighty and potent Earl, James, Earl of Abercorn, Lord Paisley and Kilpatrick, with the Bailies and Council of the said Burgh, being convened in the Tolbooth of the said burgh, for setting down the form and manner of the punishment to be immanent to the persons following, yard breakers, that is to say,—John Park, servant to John Hutcheson, Bailie ; John Park, younger in Seedhill, Michael Hamilton, servant to Thomas —, Matthew Barbour and Malcolm Snodgrass, who, and every one of them confessed the breaking of the yard of Whiteford, on the night upon the [blank] day of September instant. William Stewart in Seedhill, William Young, wabster, and Gabriel Wilson, wabster, who, and every one of them confessed the breaking of John Jamieson cordiners’ yard in Causeyside, the day foresaid, in the night. Michael Baird, William Baillie, William — and Michael Baird, tailor, and Patrick Cunningham, servant to John Fyfe, elder, who and every one of them confessed the breaking of the new yard pertaining to William Stewart of Caversbank. Ninian Semple, James Thomson, Patrick Kerr, Thomas White, John Robertson and Robert Caldwell, who and every one of them, as said summons bears, breakers of yards within this Burgh, were decerned and ordained by these presents, decerns and ordains the said John Park, Michael Hamilton, Matthew Barbour, Malcolm Snodgrass, William Stewart, William Young, Gabriel Wilson, and Robert Caldwell, ilk ane of them to be punished in their persons and goods

conform to the Act of Parliament, with this mitigation, because they and ilk ane of them declared it was the first fault, and that they never brock yards before, therefore, they and ilk ane of them to pay to the party offended, five pounds money (8s. 4d.) and to be taken by the officers of the said Burgh, and laid in the stocks at the market cross thereof, on the day next, from ten hours to twelve hours to remain therein. And ordains the remanent persons, malefactors above named, to be taken by their parents and presented at the said market cross the day foresaid, there to stand, and ane paper on their head the space foresaid, and thereafter to be scourged by the said parents to the effusion of their blood." On 23rd April, 1618, the Council further enacted that "persons guilty of stealing pease, the parents to be answerable for the children, and masters for their servants, for a fine of twenty shillings (1s. 8d.) which the masters are to retain out of their servants' wages."

This Earl of Abercorn resided at the buildings adjoining the Abbey; he held the important office of *Lord Provost* of Paisley, and acted for his father, Lord Claud Hamilton, the Commendator of the Monastery. The last Abbot of the Convent of Paisley was John Hamilton, natural son of James, Earl of Arran, afterwards created Duke of Chatelherault. He was appointed by the Pope 18th May, 1525. In 1546 he was chosen Bishop of Dunkeld, and in 1549 Archbishop of St. Andrews. In 1553 he resigned the Abbacy of Paisley in favour of Lord Claud Hamilton, a child ten years of age, and third son of James, Duke of Chatelherault, his nephew. For supporting the cause of Queen Mary, he was in 1568 declared a traitor by the Regent Moray, and when Dumbarton Castle was taken in 1571, he was in three days afterwards hanged upon a gibbet in the town of Stirling, by the orders of the Regent, who hated the Hamiltons. Lord Claud Hamilton, on his appointment, was made Titular Abbot and Commendator of Paisley. He, too, espoused the cause of Queen Mary, and was present at the Battle of Langside on 13th May, 1568. A sentence of forfeiture was

afterwards passed against him, and the Regent Moray granted the Monastery of Paisley to Lord Semple. When King James VI., however, began to take an active part in the management of the affairs of the kingdom, Lord Semple was deprived of this property, and Lord Claud Hamilton was, in 1587, restored to the possession of the Paisley Monastery and its estates, as Commendator, and created Lord Paisley. Lord Claud Hamilton was a noble gentleman, and Sir Walter Scott, in his famous ballad of Cadzow Castle, thus alludes to him:—

“ Stern Claud replied with darkening face,
 (Grey Paisley’s haughty Lord was he)
 At merry feast, or buxom chase,
 No more the warrior wilt thou see.”

Lord Claud Hamilton took an interest in the affairs of the Burgh, and in 1594, according to the Council Records, he then exercised his right of electing one of the Bailies. Four years afterwards, on 2d October, 1598, he granted a commission to his eldest son, James, the Honourable Master of Paisley, to act for him. This commission is recorded at length in the minute book of the Town Council at that period. In June, 1606, the Master of Paisley was created first Earl of Abercorn. It was this nobleman, who, on the 6th September in that year, along with the Bailies, punished so many persons for “yard breaking.” He died on the 23d March, 1618. During his lifetime he apparently took an active part in the management of the affairs of the Burgh; and when he attended the Council meetings and head courts, which was very frequently, he was almost invariably designated as *Lord Provost*. In his Will, he, among other matters, gave directions as to where his body was to be interred in the Abbey, and the following extract from that deed, taken from the Commissary Records of Glasgow, and published in “Hamilton’s History of Lanark and Renfrewshire” p. 75, is very interesting:—“I committ my soul in the holy hands of my good God and merciful Father, from whom, through the righteous merits of Christ Jesus, I look to receive it

again at the glorious resurrection, joined with this same body, which here I leave to sleep and be buried, if so it please God, in the sepulchre where my brother, my sisters, and bairns lie, in the Isle called St. Mirren's Isle, at the south head of the Cross Church of Paisley; trusting assuredly to rise at the blessed resurrection to life eternal. I desire that there be no vain nor glorious ceremony used at my burial, rayring (crying) honours; but that my corpse be carried to the grave by some of my most honorable friends, with my bairns." He was succeeded by his eldest son, James, second Earl of Abercorn. In 1621 Lord Claud Hamilton died, and his grandson, James, second Earl of Abercorn, already referred to, succeeded him. This second Earl of Abercorn, while acting for his grandfather, established the St. James' Day Races in 1620. He did not take quite so much interest in the affairs of the Burgh as his father had done. At the Head Court, held on 24th October, 1624, when the Bailies were chosen, he was absent from the town, and his privilege of electing one was exercised by his wife. The record is as follows:—"The which Thomas Knox was elected by ane noble Lady Dame Marr Boyd, Countess of Abercorn, in absence of ane noble Lord James, Earl of Abercorn, Provost of the said Burgh, and Claud Hamilton chosen by the Council of the same Burgh, who gave their oaths for liel and true administration of their offices." These elections of the Bailies by the Earl of Abercorn were not, however, always conducted in an amicable way, and sometimes the Council felt much aggrieved at the procedure on these occasions. A case of this kind occurred in 1647, and was renewed in the following year. At this time Lord Abercorn insisted on electing both of the Bailies, and the Council protested against this, holding that he had only the privilege of choosing one Bailie. The dispute between the Council and Lord Abercorn became so serious and difficult to be arranged, from both parties holding their opinions so very firmly, that at the election on 5th October in that year, there were four different meetings of

Council held in one day, the first being at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the last at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. In 1652 the Earl of Abercorn sold the Lordship of Paisley to the Earl of Angus, and went to reside on his estates in Ireland. The following year the Earl of Angus sold his purchase to Lord Cochran, afterwards created Earl of Dundonald. In 1658 the Town Council purchased the superiority of the Burgh and the right of electing the Magistrates from the Earl of Dundonald. In 1764 what then remained unsold, including the patrimony of the Church, was purchased by the Earl of Abercorn.

When the Dundonald family came to reside at the Abbey buildings, they did not live on quite such good terms with the Town Council and the inhabitants, as either the first or second Earls of Abercorn had done. This was shown in a variety of ways, and the first cause of difference began when the Dundonald family had lived there little more than two years. The dispute in itself was of a somewhat trifling nature, and related to the right which the inhabitants claimed of bleaching clothes on the ground lying between the Abbey buildings and the River Cart. This ground, with abundance of pure water running along its western boundary, and situated so near to the town, was undoubtedly well adapted for carrying on washing and bleaching operations by the inhabitants. On the other hand, it was so near to the windows of the buildings occupied by the Dundonald family, that the work carried on there, could not, at certain times, be otherwise than disagreeable to them. It was not openly alleged by Lady Cochran, who, with her son, the Master of Cochran, was the principal objector, that those who came here to bleach clothes conducted themselves in any improper way; but she grounded her objections entirely on the plea that the property in question belonged to the Dundonald family, and that no one should take advantage of the privilege of washing and bleaching there without their consent.

The custom prevailed at that time for women to tramp clothes in tubs, and it is quite likely that this practice was

carried on under the "chamber windows," and offended her ladyship. A little more than five years after this time, the Council took cognizance of the practice, deeming such to be indecent, and passed an act prohibiting women from conducting work of this kind, "within the sight of walkers in the High Street." The record is dated 11th October, 1660, and is as follows: "It is statute and ordained that no women shall wash and tramp clothes in any place of the Town within the sight of walkers on the High Street, under the pain of forty shillings, (3s. 4d.) *toties quoties*."

The dispute at first commenced by Lady Cochran informing those who came to bleach clothes that they had no right to do so, and that they would no longer be allowed to come there. This matter first came before the Council on 23d February, 1655, when it was agreed that "Bailie Spreul, some of the Councillors and the Clerk, be deputed to go to the Abbey and speak to my Lady Cochran, elder, anent the green under the chambers, that, as the Council is informed, her Ladyship intends to interrupt their burgesses to bleach upon, as they have been in use to do for divers ages, that her Ladyship should do nothing unadvisedly." This deputation did not, however, meet with a favourable reception, and judging from the terms of the report by them to the Council, her Ladyship, at this interview, expressed a determination to prevent the burgesses from using that ground as a bleaching green. The Council Record on the subject is dated 1st March, and is as follows:—"Bailie Spreul reported that he and others had waited on my Lady Cochran, and that she gave no satisfaction; on the contrary, declared that none, without her liberty, should have liberty to bleach on the green under the Chambers." Shortly afterwards, a weaver of the name of John Wilson, or his wife, wishing to have clothes bleached there, and, at the same time, preferring such being done in a peaceable way, applied, without the concurrence of the Council, to Lady Cochran or her son, for permission to do so, and to set up a knocking stone. This circumstance gave

Lady Cochran an opportunity of throwing down the knocking stone, and, at the same time, brought down upon John Wilson the high displeasure of the Council. On the 19th of the same month he was "convened before the Bailies, and having acknowledged that he had obtained liberty to set up a knocking stone, which the Lady and the Master had thrown down, thus establishing the right of the Dundonald family, he was put in jail, till his wife drove down the stone and disclaimed the liberty sought, and pay a fine of five pounds (8s. 4d.)" This occurrence furnishes another instance of the arbitrary power exercised by the Town Council over the burgesses. Three days after this, the Council agreed that they should adopt legal measures to protect their rights in this matter; and, accordingly, applied to the Courts of Law for letters of Law Burrows against Lord and Lady Cochran and their son. The Council Record is of date 22d March, and runs thus:—"The which day the Bailies and Council, taking to their consideration that the Master of Cochran and his mother do still insist on appropriating to themselves the green under the chambers, that is both the Town's highway to their lands in Seedhill, has been bleached upon by the inhabitants these 100 years and above, and whereof a great part (as they conceive) is included within their charter, have resolved by plurality of voices, that letters of Law Burrows shall be sent for against my Lord Cochran, his Lady, the Master, and their followers." These legal steps, taken by the Council for the protection of their rights, were, seven days afterwards, followed up by the adoption of still more energetic measures. On the 29th of that month, they, "without a contrary voice, have concluded to go to the bleaching green, betwixt the Abbey chambers and the water, where the Town's knocking stones are cast down, and to set up the same again, and to make a civil interruption, and to take instruments thereon." The commotion in the Town on that day would, undoubtedly, be very great, when the Councillors, with the Bailies and Town Clerk at their head, left the Council Chambers, and marched down through the

Cross, and along the Old or Abbey Bridge to the knocking stones. This warlike procession would certainly be very popular with the burgesses and their wives, and there is every reason to believe that many of them followed the Council to assist in setting up the knocking stones, and make, at the same time, a strong public manifestation of their feelings before the Dundonald family. On this occasion, the bleaching green—filled with an agitated crowd of people of both sexes and all ages, and assembled under the exciting influence of protecting their privileges which had been invaded—with the pure and placid stream flowing along the one side of it, and on the opposite side overshadowed by the high and massive grey walls of the venerable Abbey, would be a sight worthy of being preserved by the brush of the artist.

The firm and resolute attitude assumed by the Council and the burgesses appears to have greatly influenced Lord Cochran to withdraw his opposition to the inhabitants using the bleaching green, for, on the 21st of the following month, “the Bailies reported that they went on Saturday and spoke with my Lord Cochran, who seems well content that all matters debatable betwixt them anent the green under the Chambers shall be suppressed, and Law Burrows on each hand be discharged; the Bailies and Council agreed thereto.” It is very likely that the opposition to the burgesses using the bleaching green was not approved of by Lord Cochran, and when he witnessed the determination of the Council to preserve their rights, he was glad to abandon quietly the false position into which he had been drawn by the rashness of his lady and his son.

On the death of Mr. David Tavindale in 1701, the Council did not immediately proceed to the appointment of a successor. On 10th January, 1702, however, “considering the great loss and prejudice the whole burgesses and whole community have sustained by the want of a school-master for teaching children to read and write, and having exact account of the fitness of John Murray, sometime

schoolmaster at Kilbirnie, have, therefore, nominated and appointed him schoolmaster, during pleasure; his entry thereto being about Candlemas next to come, and recommend to him to instruct himself in the art of arithmetic, that so he may be in a capacity to teach others the same." Before the end of this year the Council fixed his annual salary, and "appointed the Treasurer to pay to John Murray, teacher of the Scots School, the sum of twenty pounds scots (33s. 4d.), and that by and attour his house maill, as a salary to him from Candlemas last to Candlemas next to come, as the same was promised to him at his entry." It would have been interesting if the Council Records, at that time, had stated also the amount of wages paid by the scholars; but on this subject they are silent.

Mr. Murray found that the school wages were insufficient to maintain himself and his family, and he was under the necessity, on 31st July, 1703, of petitioning the Council for assistance. As the petition tells its own tale, we give the minute of Council entire:—"The said day the said Bailies and Council, considering another petition given in by John Murray, Schoolmaster of the Scots School, craving the Magistrates might consider that when he entered to the school he signified to them his poverty, and that the children's school wages would not be sufficient to maintain him and his poor wife; and that, therefore, the Magistrates would allow him as they should see cause; which being considered by the Bailies and Council, they find that both the former schoolmaster and the petitioner himself, these late years, had allowance from the Bailies and Council; and, therefore, and of which, in conscience, they cannot now disappoint him, and, therefore, allow him twenty pounds scots (33s. 4d.); and ordained the Treasurer to make payment, and the Clerk to draw precept therefor."

In the year following, Mr. Murray made another claim upon the Council for assistance, and, on 18th September, 1704, their Records state that "a petition given in by John Murray, Teacher of the English School, representing that

the Council paid him, for his encouragement, twenty pounds yearly, during their pleasure, ever since he came, and, therefore craving that, his necessity being this year as great as formerly, he may have payment of the said twenty pounds which was usually paid at Lammas; the Bailies and Council having considered the petition, grant the desire thereof, and allows the Clerk to draw a precept on the Treasurer for that effect." It will be observed that, on this occasion, he is called "the Teacher of the English School." Before the expiry of another year, Mr. Murray was no longer teacher in that school, but the Records do not state why or when he left the situation. Very likely the poor man was starved out of it, and had to go to some other situation or business to be enabled to maintain himself and his "poor wife."

His successor was Mr. Allan Glen, son, as we afterwards learn, of Richard Glen, Cordiner, Paisley. He was appointed on 17th December, 1705, is called Doctor of the English School, and filled this situation for about nineteen years. The terms of his appointment were as follows:—"The said day the Bailies report that they have agreed with Mr. Allan Glen to be Doctor of the English School for a year to come for fifty merks (55s. 6½d.) of salary, and they are to advertise him a quarter-of-a-year before they quit him; and they declare that the children's quarter wages shall not be under twelve shillings scots" (1s. stg.) Three years after, on 22d October, 1708, he petitioned for ten merks, regarding which there had been some difference between him and the Council:—"The said day they having taken to their consideration a supplication from Mr. Allan Glen, Master of the Scots School, representing that the late Magistrates had desired him to refer the ten merks in controversy to the Council's will, and that his charge is very toilsome; they have, therefore, allowed him for bygones ten merks (11s. 1d.) in a compliment, to buy a new hat with, attour his yearly fall, which ten merks they ordain the Treasurer to pay him."

On 27th April, 1711, he again petitions the Council regarding his emoluments, and their Record on the subject

is as follows :—“The said day they having considered a petition given in by Mr. Allan Glen, Master of the English School, representing that, when he entered to the said post, the then present Bailies having inquired at him what he would have from the town yearly, he answered, forty pounds scots (£3 6s. 8d), and they offered him fifty merks scots (£2 15s. 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ d.), which he refusing, they desired him to come in the Town's will for the difference, and that it would not be worse for him; and, accordingly, he entered on these terms. And though his labour be very great and his encouragement very little by reason of the scholars' parents' many times bad payment, he has received none of that will silver, save ten merks, since he entered; and, therefore, craving that they would not only pay him the whole will silver, but also augment his salary, in time coming, to forty pounds scots yearly; they have, therefore, agreed to give him, in satisfaction for all bygones, twenty-five merks (£1 7s. 9 $\frac{1}{3}$ d.) scots, payable by the Treasurer to him at Lammas next, in a compliment, for which they have drawn a precept on the Treasurer.”

In 1714, the Council, without any application from Mr. Glen, “appointed the Treasurer, Matthew Kyle, to pay to Mr. Allan Glen, Master of the English School, ten shillings stg., as a compliment for his extraordinary pains and attendance on the said School.”

On 22d January, 1715, he was created a burghess of the Burgh, and is described as Session Clerk of Paisley, that is of the Abbey. It was not, however, as an honorary burghess for he “found Thomas Smith, merchant, and late Bailie of Paisley, cautioner for his arms, and for five pounds two shillings of fine,” or 8s. 6d. sterling.

On 10th May, 1717, the Council again, without solicitation, “appointed Gavin Rowan, Treasurer, to pay to Mr. Allan Glen, Master of the English School, ten shillings sterling, in a compliment for his extraordinary pains in attending thereon, and that yearly, for the year 1716 and year current 1717, by and attour his ordinary fiall.” He

died in January, 1724, and the Council allowed twenty merks scots money, as being due to him at his decease, to be paid to Richard Glen, his only son. Considering the length of time he was teacher to the English or Scots School, without any complaint being preferred, he must have given every satisfaction to the Council and the community.

He was in comfortable circumstances prior to his death, and died possessed of a good deal of property. The inventory of his "means and estate" (which we have seen) shows that, besides some small pieces of land in Commonfoot, Bullfauld and Langroods, he had some money on hand, and several sums lent out to different persons. The inventory of the furniture and other contents in his dwelling-house at his death is somewhat curious and interesting; and as it very likely gives a fair specimen of how a house was furnished 150 years ago, we give it entire, and also the list of books in his library:—

"*Item*, The defunct's household plenishing within his dwelling-house consisted of twelve common chyres, eight of a better size, whereof one armed, and one lesser than the rest. *Item*, Ane litle ovall table, a litle stool in form of a table, ane old larger chist, and lesser ane. *Item*, Four larger peuther plates and ane lesser, sixteen peuther trinchers, five lame* trinchers, two peuther pint stoups, two chopine and one mutckine, and a peuther salt and a half mutckine peuther stoup, two brass candlesticks, one hand flouere, a litle brace flouere, and one old peuther bason. *Item*, Two chimneys, a crook brander, cran, and a pair tonges, a larger and lesser pott, a brass pan, a lame boulle without its lid, a white iron pan, two peuther spoons, a cheese iron, litle speet and girdle. *Item*, thirteen chopine bottles, bakeing board, a meal bason, larger and lesser dish, and a coal bakie. *Item*, Ane old brock faulding bedd, a beef barrell containing some reversion of beef, a lint wheel, ane old saddle, and old brock coffer. *Item*, Ane suite new cloaths, viz., coat, vest, and breitches, sad-coloured, mounted with black, ane white-coloured Tackie

* Earthen.

coat, ane second sad-coloured suite, viz., coat, vest, and breeches, ane drab-coloured body-coat, ane tartan night gown. *Item*, A little hair for a weeg, besyde some in John Paton, weegmaker's hand, for making ane weeg. *Item*, Two old weegs, three hatts, a black hatt crepe, sex pair stockings, better and worse, a pair curtins, a feather bed, two chaffe beds, two bolsters, and two codd. *Item*, Two guns, ane large presse with some drawers, nyne pair blankets, better and worse, seven pair sheets, a dornick table cloath, fourteen naipry, two codwares, eleven shifts, a fustine vest, seven fyne cravats, ten stocks, twelve necks, eleven pair hand-bands, and two pair silver sleeve buttons. *Item*, Nyne knocks cleansed lint, and another litle parcell, a night cappe. *Item*, Thirty heir small linen yearn, thirty-fyve heir courser yearn, and some tow. *Item*, Two litle sweet-milk cheeses, unbroken. *Item*, A little silver dish and spoon. *Item*, Of lyeing money by the defunct, four pund five shillings starel- ing of consignations belonging to the Kirk. *Item*, Three pund six shillings starel- ing of gould and money belonging to the defunct. *Item*, And two gould rings. *Item*, In the defunct's cellar, ane chist, a cradle, two lyeing barrels, and a few peits."

"*Item*, The defunct's library consisted of two folios of Pool, ane large house Bible, a large 4to covered Millar's History of the Propagation of Christianity; 2 vols. Collier's Essay on Morall Subjects, Flavell on the Soul, Christian Offices, Chamberland's Present State of Great Britain, anno. 1708; Culpeper's Last Legacy; Burges Vindiciae Legis, Ye Gate of Languages Unlocked, Summaria Bibliorum; A Review of the History of the Indulgence; The Turtledove, A Discourse on the Union, Vincentt's Catechism, Hebrew Psalter, Simpson's Spiritual Songs, Hickringall's Ceremony- Monger, Guthry's Tryall of a Saving Interest with the preface, Gray's Mystery of Faith, Aristotle's Problems, Buxtorphii Manuale Hebraicum, Second Pairt of the Caveat against Whigs; Sanctuary of a Troubled Soul (Juvenall, somewhat old and wanting); Transcourse of Philosophy

in wryte; Account of the Present State of the Church of Scotland, in wryte; The Family Instructor; A Modest Apology, occasioned by ye Bishop of Derry; The Principalls of the Christian Religion explained; A Latine Dictionar, worn."

At Mr. Glen's death there were also 80 persons, either for themselves or their children, who owed him various sums "for teaching of letters, reading, writing, and singing."

On 31st March, 1724, we have the following record:— "Whereas John King, Causeyside, has officiated as Scots Schoolmaster since the decease of Mr. Allan Glen, therefore, the Bailies and Council have allowed him twelve pounds scots (£1) for his pains, and allow the Treasurer to pay the same." This substitute, Mr. John King, was not, however, continued as Teacher, for, on 24th April of the same year, the Council proceeded to the election of a successor to Mr. Glen, and, "by a plurality of votes they admitted Mr. John Lillie, weaver, to be Master of the Scots School, during pleasure, and he is to have the ordinary salary."

Two years previous to this appointment, Mr. John Lillie had been made a burgess of the Town, gratis, "in respect he was ane volunteer the time of the late rebellion." Several other natives of the Town had the like honour conferred on them, about that time for the same reason. Mr. Lillie became a volunteer, with many others, not only in Paisley, but in the different towns in the counties of Renfrew, Ayr, and Dumbarton, when the M'Gregors assembled in considerable force at Lochlomond in the month of October, 1715. The ostensible object of the gathering of that clan was to assist the Earl of Mar, and his army, in restoring the Stuart family to the throne of Great Britain, but their real object was believed to be the love of plunder. At that time, the M'Gregors, under the command of M'Gregor of Glengyle (a nephew of the celebrated Rob Roy), after taking forcible possession of the boats on Lochlomond, at the mouth of the river Endrick, went to the island of Inchmurrin, and next came on shore, not far from Bonhill, for the purpose of

plundering the inhabitants. Becoming, however, alarmed at the ringing of the church bells, by the people in that district, to meet for their own defence, and the firing of cannon at Dumbarton Castle, they returned to Inchmurrin, where they killed a great many deer, belonging to the Duke of Montrose, and afterwards rowed off with them towards the head of the Loch, taking with them all the boats they could lay hold of. They next went off, in a body, on the way leading to the Earl of Mar's camp. It was at this time that the volunteers from the different parts of the country, including "a strong guard of some one hundred and twenty volunteers from Paisley,"* were brought together to assist in repelling these incursions of the M^cGregors, retaking the boats they had stolen, and garrisoning some of the houses in the Leven district. On the 11th October, in that year, these volunteers, along with a contingent from the men-of-war then lying in the Clyde, met at Dumbarton, to carry out the objects of the expedition. A minute and graphic account of this expedition, dated from Dumbarton, on the 15th of that month, three days after the expedition, entitled "The Lochlomond Expedition, 1715," was shortly thereafter published.

The Paisley Volunteers took a leading part in the expedition; and Mr. John Lillie, formerly a weaver, then one of His Majesty's volunteers, and afterwards the teacher in the Town's Scots or English School for eighteen years, was one of the company. Although the rebel army, under the command of the Earl of Mar, was defeated and dispersed at the battle of Sheriff Moor on 13th November, 1715, the country, for several years afterwards, remained in a very unsettled state. We are, therefore, we think, not wrong in supposing that when Mr. John Lillie was made a Burgess on the 11th October, 1722, he had just returned to the town, after having served as a soldier from 1715 to this date. The minute of Council as to his Burgess-ship is as follows:—

* Account of "The Lochlomond Expedition, 1715," page 6.

“The said day, John Lillie, weaver in Paisley, is created and made a burghess of the burgh, and admitted to the whole privileges thereof, who made faith as use is. And whose burghess fine is remitted in respect he was ane Volunteer the time of the late rebellion. And for whose arms, Claud Simpson, merchant, becomes cautioner.”

When the new church was erected in 1736, one of the stipulations was “that there be also made a seat for accommodating the school boys of the public schools.”

Mr. Lillie held the situation from 1724 to 1742, nearly the same period as his predecessor, Mr. Glen; and like him, seems to have prospered in it. On 23d January, 1743, the Council “signed a charter of confirmation in favour of John Lillie, lately master of the Scots School, now weaver in Paisley, of a tenement of land with the yard, and pertinents thereof, lying in the vennel called Water Raw, upon the north side of the High Street.”

Mr. James M'Donald succeeded Mr. Lillie in 1742, but his tenure of office was comparatively brief. On 23d July, 1751, it is stated that “the English School is at present vacant through the late schoolmaster, James M'Donald, leaving the place, due premonition having been made to him that he was to exercise his office no longer than Lammas next.” On the same day the Council elected James Porter, of Greenock, schoolmaster, in the place of Mr. James M'Donald, and agreed to give him £10 sterling of salary yearly. At this meeting the Council fixed the school wages at ten shillings sterling per quarter.

For some reason or other not mentioned, this election of Mr. Porter was on the same day rescinded by the Council, and they, “for certain causes and considerations, continue the election to another meeting.” In October following they, however, re-elected Mr. James Porter to be English Schoolmaster. He also held the offices of Session Clerk and precentor, and in case his emoluments as Session Clerk did not amount to £10, the Council undertook to make up the deficiency. There was also the usual condi-

tion of giving three months' notice before leaving, and the Council were also to give three months' notice before parting with him. In the following year, however, they fixed his salary at 100 merks Scots (£5 11s. 1½d), and he is to "hold himself content and satisfied with the perquisites arising from his office of Session Clerk and reader in the church." The church here referred to is the Low Parish Church.

In October, 1752, Mr. John Lillie, weaver, who was formerly teacher of the English School, was elected keeper of the mort-cloths, and collector of the stent for maintaining the poor; but in the year following he was superseded by the appointment of John Caldwell, merchant.

Mr. James Porter continued to be the teacher till Oct., 1757, when the Council were compelled to dismiss him. The records do not enter into particulars further than that he "had rendered himself obnoxious to this community by his behaviour, and by which the Magistrates and Council judge he is unfit for exercising his office." He was ordered to leave at Candlemas following; and in January, 1758, Mr. Walter Manwell, schoolmaster at Forgandenny, was chosen by the Council as his successor, after considering the recommendations and testimonials in favour of different persons. Mr. Manwell, however, declining to accept the situation, the Council appointed Mr. William Walkinshaw to be public English Schoolmaster of the burgh, and precentor and reader in the Low Church, and to have the same emoluments as Mr. Manwell. "Mr. Walkinshaw appeared and accepted the offices on the terms stated, and further promised to do his utmost to instruct himself so as to teach English in the school after the new method." But what that "new method" was is not explained.* At the end of this year the Council allowed Mr. Walkinshaw £5 stg.

* No doubt "the new method" is just the present method of pronouncing the letters and syllables in reading and spelling, which was introduced about this time. The old method was a very different one; the sounds were broader and the spelling more complicated.

for one year to procure an assistant, but his appointment to be approved of by them; and shortly after they appointed John Maxwell, weaver in Paisley, to be assistant to Mr. Walkinshaw on the "condition that Mr. Walkinshaw is to attend the school himself two hours, at least, in the forenoon, and one hour in the afternoon."

In 1760 the Council was for a long time engaged in maturing a plan whereby the teachers of the Town's Schools should also be Session Clerks in the Town's Churches; and it was not carried out satisfactorily until after a great deal of discussion with the Sessions of the Low and the High Parishes. The disagreement between the Council and the Session went so far as to compel the Council to raise an action of declarator before the Court of Session; and that court, in Sept., 1763, as stated in the Council records, "after a very violent opposition of the Rev. Mr. Bain and his adherents in the Session, gave decret in the Town's favour, decerning and declaring the right of the Council in naming and appointing clerks to the Sessions of the Churches within the burgh, and of precentors and readers of the said Churches now, and in all time coming."

During the latter part of 1760 Mr. Walkinshaw died, and the Council made choice of "Mr. William Adie, schoolmaster in Kilmarnock, to be English Schoolmaster of the town, and whom the Kirk Session have also chosen to be their clerk, and who is to enjoy all the emoluments that the deceased Mr. Walkinshaw enjoyed." Although his situation was held to be during pleasure, yet it was "declared and agreed to, that this expression shall not be so understood as at any future meeting he shall be turned out from mere caprice without any reason assigned on the prevalence of persons in the Council otherwise inclined, or from the appearance of any other person more in favour, but only for faults alleged and proved." At the same time they agreed to pay the expense of his removal from Kilmarnock to Paisley, which was not to exceed £3 stg. He was dissatisfied with his salary, and in the following month they agreed

to guarantee him that the perquisites of the office of Session Clerk should yield £18 stg. Willing to give him all security, they agreed, a month later, to give him £18 of salary, "whether or not he was appointed Session Clerk."

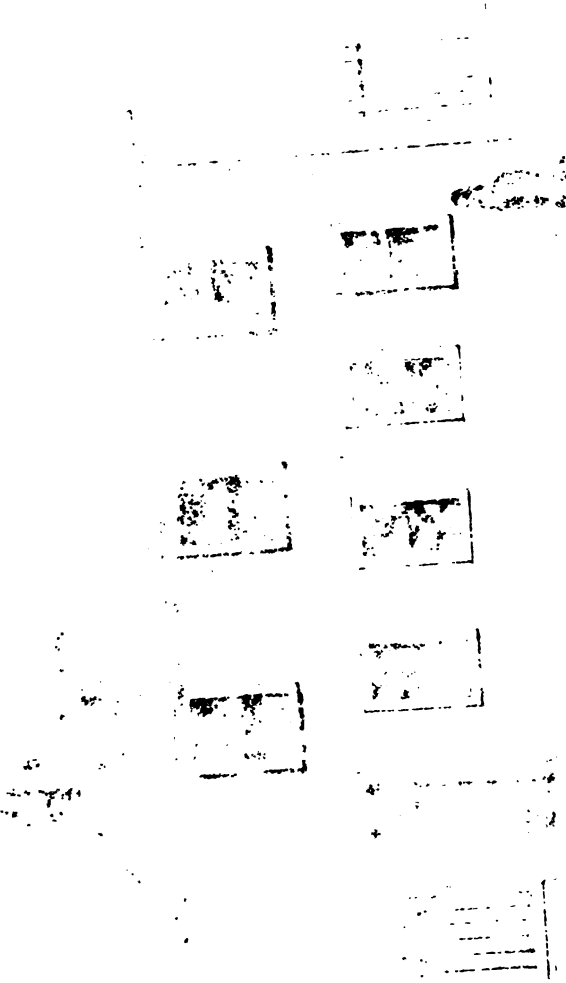
In Dec., 1764, the Assistant appointed to the English School apparently had left his situation, for, at that time, the Council "on the application of Mr. Adie, representing the great increase of his school, and his need of an assistant," agreed to pay him £5 yearly; but seven years afterwards this allowance was withdrawn.

In 1771, for some reasons not stated, the Council voted £2 yearly, during pleasure, to each of the following teachers in town:—William Neillie, Andrew Johnston, James Wilken, Andrew Sproul, and James Vallance; but in the following year they discontinued the allowance to James Wilken, Andrew Sproul, and James Vallance "after Martinmas next," and the names of the others do not again appear in the Council records. These schoolmasters appear to have been engaged in private schools, and probably the Council granted this salary "for their encouragement," because the Town's Schools were not sufficient for the educational wants of the community*; the population had so rapidly increased during the last twenty years. That this was the main reason is confirmed by the resolution of the

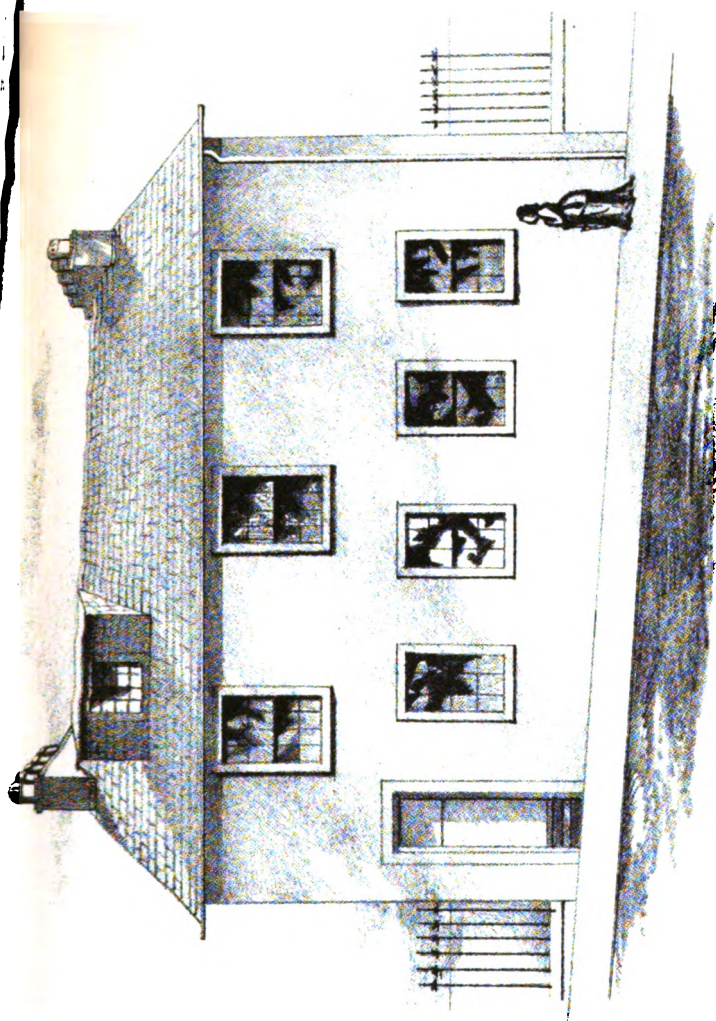
* The following is a copy of an advertisement which was published in the *Glasgow Mercury* of 23rd April, 1778, and shows the enterprise of a private female teacher at that period:—"Mrs. Graham, in Paisley, widow of the late Dr. John Graham, has opened a school for teaching young girls, white and coloured seam, and open upon muslin stick and cat-gut. White seam taught at 5s per quarter; coloured seam and open stick at 7s 6d per quarter. As the other common branches of education, such as reading, writing, dancing, singing, &c., are taught in Paisley, Mrs. Graham intends to have a house fitted up against Whitunday next for boarding young girls, and hopes, as they will be much under her own eye, to give satisfaction to those parents who may entrust their children to her care. Board wages, including education by herself, at the low rate of four guineas per quarter. N.B.—Particular attention will be paid to the formation of their minds and their progress in reading."

Council a few years later to build two large new schools; and that the allowance was a grant in aid is confirmed by the following petition of Andrew Sproul, presented a number of years later:—"Unto the Honourable the Magistrates, and Town Council of Paisley, the petition of Andrew Sproul humbly showeth that your Petitioner has been an inhabitant in the Town of Paisley for these twenty-nine years past, and has been in use to keep a school in teaching children to read English, being incapable by his bodily infirmity to follow any other employment, and as any little he earns in this way is scarcely sufficient for his support and maintenance, he has been obliged on several occasions to apply to your Honours for some assistance, and you have been generally pleased for these some years past to make him some allowance in order to defray the expense of the rent of his school. That for these twelve months past the emoluments arising from the Petitioner's school have been greatly reduced, by the bad payment of the school wages, and the Petitioner is again obliged to apply to your Honours for some relief. May it therefore please your Honours to take your Petitioner's case into your consideration, and grant him such relief and support as your Honours shall think fit, and your Petitioner shall ever pray." The Council gave him £2.

In 1786, Mr. Adie, who had then been English Schoolmaster for twenty-six years, became unable, through age and frailty, to discharge his duties; and on 20th October in that year, Mr. Robert Davies, merchant, was appointed to succeed him as Session-Clerk. On the 29th of the following month, "Mr. Thomas Fleming, teacher of English in Paisley, having presented a petition, wanting to teach his scholars in the Town's English School at West Steeple (as Mr. Adie is not able to exercise his business there), in which Mr. Auld teaches Singing and Drawing, the Council granted the desire thereof, during their pleasure, only providing Mr. Fleming and Mr. Auld can be both accommodated." Mr. Fleming did not accept this appointment; for, on 26th Feb., 1787, "the Magistrates reported that Mr.



...and the said Mr. Ayle, who had been English Schoolmaster for six years, became unable, through age, to discharge his duties; and on 20th. October in the said year, Mr. Devis, merchant, was appointed to be the said School Clerk. On the 20th of the said month, Thomas Fleming, teacher of French in the said Towns English School, presented a petition, wanting to teach in the said Towns English School, at West Street, and Mr. Ayle is not able to exercise his business, and the said Mr. Ayle teaches Singing and Drawing, the Council granted the desired petition, their pleasure being, that Mr. Fleming and Mr. Ayle can be both employed, Mr. Fleming not to accept this appointment, until on 20th Feb, 1757, the Mayor does report that



ENGLISH SCHOOL, SCHOOL WYND
Erected 1788.

Fleming had given in a letter saying that he could not accept of the English School as formerly granted to him ; and Mr. Peddie having made the like application the Council granted his desire of teaching in said school during the Council's pleasure, only providing Mr. Peddie and Mr. Auld can be accommodated therein." This is all that is recorded regarding the first appointment of Mr. James Peddie, who, for the long period of forty-six years, most successfully discharged the duties of Teacher in the Town's English School.

In the following year Mr. Adie died, and the Council arranged that Mrs. Adie should receive during her lifetime £4 sterling each quarter from the Registrar of baptisms and marriages.

On 4th April, 1788, the Council resolved to build a parish school in Storie Street, and another English Schoolhouse in the Grammar School Wynd, and authorised the Magistrates to take in offers for their erection. This they did and selected the offer of George Forbes, mason in Paisley, "to build and finish the schoolhouse in Grammar School Wynd, in respect of his offer, for £212." We learn afterwards that the plan of this school was drawn by Mr. Samuel Henning, from the Treasurer being authorised to settle with him for it. We give an illustrated view of the elevation of the English Schoolhouse as it fronts the School Wynd. The class-room was twenty-seven feet long, twenty-five feet wide, and the ceiling eleven feet high. At the end of this year the Council agreed "to set to John Speir, flesher in Paisley, the second storie above this school, after Whitsunday first, upon condition that neither he, his sons, nor servants shall allow any dogs to be harboured in or to frequent the subjects let."

In March, 1788, the Council resolved to advertise in the Glasgow newspaper for three Teachers of English, and the following is a copy of the advertisement:—"Wanted, three English Teachers for the Town of Paisley. Each of the Teachers are to be admitted to the office of Session-Clerk for the parish to which they may be chosen ; to have all the

emoluments arising from that office without any deduction; they are to be provided with convenient schoolhouses by the Magistrates and Council, and to be elected by them during pleasure. The Magistrates and Council are resolved to continue the wages at two shillings per quarter for some time, and no advance to take place without their concurrence. Those who intend standing candidates will send their names and proper recommendations to Alexander Gibson, Town Clerk, any time betwixt and the 15th April." On 5th July following, the Council elected Mr. Wm. Bell for the Laigh Parish School in Storie Street, Mr. William Burnside for the High Parish School, which was the school at the West Steeple,* and Mr. James Peddie for the Middle Parish School, which was the English School newly-erected in School Wynd. These three teachers were also to enjoy the emoluments connected with the different churches, and to officiate as Session-Clerks in their respective Parish Sessions. At this meeting it was "fixed and enacted that the Master's wages for teaching each scholar each quarter or three months, to be two shillings sterling; and they were "prohibited from exacting any higher sum without consent of the Magistrates and Council." They were also bound to teach the poor children in their respective parishes for one shilling and sixpence each quarter.

Mr. James Peddie was thus, at Whitsunday, 1788, transferred to the new English School in Grammar School Wynd, and Mr. Burnside succeeded him in the school at the West Steeple, which was thenceforth called the High Parish School. The Town Council did not confine their support altogether to the Town's Schools, but, as already stated, occasionally voted sums of money to assist other teachers in town. In 1794 we find another instance of their liberality when they "agreed to give a compliment to Miss Campbell,

* In the following year the Council agreed "to repair the school at the West Steeple, with an alcove roof, or such other alterations as shall be thought necessary."

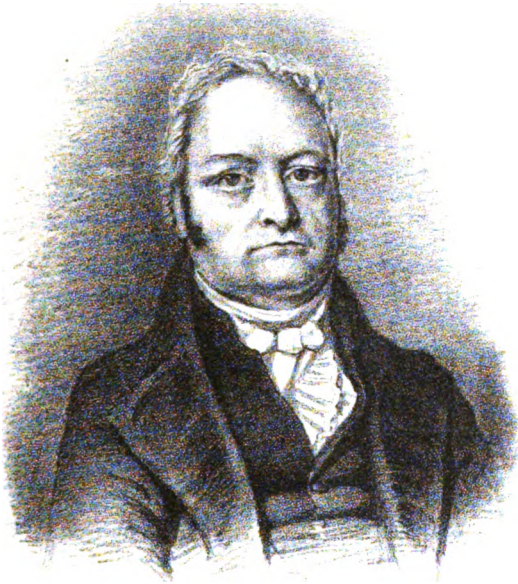


James M. Smith

emoluments arising from that office without any deduction they are to be provided with convenient schoolhouses Magistrates and Council, and to be elected by them at their pleasure. The Magistrates and Council are resolved to continue the wages at two shillings per quarter for some time and no advance to take place without their consent. Those who intend standing candidates will send their names and proper recommendations to Alexander Gibson, Clerk, any time betwixt and the 15th April." On the 5th following, the Council elected Mr. Wm. Bell for the Parish School in Storie Street, Mr. William Burnside for the High Parish School, which was these hool at the Steeple,* and Mr. James Peddie for the Middle Parish School, which was the English School newly-erected in School Wynd. These three teachers were also to enjoy emoluments connected with the different churches, and to officiate as Session-Clerks in their respective Parish Sessions. At this meeting it was "fixed and enacted that the Magistrates wages for teaching each scholar each quarter or six months, to be two shillings sterling; and they were prohibited from exacting any higher sum without consent of the Magistrates and Council." They were also bound to teach the poor children in their respective parishes for one shilling and sixpence each quarter.

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James Peckham

Port-Glasgow, of ten pounds sterling, to encourage her as a sewing-mistress in the Town of Paisley for the year 1794."

In March, 1796, the school fees were again raised. Mr. James Peddie was allowed to charge four shillings per quarter for each child, except the poor scholars, whose rate was to remain as formerly fixed.

In October of the same year Mr. Burnside, teacher in the High Parish, for some reason not stated, was dismissed, and had to find caution for his intrusions till he should leave at Whitsunday following. In November they agreed "to advertise in the *Glasgow Courier* for a successor to him in the West Steeple School." The names of the applicants for this situation were :—James Campbell, schoolmaster, Seedhills; Alex. Henry, schoolmaster, Dunlop; William Meikle, William Liddell, William Mitchell, Andrew Bell, schoolmasters in Paisley; Andrew Miller, schoolmaster in Beith; and Jacob M'Naught, in Hardgate of Killallan. The Council made choice of Mr. James Campbell in Seedhills, and allowed him to charge three shillings per quarter for each scholar, except in the case of poor children, whose rate was to continue at one shilling and sixpence per quarter. Mr. Campbell in his youth was a weaver, and served his apprenticeship to that trade.*

To secure accuracy in the keeping of the Session-registers, the Council at this time enacted that the schoolmasters in the three parishes, and the keeper of the mort-cloths should, at Michaelmas, yearly appear before the Magistrates, and depone that they have inserted in their respective books the whole of the marriages, baptisms, and mort-cloths in the town. Another condition was that these records should annually be laid before the Council at the Michaelmas head courts.

Near the close of this century the school was examined along with the other town schools on more than one occa-

* Minute Book, Weavers' Society.

sion, and a very short account of the examinations was given in the Glasgow newspapers as an advertisement.

In May, 1801, the three English teachers applied for permission to raise the school fees; and Mr. Peddie was allowed to raise his fees to five shillings per quarter, and Mr. Campbell and Mr. Bell to raise their's to four shillings per quarter.

At this time Mr. Peddie must have been living in the dwelling house above the English school, for he applied to the Council for an abatement in the rent, which he paid them. The matter was remitted to a committee "to examine the possession and to report." No farther notice, however, is taken of this house till the end of the year following, when the Council "authorised the Magistrates to set Mr. Peddie's house in School Wynd to the best advantage." It was in this year that the new Grammar School, in Churchhill, was finished, and it is very probable that he then went to reside with his brother in the dwelling-house above the class-room.

In 1804 the school-room in the West Steeple—the High Parish School—in which Mr. Campbell taught, was abandoned, but the reason for doing so is not stated in the records. However, the Council then agreed to let the school-room for a year, after Whitsunday, 1805, "to the trustees for Mrs. Park's Sunday School at £8 8s of rent." Besides being teacher in this school, Mr. Campbell held the situation of Session-clerk for the High Parish. On 25th Jan., 1805, "the Council appointed Mr. Thomas Crichton, teacher in the Hospital, to the office of Session-clerk in the High Parish, in the room of James Campbell, during pleasure."

Mrs. Park's trustees had this place for a school till 1808, when the present Hutchison's School was erected, and the Almshouse buildings, including the "Wee Steeple," were taken down. As already stated, the "loft" or upper portion of this building was where the first English or Scots school was held, and was devoted to the same use down to the time,

When the new English School was erected in School Wynd 1788.

The Hospital or Almshouse dates far back in the history of the Town, and is worthy of more than a passing notice. In 1612 the Council resolved that an Hospital Almshouse should be erected; and St. Rollock's Kirk, situated near the head of Castle Street, already referred to, having become ruinous, was ordered to be taken down to supply the building materials. The first allusion to the matter is on 30th April, 1612:—"It is appointed and ordained that St. Rollock's Kirk shall be taken down, and the stones, timber, and slates thereof employed, and bestowed to the building of an hospital in Thomas Ingles' yard head, at the west-end of the house inhabited by John Barbour. The ground thereupon to build the same, with one reasonable yard thereto, the said Thomas Ingles is content to give and dispose of his own free will, and therefore the Bailies and Council have consulted that the said kirk be taken down, and the hospital built of the firmest of all materials upon the Town's expenses." Further, on 18th December following, we read, "the which day the Bailies and Council, being convened in the Council house, have appointed and agreed with Patrick Semple and John Stobo, slaters, for taking down of St. Rollock's Kirk, for preservation of the timber and slates thereof, which were altogether ruinous and likely to fall down. And now the said Bailies and Council have commenced to build an Hospital, and shall enter thereto within fifteen days next thereafter, and work diligently thereat until the same be finished, for the which cause the said Bailies and Council have promised to pay to the said persons the sum of twenty merks money (£1 2s 2½d), equally between them, in manner following, viz.:—the sum of ten merks at the entry thereto, and the other ten merks money at the ending of the work." On the 29th of the same month the Council passed the following resolution:—"The which day it is appointed and agreed upon by Thomas Ingles, one of the said Bailies, and whole persons of the Council present for the time, that

successors in the said Burgh for fuel, when necessary having and holding the said hospital and pertinent funds by the said old men and their successors, to be present in the said hospital of the said Bailies, heritable patrons of the charity; declaring the said old men praying day and night to God for the defence of his universal Church, for King James and his Queen and their posterity, for Claud, Lord of Paisley, James, Earl of Abercorn, and his grandson, and his heirs-male, Lords of Paisley,—the greatest superior,—for the prosperity of the Burgh, and for eternal salvation and daily prosperity of the Magistrates Council, and Inhabitants. Likewise, ringing the bell of the Hospital daily, at five in the morning and ten at night, the last bell on days of preaching and prayer, and as occasion shall require, and as shall be appointed by the Burgh. Also, keeping the Hospital clean, the garden well cultivated and planted with flowers, herbs, and pot-herbs, in all coming.” The power of placing the paupers is vested in the executors and their successors. The deed is witnessed by John Greenlees, notary-public, Clerk of the Burgh,—scribed with the hands of the said Bailies, Councilors, and community of the said Burgh of Paisley,” and sealed at Paisley, in the Court-house of the Burgh, 30th Sept. 1587. The witnesses are Mr Robert Park, Master of the Grammar School; Patrick Mossman, John Henderson, tailor; John Henderson, jun.—all Burgesses of the Burgh. The signatories are T. Inglis, Bailie; John Hutchison, Bailie; A. Craik, Alex. Stewart, Thos. Henderson, John Algie, elder; John Henderson, John Alexander, John Craig, John Lui Henderson, Cuthbert Kirlie, Claud Hamilton, James Hamilton, Thomas Whyteford, Thomas Knox, Mr. Robert J. Algie, jun.; William Cumming, John Baird, John Henderson, jun., Gavin Hector, P. Mossman.

We give a fac-simile of the charter.

Although it was intended that there should be six old men in the Hospital, yet we know there were not so many in it. They wore blue gowns, as per

by the foundation deed. Minute of Council, dated 6th September, 1659, declares:—"The which day the said Bailies and Council, having heard a supplication of the Hospital men, have condescended that ilk ane of them, viz., Steven Alexander, William King, and John Clark, shall ilk ane of them have ane new gown of blue cloth, and ilk ane of them ane pair of hose." We farther learn from the record of 30th October, 1709, that "the said day they have allowed to the Hospital men, as many of them as shall attend the house both night and day, and perform the duties incumbent on them, such as ringing the bell and attending burials, all as much blue cloth as will be ane gown to each of them, and recommends to Bailie Smith and Bailie Paterson to buy the same at Glasgow, and ordains the Hospital folk, at least some of them, to attend at all burials."

There appears to have been ground in connection with the Hospital which was not cultivated by the old men. It was called the "rig head," and was let yearly for a long time after this. The Hospital itself was two storeys in height, and what is called the "Hospital loft" was let every year from this down to 1684, when it became the Scots or English School.

The Council, in 1621, ordained that "the Hospital bell be taken down and sent to Edinburgh, and get a new one of four or five stones, as the bell-house will not carry more."

The Council evidently gave every encouragement to persons to give donations to this Hospital for the support of old men; and we find that in January, 1629, Mr. Thomas Inglis, by his will, left 500 merks (£27 15s. 6d $\frac{2}{3}$.) as an endowment. On 22nd September, 1632, "Peter Algie, Writer in Edinburgh and Burgess of Paisley, mortified, for the use of the poor in the Hospital at the West Port, 100 merks money (£5 11s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) This Peter Algie was the Town's Agent in Edinburgh, as the following minute of Council of this date shows:—"A double piece of gold is taken from the common chest, value 20 merks (£1 2s. 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ d.); and given to Peter Algie, Writer in Edinburgh, the Town's Agent; and

a single piece, value 10 merks (11s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.), given to his servant, for their pains in the Town's business."

The Town Council have still a charity which is called the Almshouse Charity, and the interest of the money is given to two poor persons. The principal sum is £129 3s., and there is little doubt but included in this amount are the donations of Thomas Inglis and Peter Algie.

Thomas Peter, merchant and Dean of Guild, Glasgow, who died 10th Sept., 1721, in the 81st year of his age, mortified to this Hospital 3000 merks (£166 13s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.), the interest of which was to be applied for the support of three old men; and the interest of this money is still given by the Council to three old men, and is known by the name of "Peter's Charity."

In 1723, arrangements were made for taking down this Almshouse and erecting another, which was to have a public hall in connection with it. As the hall was intended for public meetings, and expected to be used by the different societies in the town, the Council applied to them for subscriptions to assist in erecting it. In the minutes of the Incorporation of Maltmen, of 1st May, 1723, it is recorded that "the Society, having considered the good design of the Town Council to demolish the old Almshouse or Hospital, and to erect a more commodious structure, with one public hall for meetings of such corporations as are encouragers of the said design, resolved to contribute the sum of one hundred pounds Scots," or £8 6s. 8d. sterling. This money was in December following paid to William Park, Town Treasurer. The Incorporation of Tailors also subscribed, as the following minute from their records testifies:—"11th April, 1723.—"Whereas the Town Council intend to demolish the Almshouse and to rebuild the same, and to erect a steeple and bell; therefore, the said Incorporation have in one voice agreed to and condescended upon that the sum of two hundred and fifty merks (£13 17s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) be allowed for effectuating of the same, and that the said sum be paid when called for to the present Treasurer or successor in

office." On the 18th November following, this sum was paid to William Park, treasurer.

William Semple, in his "History of Renfrewshire," states that the Almshouse "was rebuilt in the year 1724, with a spire upon it. The upper part is now (1782 when he published his history) used as a school by Mr. William Adie, session-clerk for the three parishes." He also states that Thomas Peter's "name is affixed in this house," but he does not state on what part of it. Another historian* informs us that "on one part of the front wall of the little steeple was this inscription—

'Quha gives the puir, to God he lends,
And God, again, mair grace him sends.'

And on another part of it was this inscription—

'He that has pitie on the por,
Of grace and mercy sal be sor.'

When the Jubilee Dinner was given in honour of Mr. James Peddie, Teacher in the English School, Professor Wilson (Christopher North), who was a native of Paisley, presided, and, in one of his speeches, referred to the West Steeple, and said, "he was delighted to find that no change had taken place on the venerable Abbey; but, on turning his eyes to a different quarter of the town, he declared that he missed with a sigh the 'Wee Steeple,' that miracle of stunted architecture, so dear to the recollection of every Paisley body. But, alas! the march of innovation had levelled the 'Wee Steeple' with the dust, and silenced forever the monotonous clank of its time-worn bell, 'yclept the *Yaumer Yowl*.'"

A local poet, the late Mr. John Mitchell, published a volume of poetry in 1840, and the first, and one of the principal pieces in it, is entitled "The Wee Steeple's Ghaist." In one of the notes to that piece he states that

* Paisley Repository, No. 20, p. 9.

"*Yaumer Yowl*" was the name given to the bell, from its being always rung when a burial was passing the "Wee Steeple," when one of the inmates of the Almshouse would come, hat in hand, to the front of the building, and receive an *awmous*, commonly three pence, from one of the persons attending the funeral.

At the end of the year 1807, the Council sold the "West Steeple house," to Robert Hart, for £512; and a handsome building, of four storeys high, was erected in its place, and is now No. 82 High Street. The public passage leading through the almshouse to Oakshaw, and referred to in the deed of constitution of 1618 as "the new road or passage now made by the Granters, ascending from the said highway to the street and passage of Oakshaw," was closed, and a new street, now called Orr Square, and frequently the "Pen Brae," was formed in its place.

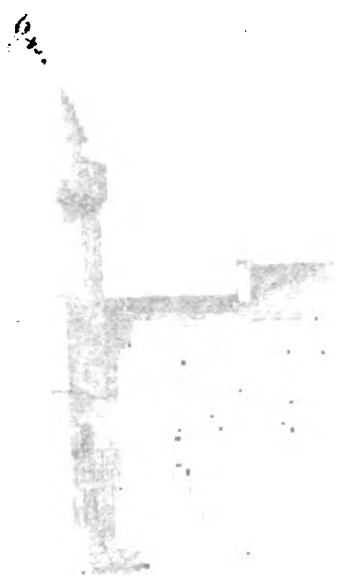
In 1808, "the Council unanimously voted that the desks in the school, at the West Steeple, shall be presented in donation to the managers of Hutchison's Charity School," and they are still in that most useful seminary.

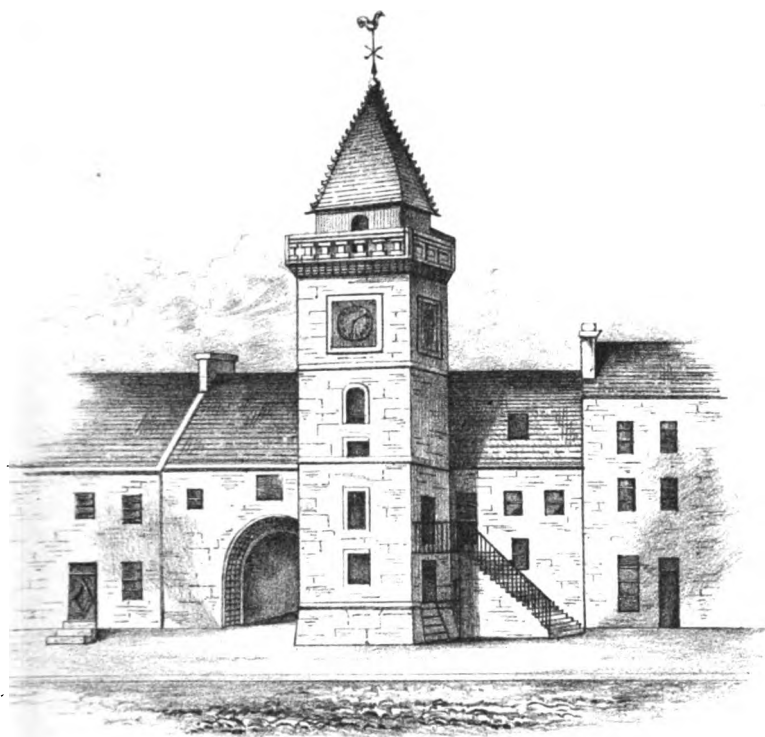
Near the end of this year, "the Council authorised the Magistrates to dispose of the bell formerly in the West Steeple, upon the most beneficial terms for the community which they can obtain." On the last month of the year, "the Magistrates reported that the bell, formerly in the West Steeple, had been disposed of for £14." This is the last of the Council Records regarding this building.

Mr. Mitchell, in his notes to the poem already mentioned, says—

"The cock, that used to ornament
My head, was to Hope Temple sent,
Where 'Yaumer Yowl' and it has spent
Full thretty years;
And where at night are often blent
Our burning tears."

Mr. Mitchell here refers to the circumstance that Mr. Love, who built Hope Temple, purchased the bell that hung





THE WEST OR WEE STEEPLE AND ALMSHOUSE.

in the "Wee Steeple," and placed it in the spire there, and also bought the weather-cock and put it on the top of the spire. This volume of poetry is embellished with a front elevation of the almshouse and steeple; and, as the author must have been conversant with their appearance, we have no doubt but it is a perfectly correct representation of them. We give this illustration also. It was drawn by Mr. James Hamilton, teacher of drawing, Orchard Street, a relative of the poet.

The hall of the Almshouse was, however, used for other purposes than the English School and society meetings. Mr. David Gilmour, the author of the publication entitled, "Reminiscences of the Pen Folk," states that the religious body, who were best known by that name, met in that hall for worship. He states further, that "the steeple was placed in the centre of the Almshouse, and abutted outwards on the street, and had three horologes—seen from east, south, and west, but the north side, being towards the hill, immediately behind, it was deemed unnecessary to place one there. A stair on the east side of the steeple led to the public hall, and on the west side was an arched passage or "Pend," familiarly pronounced "Pen," the upper portion of which still remains, leading backwards from High Street to Oakshawhill."

From 1805 down to 1818 there is no Record regarding this School, except that at the Michaelmas Head Courts held in October annually, the Council "continued Mr. James Peddie to be Public Schoolmaster and Session Clerk for the Middle Parish for another year."

Mr. Peddie was an able and successful teacher of youth, and held in the highest estimation by the Town Council and the inhabitants. It is unfortunate that there are no Records extant to show how many scholars were then in the school, what books were used, and the general routine of teaching in the different classes. We obtain, however, from an advertisement in the Glasgow newspapers in 1814, some information regarding the examination that took place at

that time. It is signed by six clergymen who had been present on that occasion, and is as follows:—"Mr. James Peddie's pupils in the English School read, with great accuracy and propriety, many passages selected from the best English authors; and many beautiful specimens of drawing and water colours, executed by young ladies and gentlemen, under his instructions, give the best reason to believe that that elegant and useful art is most successfully taught by him on the principles of true taste." For several years after this time similar accounts of examinations were annually published in the Glasgow newspapers, but in 1824 they were discontinued, and appeared afterwards in the *Paisley Advertiser*, which then made its appearance. Mr. John Davidson was Mr. Peddie's assistant.

Mr. James Peddie must, however, have had a considerable number of pupils; for, at the end of the year 1818, the Council had under their consideration a communication from Mr. Peddie, intimating that his class-room was not only bad, but inadequate to accommodate all the scholars. In that letter he states that "the school-room, which I have for these thirty years occupied, is now by far too small for the accommodation of the number of scholars that attend. Indeed, a change of place would, on many accounts, be extremely desirable. A situation more open, and at a distance from a confined, nasty, vicious neighbourhood, and near the other public schools, would certainly be favourable to the health, morals, and general improvement of the youth, whose interest and welfare I am persuaded you will do anything in your power to promote." This subject was frequently before the Council, but they never came to any decided resolution as to what should be done. But in 1821 Mr. Peddie intimated that he had secured a larger and more commodious school-room, and solicited permission to let the one he occupied belonging to the community, and also to be favoured with some additional desks. To all this the Council agreed. The new school was at No. 4 Oakshaw Street, where Mr. John Reid and Mr. James Reid afterwards had their schools,

and which forms part of the site on which the Academy was built in 1864.

In 1823 the Council first voted £3 3s to be given for class prizes in the Grammar School, but no money was given for this purpose in the English School.

On 19th February, 1825, Mr. Peddie published the following advertisement:—"Mr. Peddie respectfully intimates that he proposes to begin an alphabet class on Monday, 1st current. Private classes at convenient hours for drawing, English Grammar, &c., are continued, to which pupils may be admitted at any stage of advancement."

After the annual examination of the schools under the charge of the Town Council, on the 28th June of this year, an advertisement was inserted in the *Advertiser*, giving some description of it. After mentioning those who were present proceeded thus:—"In the English School, conducted by Mr. Peddie, which was next visited, the young people read, construed, and recited with great accuracy and propriety many passages selected from the best English authors, thus furnishing very satisfactory proof of their acquaintance with English Grammar; and many beautiful specimens of drawing in water colours and Indian ink, executed by young ladies and gentlemen, demonstrated their proficiency and the skill and judgment and taste with which that elegant art is taught in this seminary." This advertisement was signed by the Provost.

In 1826 Mr. Peddie's advertisement was much similar to the one in the previous year, and the account of the examination was the same. Besides the usual gentlemen of the town who were present, there was the Rev. Dr. Cooper, of Glasgow University.

It was at the examination in 1827 that prizes were first given to the meritorious scholars, and their names were afterwards published in the newspapers. The names of these pupils and those who afterwards had prizes awarded to them, will be given in the appendix.

In 1828, and the three following years, the examinations were conducted, as they had formerly been, and the usual advertisement, signed by the Provost, describing the good condition of the school, was published in the newspapers. These examinations always took place at the end of the month of June, and the vacation extended from that time to the first week of August.

Mr. James Peddie had now been a successful Teacher in Paisley for nearly half-a-century, and was beloved by every one. In January, 1831, his friends and old scholars resolved, in order to testify the high esteem in which they held him, to entertain him at a public dinner, to take place on the 11th of the following month. The leading gentlemen in the town took a lively interest in making the necessary arrangements for this demonstration, and they were fortunate in securing Professor Wilson, of Edinburgh, formerly one of Mr. Peddie's pupils, to preside on the occasion. The advertisement in the newspapers, announcing the arrangements, was as follows:—

JUBILEE DINNER.

The Public Dinner to be given Mr. James Peddie, by his pupils and friends, in token of their respect for his valuable services as a Teacher, is fixed for Friday, the 11th February, in the Renfrewshire Tontine.

JOHN WILSON, Esq.,
Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of
Edinburgh, in the Chair.

Croupiers—

John Orr, Esq.
William Sharp, Esq.

Stewards—

Alexander Campbell, Esq.	Robert Farquharson, Esq.
Thomas Sharp, Esq.	Robert Orr, Esq.
Robert M'Kechnie, Esq., M.D.	Thomas Cook, Esq.
Andrew Brown, Esq.	Andrew Gibson, Esq.
William Fulton, Esq.	John Graham, Esq.
William Orr, Esq.	William Stirling, Esq.
William Lowndes, Esq.	Joseph Whitehead, Esq.
Adam Keir, Jun., Esq.	Robert Wylie, Esq.
William Bissland, Jun., Esq.	P. A. Ramsay, Esq.

Dinner on the table at five o'clock.

Tickets, 12s. 6d., to be had of Mr. Fraser.

Subscription papers lie in the Coffee Room, and the Paisley and Union Banks.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to put down their names by Tuesday, the 8th February, as the subscription papers will be closed on that day in order that suitable arrangements may be made.

(Signed) HUGH VALLANCE, Secy.

We take the following extracts giving an account of this jubilee dinner from the *Paisley Advertiser* newspaper:—

On Friday, 11th February, 1831, a dinner was given to Mr. James Peddie by a number of his pupils and friends, as a token of respect for his private worth, and for his zeal and successful exertions as a teacher during the long period of fifty years. The dinner took place in the large ball-room of the Renfrewshire Tontine Inn, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens for the occasion. The chair was taken by Professor Wilson, of Edinburgh (Christopher North), supported on the right by Mr. Peddie, and on the left by the Rev. Dr. M'Latchie, of Mearns. The croupiers were John Orr, Esq.; William Sharp, Esq.; and Alexander Campbell, Esq. The Rev. Dr. Burns officiated as chaplain.

After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts,

The Chairman gave the toast of the evening, and said he must be allowed to state that his heart beat with pleasure and pride on visiting his native town. Through the kindness and partiality of his friends in Paisley, he had been chosen to preside on this most interesting occasion. As long as there should be sense left in his brain and feeling in his heart, he should feel proud—too proud, he was afraid—of the honour which had been conferred on him that day. Though he had been long absent from this, the place of his nativity, he had often thought, amidst the anxieties and bustle of life in other quarters, whether the friends he thought so much about here had forgotten him. Often, often had he thought of his father's house—often had he thought of those blessed hours, when one kind word from the much respected individual whom they had assembled to honour, afforded more real and unalloyed pleasure than all the satisfaction his poor efforts in literature had ever done. Many of the individuals with whom he had then associated at the school of their respected teacher had wandered into far distant countries, sustaining with honour and applause the enviable character of British merchants. There was not one in the company but must look back with feelings of emotion to their school days—every one must remember something delightful in that period, especially if they were passed in the good town of Paisley, and under the guardianship of their much-respected guest. The numbers and respectability of the present company, assembled to do honour to the virtues of their well-beloved instructor, must be highly flattering—but that was not the word, it was too cold and formal a term—it must be highly gratifying to him to feel, that, in their manhood, his former pupils looked with veneration and respect on his grey hairs. This was no cold or unmeaning ceremony—it was the genuine tribute of the heart to unstained worth. It was a jubilee to celebrate the meritorious labours for fifty years of a man who was always as blameless as he was useful, and whose whole life had been devoted to the training of youth in the habits of

decorum and rectitude, without which qualities no happiness could exist in this world. Did they not all know how especially their former teacher was gifted by nature with powers for that profession which he had chosen? It was his method rather to persuade than enforce; and they all saw, amidst the thoughtlessness of boyhood, that their teacher was a good man; and it was therefore their delight and pride to please him. Sometimes a cloud would overshadow his brow; but it was succeeded by a smile of pleasure as gracious and benign as the summer sky. In his seminary, children of all ranks sat on the same form. In that school there was no distinction, except what was created by superior merit and industry, by the love of truth, and by ability. The son of the poor man was there on the same form with the sons of the rich; and nothing could ever drive him from his rightful status but misconduct or disobedience. No person would deny that the office of a teacher of youth was one of the most important in the world's affairs. A surly or ignorant master might scathe those blossoms, which a man of sense and reflection, by his fostering care, would rear up till they became "bright consummate flowers" of knowledge and virtue. Soon, very soon indeed, do boys discover whether the master should be a king, and who will be so, if he be legitimate—that is, if he comport himself rightly, with kindness and dignity, according to the wise plan adopted by our much respected guest. He was really a legitimate monarch, for he had nothing but the good of his young subjects at heart. After some playful and highly poetical observations of the talented Professor, which were received with the most perfect enthusiasm, as indeed every sentiment which he uttered deservedly was, the Chairman said they were ready to allow, perhaps not very willingly, by-the-bye, that their old master sometimes frowned, and that he was not altogether perfect; but who would deny that for one frown he had a thousand smiles to cheer on his youthful subjects. But when he talked of frowns, they were now ready to confess that it would have required the patience of

Job himself to have put up sometimes with such imps as themselves. They all could remember with what avidity and delight they engaged in their different games, but they could also recollect that even "tig-tag" itself did not yield them so much true happiness as when they received the countenance and approbation of their master. How many kind thoughts and good wishes, in the course of fifty years, must have been breathed and loudly expressed, when he knew it not, in all quarters where his pupils were scattered, for his prosperity and welfare. Some of his scholars had even become teachers themselves—some had gone into the church, and he (the Chairman) had become a teacher of Moral Philosophy in a University. With regard to his own attainments when in school, he had sat sometimes as dux, sometimes in the middle of the class, and he was obliged to confess that on two or three unfortunate occasions he was absolutely *dolt*. Their beloved teacher had now reached near to three score and ten years, but he hoped he would yet see many days beyond that allotted term; and he was most sure that all who heard him wished, in the sincerity of their hearts, that this might be the case. If his years were so prolonged, he trusted he would feel happy from the assurance that he possessed the respect and veneration of those best able to judge of his character and worth; and when death knocked at the door, he hoped he would be transported from that earth, which his virtues had so much adorned, to heaven. But they had no cause yet to suspect that this would soon be the case; let his friends be of good cheer. He was now (said the Chairman, under the erroneous impression that Mr. Peddie had relinquished the duties of the Academy), released from his labours, and was now about to enjoy—he trusted for a long period—a life of dignified ease, cheered by the love, respect, and good wishes of all who knew him. After describing, in the most kindly terms, the pleasure his pupils would now feel in being honoured occasionally with the company of their former teacher, enjoying his conversation and wit, and talking over their boyish pranks, the learned

Professor concluded with proposing as a toast—The health, with all external and internal honours, of Mr. Peddie.

During the delivery of the Chairman's speech, it was frequently applauded; and, at the conclusion, after the applause had subsided, which lasted for several minutes,

Mr. James Peddie rose, and was received with most enthusiastic cheering. He said, Chairman and gentlemen, I have not words adequate to express the sense of gratitude which I entertain for the very great honour you now do me, and the kindly feeling you have evinced towards me; and it is an additional gratification that the toast should be proposed by one of the first geniuses of the age, who is an ornament and a benefactor to society, and whose works have shed a lustre, a holy lustre, over the literature of his country. The manner, too, in which the toast has been received by this numerous and respectable company, is entitled to my warmest acknowledgments. When I first came to Paisley, I met with a very friendly and cordial reception from many of the best and most respectable characters in the place. The greatest number of these have gone to another, and, I trust, a better world, but whose memories I must ever cherish in grateful remembrance. The welfare and success of all those in whose education I have had any share, have been an object of my most anxious solicitude, and in the language of one of our amiable poets—

“Their welfare pleased me and their cares distressed.”

I have now been a teacher upwards of half-a-century—have always enjoyed a full share of public and most respectable patronage. As to my success, I leave others to judge, but I can honestly declare that I have always done my duty to the best of my ability, and certainly with the best intentions. I now wish you, gentlemen, long life, prosperity, and happiness.

Many long and eloquent speeches followed before the proceedings were brought to a close, and the editor, at the end of the report, states that “the Chairman, who is no fincher, where friendship and sociality are conjoined, re-

mained firm at his post until three o'clock (morning), when the meeting broke up, every person appearing to be deeply gratified with the intellectual treat he had enjoyed."

The last advertisement issued by Mr. Peddie appeared on the 11th August previous, and was as follows:—"Mr. Peddie respectfully intimates that he proposes to begin an alphabet class on Monday, the 13th curt. English Grammar classes will be opened when a sufficient number offers. Landscape, flower, and figure drawings taught at 12 o'clock noon."

Mr. Peddie did not long survive his jubilee. He died, after a short illness, on the 16th December, 1832.

He was born at Chapelhill, Logiealmond, Perthshire. His father was land steward on the Logiealmond estate. He and his brother John, the future Rector of the Paisley Grammar School, were educated first at their parish school, then at Perth, and completed their studies at the University of St. Andrews. Almost nothing is known of them farther, until they came to Paisley. James was married to a daughter of Captain Smith, of Greenock, but had no family. We have no means of knowing what circumstances induced him to come to Paisley, and the first notice we have regarding him is when he was appointed to the English School on 26th February, 1787, after Mr. Thomas Fleming had declined it. At the Jubilee dinner he himself said that he had "been a teacher upwards of half-a-century." As those gentlemen (among whom was Mr. Robert Wylie, writer, Paisley, a relative of Mr. Peddie's) who erected the memorial stone at his grave, put upon it that he was a "teacher in Paisley for the long period of forty-six years," he must, therefore, have been a teacher for more than four years in some other place. Most probably he knew of the vacancy through some of his friends in town, and hence his "application to the Town Council," which was accepted. The appointment of his brother to the Rectorship of the Grammar School, some nine years later, would most likely be brought about through his influence and recommendation. When the new school was erected in School Wynd, in 1788, Mr.

Peddie did not occupy the lodging above the class-room; nor did he go there till Whitsunday, 1801, and he left it at Whitsunday, 1804, when he went to live with his brother in the dwelling-house above the Grammar School, which was then rebuilt in Churchhill. From that time till his death, the two brothers lived together there, and accumulated a library of considerable extent, comprising the best works both in classical and general literature. After the death of the one brother, and the retirement of the other through bad health, the library was sold by public auction. It was described as a "catalogue of books of the late Messrs. James and John Peddie, consisting of rare and valuable works, mostly in handsome bindings, which are to be sold, by auction, in the Saracens' Head Inn, Paisley, on Friday, 31st January, and Saturday, 1st February, 1834, and following lawful nights." A copy of this catalogue is now before us, showing that, in general literature, there were about 1000 volumes; and, of classical works, above 200 volumes.

Shortly after the death of Mr. Peddie, a meeting of his former pupils was held in the Court Hall, to consider a proposal to erect a monumental stone or tablet to the memory of that gentleman. There was a good attendance, and Provost John Orr was called to preside. Resolutions were passed to erect the tablet, and a committee appointed to collect subscriptions, to make all necessary arrangements, and to report to a future meeting of subscribers. The subscription was limited to a maximum of 5s. each. The gentlemen who formed this committee must have lacked energy, for it was 1842, nine years after, before anything farther was done in the matter. Mr. Robert Wylie, on behalf of the subscribers, then applied to the Town Council for permission to insert a monumental stone or tablet in the wall of the High Church burying ground, at the spot where Mr. Peddie's remains were interred. He stated the amount of money on hand was about £17. The permission wanted was granted, and the stone was affixed to the wall in July of the following year. It bears the following inscription:—

“As a memorial of departed worth, this stone is erected near the burial place of Mr. James Peddie, teacher in Paisley for the long period of 46 years, by a number of friends who enjoyed, in youth, the advantage of his tuition; and, in more advanced life, the pleasure of his society and intimacy. Died 16th December, 1832, aged 70.” This tablet was executed by Mr. Hugh Barclay, of Glasgow, and displays considerable taste. We give an illustration of it.

In the *Paisley Advertiser* of 22d December, 1832, there appeared the following excellent tribute to the memory of Mr. Peddie* :—“In our obituary for this week will be found the name of Mr. James Peddie, who, for nearly fifty years, conducted the Public School for English and drawing, in this town. During the long period in which he filled this important office, he was favoured with unqualified public approbation and esteem, being considered not only a gentleman possessed of strong natural talent, but also of eminent professional acquirements. Few individuals charged with the education of youth have been better qualified for that important trust, or more eminently successful in the fulfilment of it. To a thorough knowledge of the useful and ornamental branches which he taught, Mr. Peddie joined a clearness and precision in the communication, and a suavity of manner, which told with powerful effect upon his pupils; of whom numbers, in after life, maintained and acknowledged a deep and grateful sense of the benefit they received from his instructions. Of this feeling a very honourable and gratifying testimony was given on 11th February, 1831, by a public dinner, at which upwards of 200 of his friends and pupils sat, while the talented chairman, Professor Wilson—also a pupil—gave such an expression to the sentiments of esteem, veneration, and affection entertained for him, as will be long remembered by every individual then present. And many of them have still the pleasing and painful recollection, with what concise expression of strong feelings our departed friend replied to the encomiums so liberally

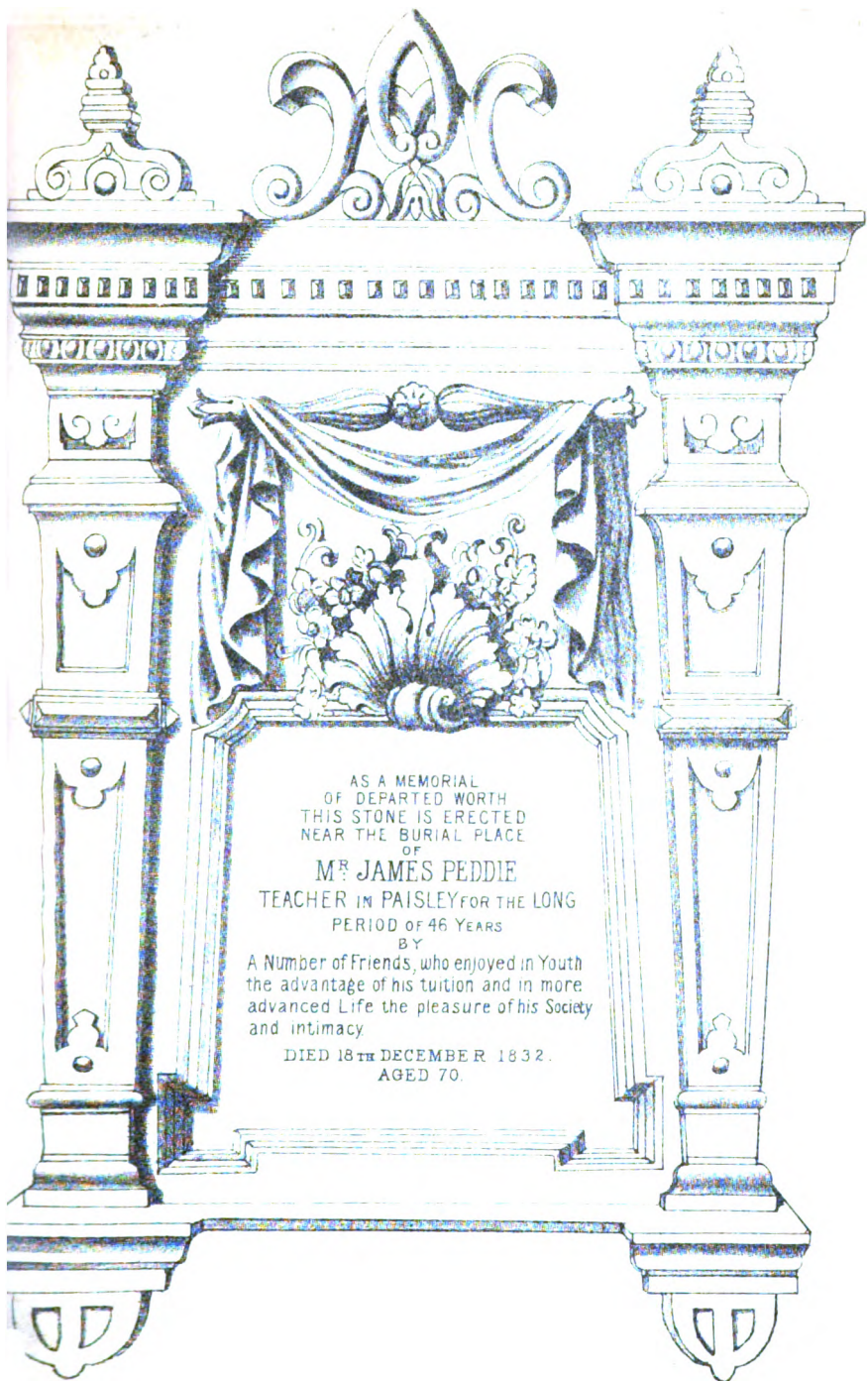
* Written by Mr. Thomas Crichton.

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AS A MEMORIAL
OF DEPARTED WORTH
THIS STONE IS ERECTED
NEAR THE BURIAL PLACE
OF
MR JAMES PEDDIE
TEACHER IN PAISLEY FOR THE LONG
PERIOD OF 46 YEARS

BY
A Number of Friends, who enjoyed in Youth
the advantage of his tuition and in more
advanced Life the pleasure of his Society
and intimacy.

DIED 18TH DECEMBER 1832.
AGED 70.



John Keill



John Reid

bestowed upon him during that happy evening. In private life Mr. Peddie was distinguished for many of those dignified and amiable traits which characterise the Christian and the gentleman. His understanding, highly cultivated by reading and reflection, rendered his conversation interesting and improving; and, being possessed of a lively fancy, strong powers of recollection, and facility and elegance of expression, he could readily draw from a copious store of entertaining anecdote, which rendered him at all times an agreeable companion to the social circle. Worn out by the fatigues of a laborious profession, he has departed, sincerely regretted by his numerous friends, while the many objects of his weekly charity will long mourn the loss of their kind benefactor."

Mr. James Peddie, along with his brother, became a member of the Merchants' Society on 3d October, 1811; but he never held office in it, and was not a member, so far as we can learn, of any of the other societies in Paisley.

After his lamented death, the Town Council lost no time in advertising for a successor. The candidates for the situation were Thomas Brown, Musselburgh; John Reid, Glasgow; J. S. Brown, Paisley; James Graham, Paisley; and George Stewart, Glasgow. The Town Council, on 8th February, 1833, made choice of Mr. John Reid, Teacher in Millar's Charity School, Glasgow, who was also appointed Session Clerk of the Middle Parish. Mr. Reid was a native of the Parish of Ochiltree in Ayrshire, and when a student of Moral Philosophy and Mathematics, in the University of Glasgow, he was appointed Teacher of Hutchison's Charity School, Paisley, a situation which he held from 1827 till 1831, when he was appointed Teacher of Millar's Charity School, Glasgow. His departure from Paisley was much regretted, and his appointment now by the Town Council, gave great satisfaction in the Town, as he was an excellent scholar, an enthusiastic teacher, and in every way a worthy successor of the late Mr. James Peddie. The conditions of his appointment to the English School were—“(1.) He is to

have a free school provided by the community. (2.) He shall be bound to confine himself, during ordinary school hours, to the teaching of English and Geography. (3.) The election shall be annual at the Michaelmas Head Court, any law or practice to the contrary notwithstanding. (4.) He shall not be at liberty to leave his situation without giving three months' notification, in writing, of his intention to do so. (5.) Should he not be re-elected at any annual Michaelmas Head Court, he shall be bound, without any notification other than that of his non-election by the Town-Clerk, in writing, to quit his situation and give up his school room at Whitsunday following." There was no salary given to Mr. Reid, or his predecessor.

Mr. Reid's first announcement in the newspapers was on 23d February, and was as follows:—"Mr. John Reid respectfully intimates that, on Tuesday, the 26th curt., he will open classes for the various branches of education usually taught in his seminary. Public hours—10 to 12 A.M., and 1 to 3 P.M. Grammar and Composition classes for young ladies, from 4 to 5 P.M., and for young gentlemen, from 5 to 6 P.M. N. B.—For the present these classes will meet in the Grammar School." In the following month Mr. Reid announced that he had "engaged Mr. Wilson of Glasgow, to conduct the Drawing and Painting department, in his seminary. Mr. Wilson has been devoted to the cultivation of this elegant and useful art from his boyhood, and has had extensive experience as a Teacher: having been assistant for several years to Mr. Knox, the celebrated Painter, late of Brussels, now of London." In August of the same year, he intimated that he would open a class, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for instruction in Geography and the use of the Globes, and that the fee for the course would be one guinea.

In the following year, the English School in School Wynd was found to be too small for the accommodation of Mr. Reid's pupils, and the Council allowed him to sublet it, and to engage a larger and more suitable one. Another proposal was made, however, viz., that as the school-room "was

so small as to be injurious both to the teacher and the scholars," as stated by Provost Hardie, at a Council meeting, "the flat above, occupied as a dwelling house, should be added to the school." They agreed that Mr. Reid should be permitted to do this, but on condition that he paid the rent usually received by them. That plan, however, was not carried out, and the result of the negotiations was that Mr. Reid, in the following year, took the large class-room, No. 4 Oakshaw Street, formerly occupied by his predecessor.

Mr. Reid's school was examined for the first time in October, 1834, by the Magistrates and the Educational Committee of the Town Council, and took place in the old English school-room. We take the following extract from the *Paisley Advertiser* regarding it:—"This gentleman's merits as a teacher are already so well appreciated that it is almost superfluous for us to advert to them. Energy and good taste are alike conspicuous in his system of tuition. All the circumstances connected with this examination were, with one exception, agreeable, the one disagreeable circumstance being that of seeing so many fine, respectable-looking children mewed up in such a miserable apartment as that with which Mr. Reid has been obliged to content himself, under the denomination of a class-room. It is an absolute disgrace, a crying shame to our town, that its richer classes should not, ere this, have provided a class-room in which their children might receive, in comfort and safety, the most important branches of their education—English, reading, writing, and arithmetic."

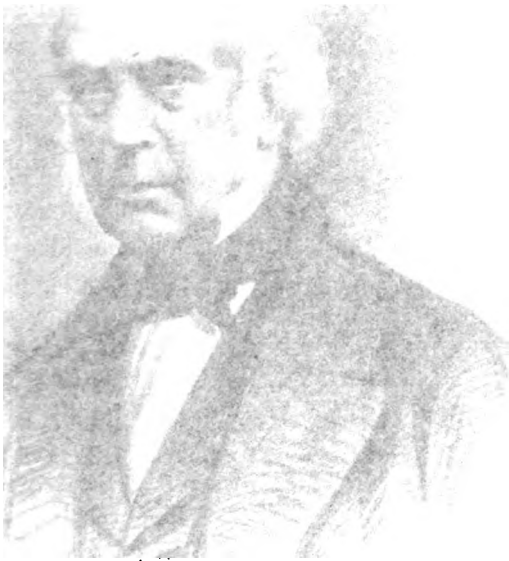
The school was next examined on 29th October, 1835, in presence of the Provost and Magistrates, the clergy of the Town and Abbey, the ministers of different dissenting denominations, John Wilson, Esq. of Thornly; Messrs. Orr, Sharp, Bartholomew, Macalister, and a great number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the pupils. In the *Paisley Advertiser*, at that time, it is stated "that the classes, from the youngest to the highest, went through a variety of appropriate exercises, greatly to the credit of themselves and

their teacher, and much to the satisfaction of the examiners. The readings and recitations were distinguished by accuracy, distinctness, and unaffected simplicity. In English Grammar and Geography the attainments of the pupils were high, and the correctness and extent of their Scriptural knowledge commanded the merited applause of all present. The Rev. Dr. Burns opened the proceedings with prayer, and they were closed in the same way by the Rev. Mr. Smart."

In the following year the School was examined on two occasions—in July and October, but prizes were given only at the latter.

Mr. Reid's advertisement on 27th May, 1837, was as follows :—" Mr. Reid takes leave to intimate to the parents and guardians of his pupils that he will resume teaching in the Town's English School-room, on Tuesday next. The classes will then meet separately, a plan recommended by the ablest writers on Education, adopted in the best seminaries in this and other countries, and approved by the School Committee of the Town, as well as the patrons of the School. This plan, it is true, requires more of the Teacher's time than the obsolescent one of having all the pupils, of every class, in school at one and the same time, but it enables the Instructor to give his undivided attention to those who are before him, and the learner to study all the time he is in school. Habits of listless inactivity or trifling (the bane of education) are thus prevented from being formed, while energy and zeal are everywhere diffused by the uninterrupted vigilance of the Teacher, and the necessarily constant application of the scholars individually and collectively. Public Grammar Class—9 to 10 A.M. Senior Reading Classes—10 to 12. Junior—12 to 2. Elocution, Grammar, and Composition—4 to 6."

For a long time past, no complaints of any kind had been made against the Teachers in any of the Town's schools; but during this year, we find that "a letter from Mr. Thomas Watson, complaining of the conduct of Mr. Reid,



James P. K.

of the school, and access to the library of the district. The recitations and recitations were done in a very satisfactory manner, and the attendance in the school was very good. The recitations were done in a very satisfactory manner, and the attendance in the school was very good. The recitations were done in a very satisfactory manner, and the attendance in the school was very good.

In the following year the School was closed on occasions—in July and October, but prizes were given at each holiday.

Mr. Reid's memorandum on 20th May, 1877, follows:—"Mr. Reid has been so fortunate to the credit and gratification of his pupils, that he wishes to be a member of the Town's English School, and to be a member of the school will then necessarily require a curriculum subject which on Education adapted in the best sense in this and other countries, and a committee of the Town, as well as the Town of St. John's, has been formed to give more of the Teachers than the observation of having all the pupils in a class, in school at one and the same time, but it is a mistake to give his mind full attention to the school, however long, and the learner to study all the time of school. Habits of idleness, idleness, and trading, and of education are thus prevented from being formed, and energy and zeal are everywhere diffused by the vigilance of the Teacher, and the necessary consideration of the scholars individually and collectively. Grammar Class—9 to 15. Senior Reading—10 to 12. Junior—12 to 2. Education, Grammar Composition—1 to 6."

For a long time past, no complaints or any kind of trouble have been raised against the Teachers in any of the Towns, but during this year, we find that a letter from Thomas Watson, complaining of the conduct of



James Reid

Teacher of the Town's English School, towards his son, was laid before the Council, and remitted to two of the Bailies as a Committee to meet with Mr. Watson and Mr. Reid on the subject." This matter is not again referred to, and so must have been of a trifling nature.

The examination of the school in October, 1837, and in 1838, were probably very like the preceding ones; but they were not reported in the newspapers at any length.

In Mr. Reid's advertisement of his classes in 1840, he intimated that he would be "happy to devote an hour per diem to the tuition of Grammar, &c., in any of the respectable seminaries in town, for young ladies."

He was appointed Head Master of St. James School, Glasgow, and on 20th October, 1841, he sent a letter to the Council resigning his situation; and as he wished to depart immediately, they agreed to allow him to do so, on condition that he should appoint a person to their satisfaction to discharge the duties of the office until they should appoint a successor, or until the expiry of the three months' notice which he was bound to give in terms of his election.

The Council immediately advertised the situation; and as the Rectorship of the Grammar School was also vacant, a proposal was made to unite the two establishments by converting the dwelling-house above the Grammar School into the English School; but, after careful consideration, the proposal was abandoned. On 7th January, 1842, Mr. James Reid, Teacher of the Fleshers' School, Glasgow, received the appointment, upon the same conditions as his predecessor. He was also appointed Session-Clerk of the Middle Parish.

Mr. James Reid was born in the Parish of Kilwinning on 2nd September, 1794. On the death, a few years afterwards, of his father, who was a farmer in that parish, his mother removed with her family to the village of Stevenson, where he obtained a good education at the Parish School. On leaving it, he wrought for some time at the loom as a weaver. His strong aspirations, however, towards literature, gave him no rest till he quitted it, took up a school in the

village, and devoted his time to teaching and self-cultivation. In his studies, he was much encouraged and aided by the late Rev. Dr. Landsborough of Stevenson, who found in him an apt pupil in all departments of learning. His next position was that of assistant to Mr. Brown, Rector of Irvine Academy, afterwards Dr. Brown, Rector of the Grammar School of Greenock,—a situation which he held for some time, and which was exceedingly favourable to his advancement in classical learning. At the end of his term, he went to Glasgow, and entered as a student in the Humanity and Greek Classes. This was in November, 1822. At the close of the session, he gained a prize in the Humanity Class. During the course of the second session, he was appointed Master of the Fleshers' School in Glasgow, a situation which he held for eighteen years. It yielded him a regular income, and gave him leisure to finish his University course, and good opportunities for prosecuting his studies in the various branches of Philosophy.

Mr. Reid's first advertisement appeared in the newspapers on 21st January, 1842, and was as follows:—"James Reid begs respectfully to intimate that, on Monday first, the 24th inst., he will open the following classes in the Town's English School, 19 School Wynd. Public Classes for Reading, Spelling, Grammar, and General Information, from 10 to 12 and from 1 to 3. Books for the more advanced classes—'The Schoolmasters' Collections,' 'Macculloch's Course of Reading,' &c., with a dictionary for reference. The system of initiation will be that which was so long and so successfully pursued by Dr. Angus of Glasgow. Private Classes—1st, for Grammar and Composition, from 4 to 5 p.m.; 2nd, Geography (with the use of maps and globes) and Exercises in Composition, from 5 to 6 p.m.: Text Book, 'Anderson's Geography;' 3rd, for History and Exercises in Composition, from 6 to 7 p.m.: Text Book, 'Keightley's Outlines of History.'"

For some time very few scholars attended his classes, and the task he had undertaken was very discouraging; but he

manfully persevered. When his superior qualifications were better known, the different classes in the school became well filled, and at the public examination in October, 1844, we find that he had for some time been employing an assistant.

The school was annually examined in the presence of the Town Councillors, the Clergymen of the town, and the parents and friends of the scholars.

At a meeting of Council, on 8th January, 1850, the Provost stated—"That in consequence of the increase of scholars in the Town's English School, and for their better accommodation, it was the intention of Mr. Reid, the present Master, with permission of the Council, to enlarge the school by erecting an addition thereto, extending northward upon the playground, along the east boundary of the Town's property, the expense of which would be wholly paid by him; and that it was his wish that the school generally should be put into a proper state of repair." They agreed to grant permission to proceed with the proposed addition to the school, and to allow a sum to assist in the way of general repairs. This proposed building and these alterations were, however, never gone into; but some time afterwards Mr. Reid removed his classes to No. 4 Oakshaw Street, where his two predecessors had taught, and the Council allowed him to let the Old English School.

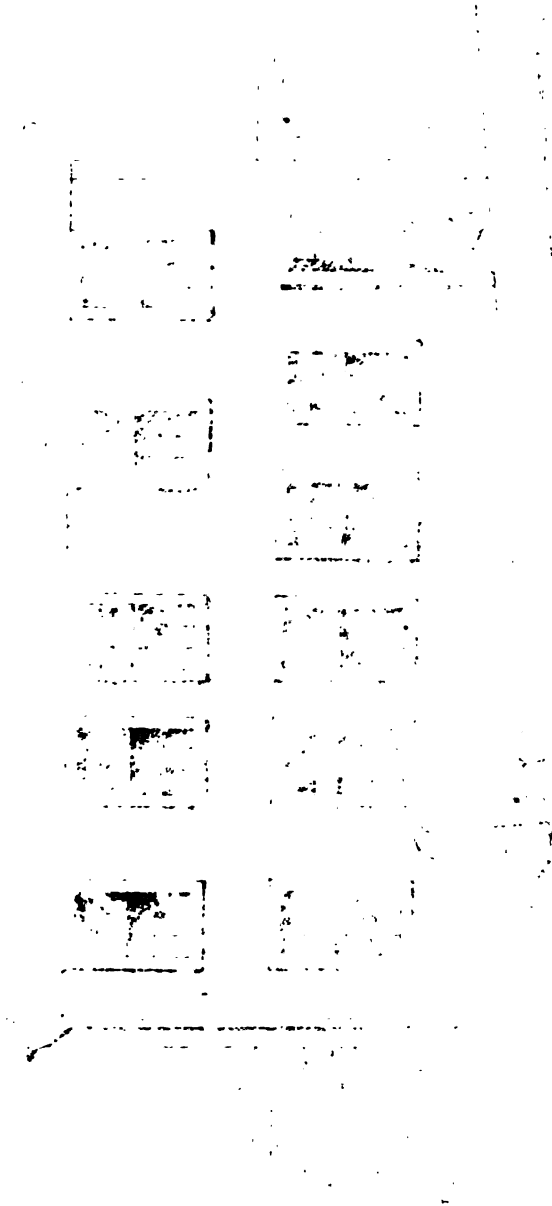
In 1863 the Town Council sold the Old English School property, and invested the proceeds in the funds for the erection of the new buildings.

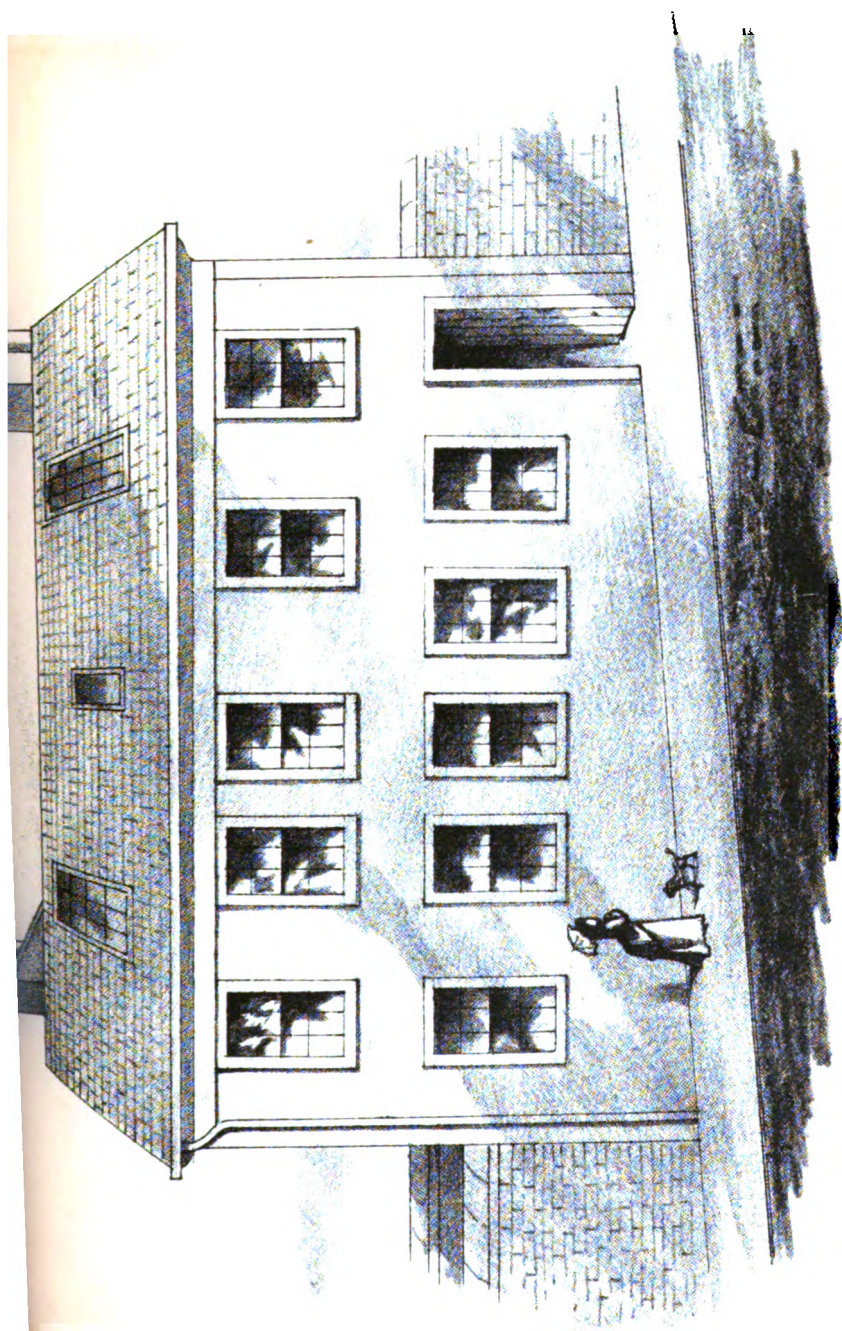
He continued to conduct his classes there down till 1863, when the property was taken down to make way for the new academy. While it was being erected he went back to the Old English School, and remained there till the vacation of 1864, when, as already stated, he was appointed Head Master of the English Department in the New Academy, to which his pupils were transferred on 1st September, 1864.

CHAPTER VI.

THE HISTORY OF THE PAISLEY COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.
1762 to 1853.

A TEACHER of Writing and Arithmetic is first mentioned in the Council Records under date of 22nd January, 1762. Previous to that time those branches were taught both in the Grammar School and in the Town's English School; but the rapid increase of the population and extension of the commercial relations of the town now demanded something more and something better. At the above date the Council elected "David Watson, Minto-upon-Teviot, to be Public Writing Master and Accountant within the Burgh, and that during his good behaviour." His yearly salary was to be £8 and the school wages—to be, for Writing, One Shilling per month; Writing and Arithmetic, One Shilling and Sixpence; and for Book-Keeping, "as he and his scholars can agree." For some reason or other, however, Mr. Watson did not accept the appointment, and the Council, on 23rd April following, elected in his stead Mr. Robert Smith, Schoolmaster at Kinnaird, under the same conditions as to salary and school wages. In the first appointment the situation of the school is not mentioned, but in this case the Writing School is stated to be "the east end of the Grammar School House, presently possessed by Peter Reid."





COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, MEETING HOUSE LANE.
Erected 1781



James Watt



Henry Home

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Ebenezer Macome

Mr. Robert Smith died in 1770, and on 8th September in that year Mr. Ebenezer Macome, Schoolmaster in Kilbride, was elected to fill his place. The "yearly salary was fixed at one hundred pounds Scots (£8 6s. 8d.), besides a house for teaching" in, and the school wages were to be the same as those arranged for his predecessors. This salary of a hundred pounds Scots has never been increased, and continues to be paid at the present time.

In 1781 the Town Council agreed "to build a house of two stories at the head of the yard, purchased from James Whyte, in School Wynd, for a Writing School, but to be planned so as to answer for a dwelling-house if necessary; and they appointed the committee having the charge of the erection of the Middle Church to superintend this one also." This was the Educational Institution, afterwards known as the Town's Commercial School, in Meeting House Lane. It consisted of one class-room, thirty feet long, eighteen feet broad, ceiling eleven feet high; and the second storey was adapted for a dwelling-house; but the records do not furnish any particulars as to the cost of erection. We give an illustration of the elevation of this building as it fronts Meeting House Lane. Outwardly it is still the same as when it was erected, and when Mr. Ebenezer Macome and his pupils were transferred to it from "the east end of the Grammar School." The first and only account we can find of an examination of Mr. Macome's School is in the *Glasgow Courier*, in September, 1793, when the other Town's schools were examined. This advertisement states that "the many specimens of good writing produced showed the great attention given by Mr. Macome to the numerous children under his care." Although the other teachers were annually re-elected at the head courts in October, yet we find no reference made to Mr. Macome till 8th October, 1802, when the Council "continued Mr. Robert Macome to be Writing-Master in the room of Mr. Ebenezer Macome, lately deceased, till Whitsunday next." It thus appears that Mr. Ebenezer Macome was Writing-Master for the long period

of thirty-two years. He appears to have discharged his duties to the satisfaction of the Council and the community, as no complaints were at any time made against him. His successor, Mr. Robert Macome, was his nephew, and from the fact that he was continued to fill the situation for a temporary period, on the death of his uncle, must have been acting as an assistant in the school. The Council advertised in the *Caledonian Mercury* and *Edinburgh Advertiser* "for a Master for the vacant Public School, to teach writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, and other branches therewith connected." On the 10th December following, Mr. Robert Macome was preferred to any of the other candidates, and elected to succeed his uncle. A year after his appointment, Mr. Macome applied to the Council to have his brother, Mr. Alexander Macome, associated with him. Although the records do not state whether the request was complied with or not, yet there is no doubt it was, for on 23rd June, 1807, Robert's name is dropped, and Alexander is designated Master of the Writing School without any explanation. Mr. Robert Macome would thus seem to have died sometime in the course of 1806-7, and to have enjoyed his office for only about five years. How long he acted as assistant to his uncle prior to 1802, we have no means of knowing, but considering his uncle's age, very likely for some years. After the erection of the school in 1781, Mr. Ebenezer Macome lived in the lodging above till his death, and the Council records show that his successors did so also down to 1813; Mr. Robert Macome from Whitsunday, 1803, to Whitsunday, 1806.

The two brothers, Robert and Alexander Macome, were born in Inverness, the former in March, 1770, and the latter in 1772. Their father, the brother of Ebenezer Macome, whose name was Robert, was also a teacher. When the Raining School, Inverness, was erected in 1759, he was appointed the Master, and continued there till his death in 1806. Their ancestors came to Inverness from Resoles, near Cromarty, and the name was originally pronounced *M'Omie*



S. M. ...



Macome

or *M'Comie*, but the two brothers, as well as their uncle, Ebenezer, changed their name to "Macome" on coming to Paisley. Alexander Macome was for some time Master of the Grammar School of Fortrose, for, when married in 1798, he is so described in the marriage certificate.

No increase had been made in the fees of the scholars since 1770; but at this time, 1807, and also in the two following years, Mr. Alexander Macome petitioned the Council to have them augmented, and they agreed to allow him to charge seven shillings and sixpence per quarter, but to include pens and ink. In 1813, after a similar application, they authorized him "to charge not more than eight shillings and sixpence per quarter, and as formerly to furnish pens and ink to the scholars, without any extra payment."

We find no reference to any examination of the school from 1793, down till June, 1814, when an advertisement appeared in the *Glasgow Courier*, giving an account of one having then taken place. It is as follows:—"In the Writing School, taught by Mr. Macome, the copy books in daily use were presented, which were found uniformly neat and clean, and afforded many excellent specimens of penmanship. While the knowledge of the principles of arithmetic, book-keeping, and mathematics, displayed by his pupils, was a most gratifying proof of the accuracy and success with which these important branches of education are taught in this seminary." The accounts of the examinations were continued yearly after this, and were published down till 1824 in the Glasgow newspapers, and, after that time, in the *Paisley Advertiser* newspaper. They are all in much the same terms. Mr. John Mann acted as assistant to Mr. Macome for several years at this period.

In 1823 Mr. Macome made a representation to the Council regarding the bad condition of the schoolroom, and wished them to erect a new one; but after considering the matter, "they united in thinking that the idea of building a new school was not to be indulged." They agreed, however, if he could procure another schoolroom to their satisfaction, to

allow him the rent they might obtain for the old school-room, and also to furnish him with desks and forms. Nothing was done, however, to further the matter, and it is not afterwards referred to.

On 12th February, 1825, the following advertisement appeared in the *Paisley Advertiser*:—"Mr. Macome will open a Beginners' Class for Writing on the Monday after the Fair. Terms, including the expense of pens and ink, six shillings per quarter. Also, a Class for Book-keeping. Such of his scholars as attend from 1 to 2 o'clock will have an opportunity of improving themselves in Spelling by writing to dictation, and his more advanced writers will have access to a variety of the best models for business hands, both in copperplate and manuscript. No care or expense is spared to promote the improvement of his pupils."

At the annual examination of the Town's Schools in June, 1825, "the first in order of examination was the Commercial School taught by Mr. Macome, in which many excellent specimens of penmanship were exhibited, and the knowledge of the principles of Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mathematics, and Geography, displayed by the pupils, affording gratifying evidence of the skill with which these most valuable branches are taught." No prizes, however, were awarded to the scholars.

In an advertisement, dated February of the following year, the name of the school, "The Town's Writing School," appears as the "Town's Commercial and Mathematical School;" and it is also stated that "Mr. Macome and assistant will open, on Monday next, a class for beginners in Writing. Also, a class for Book-keeping. On the first Monday of March, Mr. M. will commence his summer course of Geography, embracing, according to the approved practice of the late Mr. Denholm of Glasgow, an experimental illustration of such principles of Natural Philosophy as are referred to in geographical works. N.B.—Scholars for Arithmetic and practical Mathematics admitted at any time of the year." After this, the advertisements regarding his classes

do not vary very much; but in 1827 he announced that, "having relinquished the usual Candlemas gifts, he hopes his employers will indulge him in accommodating his school quarters to the quarters or seasons of the year;" and at the end of this year, he advertised the opening of separate classes for Geography for both ladies and gentlemen, "the course to be completed in four and a half months, and to embrace ten lectures, with experiments, on such natural phenomena as are prominently noticed in geographical writings, and the fee to be one guinea." In 1833, he intimated that, "besides the branches belonging to his situation, he had no objections to give lessons in English Grammar, Latin, and epistolary composition,—the fee 10s. 6d. per quarter." In the following year, 1834, he stated that "in conformity with the practice of most of his professional brethren in town, he will hereafter charge his pupils according to the number of hours per day in which they may attend—viz., for one hour's writing or arithmetic, 5s. per term of twelve weeks; and one hour of mathematics for twelve weeks, 10s. per quarter; 1s. in addition for each additional hour."

His pupils held him in very high estimation, for we find that on 27th December, 1834, he was presented by the young gentlemen attending his school with an elegant pair of modern globes. Master John Yuill, in making the presentation, addressed him as follows:—"Sir,—In the name of my fellow-scholars and myself, I present you with these globes as a mark of our gratitude for your kind attentions and zealous efforts for our improvement ever since we had the happiness of being under your care, and, also, of our esteem of those talents by which, during so long a period, you have refreshed the youth of Paisley in their ardent thirst for knowledge, by opening up to them the various branches of mathematical and philosophical science, which you profess and so ably conduct. We beg your acceptance of our offering, and that you will excuse the few words with which we have introduced it."

To this presentation and address, the good old man made the following feeling and able reply:—

“My Dear Pupils, I receive with the liveliest satisfaction your handsome present, not more for its intrinsic value, than for the testimony it affords of your kind regards towards me. Next to the satisfaction arising from the consciousness of an honest endeavour to discharge the important trust confided to me, it is most grateful to my feelings to know that I possess a place in your esteem and affection. A teacher's authority over his pupils is a delegated authority, made over to him by their parents, for a parental purpose, viz :—to impart that knowledge and form those habits which are necessary to their future usefulness and respectability in life. And if a parental charge is thus committed to us, does it not generate a parental interest in your welfare? Is there a teacher of youth who regards the emoluments of his office, as the only, or even the chief pleasure he desires from his professional labours? Then, I say, I have no community of feeling with a spirit so sordid. Such an individual is incapable of appreciating the emotion which the sight of your handsome, but unsolicited present excites, and will continue to excite, in my breast. It would, however, greatly detract from my present satisfaction if I thought your gift would lead any of you to expect from it a relaxation of the necessary discipline of the School. Such an effect would be the reverse of beneficial to you; and, if my duty should hereafter require me to act contrary to your wishes, I must, in this case, like the woman of Macedon, appeal from Philip when drunk to Philip when sober—from the hasty dictate of youthful feeling to the sober decision of more mature years. I conclude with returning you my best thanks for your present, and expressing my cordial wishes for your welfare; that you may prove a comfort to your parents, and a credit to your teachers, and that you may be spared to become, by the blessing of Providence, intelligent, virtuous, and useful members of society.”

At the examination in 1835, the prizes for the classes in Mathematics were provided by John Wilson, Esq. of Hurlet, and consisted of copies of Woods' Algebra and Bland's Algebra. In presenting them, he said that he had studied Mathematics for sixty years, and would state, to the honour of the pupils, that he had never met with young men having

such a perfect knowledge of Mathematics, and complimented Mr. Macome as a successful teacher of those subjects. .

At this time, Mr. Macome had filled the situation for upwards of thirty years. He was getting old and infirm, and wished to retire, provided some small allowance could be secured to him. Accordingly, in September, 1838, he applied to the Council to see how this proposal could be carried out, and they appointed the School Committee to meet with him to consider what could be done and to report. At their meeting in the following month, "the Provost stated that he and the Treasurer had seen Mr. Macome, and learned that he was willing to retire at Martinmas next on condition of receiving during his lifetime his present annual salary of £8 6s. 8d., and that his successor should besides pay him £15 13s. 4d., making in all £24; and they agreed that an advertisement should be inserted in the Paisley newspapers for a successor on these terms." At the meeting of Council, in the following month, "it was stated that a meeting of persons interested in Education had been held, and that it had been proposed at that meeting that, in order to induce individuals properly qualified to come forward as candidates for the office of Teacher, a sum of £40 should be raised annually for the purpose of assisting the teacher who might be appointed, provided the Town Council were willing to allow the subscribers a voice in the election." The Council entertained the proposition favourably; but all this well-meant negotiation came to nothing, and Mr. Macome had to labour for six years longer. The failure of the scheme arose thus:—The subscribers to the £40, that was to be raised annually, wished to have the nomination of the successor, and the Council to confirm the appointment; while the Council wished that he should be elected by an equal number of subscribers and Councillors.

In January, 1841, several students belonging to the Town entertained their old teachers, Mr. Macome and Dr. Hunter, at supper in the Saracen's Head Inn. The chair was filled by Mr. Alex. Findlay, and the duties of the croupier were

discharged by Mr. Armour. Besides the speakers who proposed the healths of the two guests, there were others who referred to the good feeling that had always existed between these two teachers and also among their pupils, and how delightful it was to look back to these times.

In October, 1844, Mr. Macome made another attempt to obtain a small retiring allowance on resigning his situation. He proposed that he should receive the very moderate sum of £5 per quarter; and the Council readily entertained the proposal, and remitted the matter to a Committee to see if "any arrangements could be made with a successor to pay Mr. Macome a certain retiring allowance." On 18th November following, Mr. Thomas Crichton, Session-Clerk for the High Parish, died; and the Committee of Council recommended that, on Mr. Macome's resignation, he should be appointed to this situation. Its emoluments had averaged for several years previously about £24 a-year, and its duties were very light, and could easily be performed by him. Mr. Macome at once agreed to this arrangement, resigned his situation, and was appointed Session-Clerk of the High Parish; and thus the excellent and intelligent old man was relieved from the arduous labour of the school he had conducted for about forty years.

Mr. Thomas Crichton, as already stated, was appointed Session Clerk of the High Church on 25th January, 1805, and had thus filled that situation for the long period of 39 years. He was born in Paisley on 7th January, 1761, and was thus 83 years of age at his death. In July, 1791, he was chosen to be Master of the Town's Hospital, and continued to teach the children living there, and to act as Governor till his death, which happened very suddenly while he was copying out some of his own verses :

Isaiah, Judah's Bard, in strains sublime
 Shall gain new glories through revolving time;
 The fate of empires hear the prophet sing
 The matchless glories of the Eternal King,

And guide the darkened mind to radiant light,
Beyond all earthly splendour glo

The pen fell from his fingers while he was writing the last word, and although his wife and one of his daughters were near him at the time, he was dead before they got to his side. He possessed very considerable abilities, and published several works, both in prose and verse. His first effort in poetry, so far as we know, was printed in 1785, and was entitled, "The Sports of Winter," a poem inscribed to the curlers of Paisley. His largest and perhaps his best work was "The Library, a Poem," published in 1803, and dedicated to the President and Curators of the Paisley Library Society, which had been formed the previous year. In 1805 he published an ode to the memory of Lord Nelson, on the news of the battle of Trafalgar.

He was the author also of a biographical sketch of Alexander Wilson, the poet and ornithologist, of whom he had been an intimate acquaintance and correspondent. The memoir first appeared as a series of letters to a friend, signed "Senex" in *The Weaver's Magazine and Literary Companion*," a Paisley periodical, published monthly, between September, 1818, and August, 1819. It was afterwards extended and published in a small 8vo. volume of 88 pages; but as only twenty copies were printed the work is now exceedingly scarce, and commands a high price.

Mr. Crichton took an active part in the annual celebrations of Wilson's birth-day, sometimes presiding and furnishing an original ode on the occasion, or some interesting recollections of the poet.

Between forty and fifty years ago there were sometimes three parties commemorating the birth-day at the same time; one met in the Saracen's Head Inn, another in Mr. Daniel Mitchell's, Causeyside; another in Mr. Andrew Smith's, Bladda. Mr. Crichton was a member of the party that met in the Saracen's Head Inn. At the gathering on 6th July, 1833, he presided, and, among the toasts that were given

that evening was "the health of Mr. David Brodie," who had prompted and encouraged Wilson in his earliest literary efforts. Mr. David Brodie was an old friend of Wilson's, and a teacher in Old Sneddon Street. He was somewhat eccentric, but nevertheless possessed considerable ability. His advertisements, regarding his school, were sometimes original; one was—

WANTED,
A FEW MORE SCHOLARS OF GOOD
BEHAVIOUR,
WHO ARE ABLE AND WILLING TO PAY WAGES,
BY
DAVID BRODIE,
NO. 33 OLD SNEDDON.

Another, which, in his early days, was placed over the entrance to the school, was even more laconic—

A. B. C., &C.,
TAUGHT HERE
BY
DAVID BRODIE.

He by no means, however, confined himself to the initiatory branches as here indicated; for he was a good arithmetician, and had many scholars well advanced in the higher branches. He was, besides, an author, and published in 1831 "a short set of book-keeping, by double entry, designed as an exercise for those who have made some progress in the art." His dedication of this work is truly original and appropriate—

"TO ALL WHO HAVE BEEN,
NOW ARE,
OR WHO MAY HEREAFTER BE,
MY SCHOLARS,
AND TO ALL OTHERS WHO MAY PURCHASE THIS BOOK,
THE SAME IS DEDICATED
BY THEIR WELLWISHER,
DAVID BRODIE."

In the preface he states that, "in all the printed systems which the author has perused, whether Scotch, English, or

American, he has found no example of the beginning and ending of a co-partnership with a fixed capital, nor of the exclusion of a partner, nor of a failure in business. In order to show an example of these circumstances, this set was originally composed, and has been used by the author in the course of his teaching." The names of the three partners, in the imaginary firm, are Simon Sober, George Greedy, and Thomas Tipler. The set of book-keeping, however, brings out in a most simple, correct, and scientific manner, the operations of the co-partnership; and any one wishing thoroughly to understand the system, could not study a better book. This industrious and ingenious teacher died on the 24th March, 1835, in the 74th year of his age.

Mr. Crichton contributed several articles, memoirs of local divines, and reviews to the *Scots' Magazine*, the *Edinburgh Christian Instructor*, and other periodicals of the day. Some of these were afterwards printed separately; of these, the memoirs of the following Paisley divines, are very interesting:—Rev. John Findlay of the High Church; Rev. John Witherspoon of the Low Church; Rev. Dr. Snodgrass of the Middle Church; Rev. John Geddes of the High Church; and the Rev. James Baine, the first minister of the High Church. The memoir of Mr. John Love, merchant, Paisley, which appeared in the *Paisley Magazine* for 1828, was also from his pen. He became an elder in the Middle Parish Church in 1798. He was conscientious and modest, and discharged his duties of Session Clerk and Preceptor of the Town's Hospital to the satisfaction of all concerned. He was, besides, most exemplary in all his ways, quiet and unobtrusive, and much esteemed by every one who knew him.

There were several candidates for the situation after Mr. Macome's resignation; from among whom, at the meeting of Council, on 14th January, 1845, Mr. Peter M'Gilvray, Edinburgh, was chosen. He was a brother of Mr. Alexander M'Gilvray, so well known in Paisley for his poetical productions. He introduced himself to the public by the following

advertisement in the newspapers, dated 1st February, 1845:—“Town’s Writing and Mathematical School. Mr. M’Gilvray, having been appointed successor to Mr. Macome in the Town’s Writing and Mathematical School, respectfully intimates that he will open classes for teaching the following branches on Monday first. Terms—Writing, per quarter, 6s.; Writing, with Arithmetic, 7s. 6d; Book-Keeping, per sett, 10s. 6d.; Practical Mathematics, per quarter, 15s; Euclid’s Elements and Algebra, 21s.; Navigation, per course, 31s. 6d. Finding the longitude for chronometers, and lunar distances according to the most approved method of modern practice, 21s. Hours of attendance from 10 till 12 noon—12 till 1 afternoon—4 till 6 and 7 till 9 evening.”

As Mr. Macome was now relieved from the responsible labours of the schoolroom, and was suffering from old age and its accompanying infirmities, it was the wish of many of his old pupils and friends that he should be presented with some suitable acknowledgement of his services as a public teacher, and of his worth as a private gentleman. A meeting was accordingly held in October, 1846, when they resolved that a subscription should be commenced in order to raise sufficient funds for the purpose. But some time elapsed before they brought their well meant efforts to a close; and it was not till 6th July, 1847, that they were in a position to carry out their intentions. On that day a number of the subscribers proceeded to Castlehead, where Mr. Macome resided, and as the day was very fine, they held their meeting in the open air—amidst green fields, but now, from the efforts of the present enterprising proprietor,* studded with numerous large and elegant villas—on the site of one of the outposts of the Roman Camp at Oakshaw. Among the gentlemen present were Provost Murray, Messrs. Geo. Wylie, Robert M’Kean, William Hodge, John Gemmell, William Reid. John Thomson, James Reid, Rev. Alexander Rennison, &c,

* William Wotherspoon, Esq. of Maxwellton.

Apologies were received from the Rev. J. G. Wood, Messrs. Peter Coats, Alexander Carlile, and others, for being unable to be present.

The Provost commenced the proceedings, and addressing Mr. Macome, said—

“Sir,—I have been requested by a number of your friends, many of them formerly your pupils, to express to you the high value they attach to your long, valuable, and successful labours as a teacher of youth in Paisley, and the great esteem which they entertain for your personal worth, your rectitude of conduct, and the uniform exemplary character you have maintained during a life now stretched far beyond the ordinary period allotted to men. It has long been the wish of your numerous friends to present you with something more substantial than a mere expression of their regard. This has, from various causes, been too long delayed; but I have now the pleasure and the gratification, in name of the subscribers, to present to you the sum of £160 sterling; and, in asking you to accept of this, to express a hope that it may in some small degree tend to smooth the hardships of old age, and afford you some comforts in your declining years. In the present state of your health, I feel that it would be improper to address you at greater length; but I trust that, however shortly and feebly expressed, you will believe these feelings to be sincerely entertained; and I assure you, they are fully participated in by all your numerous friends and acquaintances. I would further add, that we all hope you may still be long spared to enjoy in your retirement the pleasure and satisfaction arising from the retrospect of a long, well-spent life, and the consciousness that you carry with you the esteem and respect of all classes of your fellow-townsmen.”

Mr. Macome replied in nearly the following terms:—

“I trust you will bear with me should I fail, in arranging my thoughts correctly in a situation so trying as my present one, and on an occasion so deeply interesting and impressive—an occasion on which I am called in duty to acknowledge a public expression of kindness, most generous and disinterested, in testimony that my professional labours in Paisley, during a period of more than forty years, have been acceptably received and approved of. Need I say how soothing, how cheering to my heart such a compliment must

prove; proceeding, as it does, from such a large and respectable circle of friends, whose favourable opinion might well exalt one's esteem, without the imputation of vanity, one whose merit far exceeded anything the humble individual you are disposed to honour has the slightest pretence to claim. Having made this offering to truth, I beg leave to say that I warmly and cordially thank you, and accept with gratitude your munificent gift. I trust that the spirit which prompted the measure will supply a suitable satisfaction to the generous donors, and especially to those kind but unknown friends who have exerted themselves to conduct the measure to so handsome a conclusion. From one who has been so long occupied with its details, some remarks on education might naturally be expected; but although it lately formed the all exciting and engrossing topic of our times, my declining powers, both intellectual and physical, admonish me that it is not one fitted for me to take up. I shall therefore content myself with a few brief remarks respecting our National Schools. The Burgh and Parochial Schools have been the glory of Scotland ever since their first establishment. Here, in her thousand seminaries, the Bible, diffusing maxims of purity and peace, of wisdom and a sound understanding, is made to lead in education. Advancing in the van, it clears the way for literature and science to follow in its train; and the combination of these three have so elevated the character of the nation, that Scotchmen find ready access to situations of trust and responsibility, wherever intelligence, sound principles, and correct moral habits are recommendatory qualities. In my early life, Pariah Schools were commonly conducted by college students, which procured for the scholars the superintendence of more cultivated minds than they could otherwise expect. But this mode of procuring teachers was attended by one great inconvenience, namely, the frequency with which vacancies occurred, owing to the students resigning their charges whenever the prosecution of the ulterior objects of their ambition rendered such necessary; so that the heritors, to whom it belonged to fill up these vacancies, began to append to their advertisement for supply a *Nota bene*—"None need apply who have any views for the Church." This change had an injurious effect on the interests of education. It secured, indeed, more permanent instructors, but with inferior knowledge and the power of communicating it; for few were found to educate themselves liberally to fill situations, the emoluments of which scarcely exceeded those of common craftsmen. The result soon became apparent, and the proper remedy has been partially, although inadequately applied. The maximum salary has been raised from £25 to £35 per annum; and as the fees in most of the schools

nearly equalled the salary in amount, £60 or £70 a-year, with free house and garden, together with some additional emoluments arising from the Session Clerkship, appeared to the heritors to promise so much comfort to the occupant as to entitle them to exact from applicants a higher qualification than formerly. Accordingly, two seasons' attendance at some University was, I believe, generally expected, although not absolutely enjoined. With regard to Burgh teachers, care has been taken that our salaries should not superinduce habits of indolence. Nothing, therefore, was left for us but to "cast our coats," and apply to the work. Happily, the field of operation is wide; and an intelligent and discerning public do not undervalue the importance of our labours. At the same time, in justice to my colleagues and myself I must say that, in sustaining the character of our schools, we endeavour to make our respective departments keep pace with the growing intelligence of the age; and in some instances there is reason to believe that we have been the leaders, rather than the followers, in the march of educational improvement. But this is dangerous ground to tread on. I therefore forbear, lest our professional infirmity should display itself. It may not be undeserving of notice that, although in common phraseology, the Burgh and Parochial Schools are classed together, they by no means stand on the same footing. The Burgh system is founded on the College principle,—the distribution of labour. By it, each teacher has his own department assigned to him, to which undivided attention is directed; and he thereby becomes so thoroughly and familiarly acquainted with the subjects appointed him to teach, as enables him to adopt the plainest and simplest modes of communicating a knowledge of them to his classes. Were I to state the arrangements and enumerate the branches in which our youth are in daily training, and also those higher branches of education which, by requiring greater condensation of thought, proportionately strengthen the intellectual faculties, I am sure I would carry with me the conviction of every one present, that in the Burgh Schools of Paisley a firm foundation is laid for obtaining a sound, substantial, and liberal education. I am happy to say that my successor in office, whose mathematical talents are of no mean order, will add to his department instructions in the differential *calculus*—that stupendous instrument of intellectual power, which has so recently dragged into light the long concealed companion of the *Georgium Sidus*. I am delighted to see before me a few of my former scholars, and congratulate myself on the felicitous occasion. I have often thought that the sentiment which a teacher entertains for his pupils is somewhat akin to the parental—disposing him to feel interested in their future progress in life; and in

generous natures a corresponding feeling is reciprocated. I may owe an apology to some of my pupils for having administered perhaps too liberally the moral medicine of the cane. But my conviction has ever been that a teacher's authority over his pupils, in whatever way attained,—whether by kindness or coercion, or by both,—is indispensably necessary to his being useful to them. I trust, therefore, you will allow me the full benefit of the excuse which Goldsmith makes for his country schoolmaster in his exquisite poem of the “Deserted Village,”—

“Still he was kind, or, if severe in aught,
The love he bore to learning was his fault.”

In conclusion, permit me to say that your testimonial, large and munificent as it is, and far exceeding anything my most sanguine expectation could have anticipated, is increased in value in my estimation by the choice you have made in selecting and prevailing on our excellent chairman to perform the office of presenting it, which he has done in a manner so kind, courteous, and flattering. The exalted station he holds of Chief Magistrate of the Burgh,—the duties of which he discharges with so much credit to himself and advantage to the community,—renders the presentation by him the crowning circumstance of the honours this day conferred upon me, and calls for my grateful and most respectful acknowledgment. But when I reflect that the same individual is equally distinguished for his private virtues, his personal worth, his affability, his kind and obliging disposition, I cannot forbear merging the magistrate in the man, and exclaiming he is my own pupil, my own boy still.”

After the very appropriate speech of the Provost, and the exceedingly able and interesting reply by Mr. Macome, showing that his intellectual powers were yet clear and vigorous, the proceedings were brought to a close. It was at first intended that the presentation should be made at a public dinner, but the feeble state of Mr. Macome's health prevented this from being carried out. The subscribers must afterwards have been glad that it was so carried out, for on 6th September following, only two months after the presentation of the testimonial, he died. For a considerable time previously, he had been in poor health, but to the end

he retained that cheerful and agreeable manner which characterised him through life. The following accurate and sensible extract regarding him is from the *Paisley Advertiser*, intimating his decease :—

“ We have the melancholy duty this day of recording the death of this worthy citizen of Paisley. For the long period of forty years he was teacher of the Town’s Commercial School, and was distinguished throughout for an ardent love of his profession, and an honest disposition to discharge the duties thereof with vigilance and industry. Mr. Macome was an excellent scholar, an ingenious chemist, a first rate mathematician, and a most successful teacher of navigation. Many of his former pupils are now sailing from the ports of the United Kingdom as captains. Above all, he was completely destitute of that pedantry, the attributed concomitant of a teacher. Two or three years ago Mr. Macome was necessitated from the infirmities consequent on old age to give up his school, and, to the honour of the Town Council, was appointed by them successor to the late venerable Mr. Thomas Crichton as Session-Clerk for the High Church Parish. For upwards of thirty years he was an elder of the Middle Church, and filled that important trust with fidelity, and in the true and meek spirit of genuine Christianity. Throughout his long and useful life he was characterised for honest, straightforward, and upright conduct. Altogether free of meanness or deceit, and perfectly independent in his principles, he spoke his mind honestly to both rich and poor, never disguising what he felt, let the occasion be what it might. Humane in his disposition, he felt keenly for the woes of others, and was ever ready to help both by his means and his talents those who were in distress. Very many of those known as the worthy and honest old landmarks of society in Paisley have departed this life during the past year, and none more honoured and revered than he who is the subject of this brief notice ; and, while we lament their loss, let us all emulate their virtues and Christian deportment, that it may be well with us at last, and that at the same time we may preserve somewhat of that character which distinguished Paisley in the olden time.”

The Commercial School did not prosper under the management of Mr. M’Gilvray. He did his best to uphold the character of the school, but failed to attract scholars to the classes which he opened. One thing was greatly against him—the inferior classroom, and the bad locality in which the school was situated.

On 25th January, 1853, he sent a letter to the Council, intimating his resignation, which they accepted at their meeting on the first of the following month. The Council did not then make any arrangements for the election of a successor, but Provost Phillips directed their attention to "the necessity of a change in the system of teaching in the Town's Schools; and moved that, before appointing a successor, the system of teaching generally in the Town's Schools be remitted to the Educational Committee to consider whether any, and what, alteration should be made therein, and also whether better and more suitable classrooms can be obtained than those at present in use." This motion was unanimously agreed to, but the Committee did not afterwards make any report on the subjects remitted to them. The same Committee was also instructed to make some interim arrangement for the teaching of writing and arithmetic; which they did by authorising Dr. Brunton to teach these branches in the Grammar School.

Nothing farther was done till August, 1855, when the Council agreed to elect a Teacher. At that date, Provost McFarlane "stated that, in the prospect of an Academy being erected in Town, and the passing of an Educational Bill, the Council had delayed the appointment of a teacher for the Commercial School; but as there was now little expectation of getting these for some time, he considered that it would be expedient that the vacancy be now filled up; and the standing orders being suspended, he moved that the Council resolve to fill up the vacancy, and that the clerks be instructed to advertise for a teacher, which, having been seconded by Bailie Robert Brown and put to the vote, was unanimously agreed to." There were many candidates for the situation; and the Council, on the 9th of October following, appointed Mr. Peter Fraser, Greenock. This gentleman declined to accept the appointment,—his principal objection being that the school was badly situated and the classrooms not good. The Council took no further steps in the matter, and the school was never resumed.

At a meeting of Council in the following month, Provost M'Farlane introduced the subject of providing superior English and Commercial Schools in place of the old ones, and in a better locality. On a motion made by him, and seconded by Bailie Robert Brown, "it was remitted to the Educational Committee to consider whether any, and what changes or improvements can be made in regard to the Town's Schools and sites, and to report."

In May, 1856, they had again before them the subject of additional school accommodation, and "they agreed, before coming to any resolution, that the matter be remitted of new to the Educational Committee to ascertain what amount of subscriptions can be raised, and to report." The subject, however, was not again referred to till more than three years afterwards, when it was brought under the notice of the Council and the inhabitants by Provost Brown.

In 1863, when the erection of the New Academy was being proceeded with, the building was sold by the Town Council, after having been the Town's Commercial School for nearly seventy-five years. The proceeds were invested in the fund for the erection of the New Academy.

CHAPTER VII.

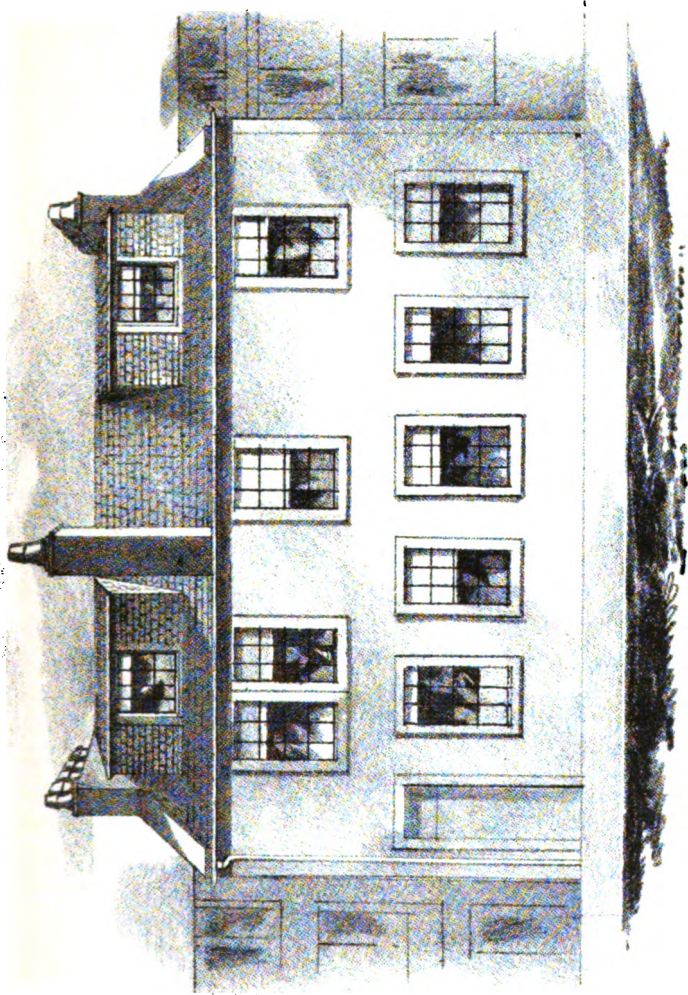
THE HISTORY OF THE PAISLEY LOW PARISH SCHOOL
—1788 TO 1867.

AFTER the town had been divided into three parishes, the High, the Middle, and the Low, each having its own church and minister, it was found necessary to have an English School attached to them. The Town Council had many consultations on the subject, and on 25th March, 1788, resolved that their English School, then at the West Steeple, should be for the High Parish, and that one should be erected in Storie Street for the Low Parish, and another in School Wynd for the Middle Parish. They also resolved that the teachers of these schools should be the Session Clerk for their respective parishes, and have the whole emoluments of the office without being burdened with "any salary to the singers in the churches." Advertisements were ordered to be inserted in the Glasgow newspapers for the new teachers; and the school in Storie Street was to be erected first. It was to consist of two stories, the under story for the school-room to be 11 feet, and the second 8 feet high, "clear of plaister;" and the school-room was to be 28 feet long, and 22 feet wide. The second story was to be fitted up as a dwelling-house for the teacher. A con-



LOW PARK SCHOOL COLOR SLIDES
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LOW PARISH SCHOOL, STORIE STREET.
Erected 1788

tract was made with Mr. Robert Muir, mason, to build the house at the rate of £5 10s per rood; and Mr. Alexander Bissland engaged to supply the wood, slates, plaster, and iron work for £146.

The first teacher, Mr. William Bell, was elected on 5th July, 1788, and is described simply as a teacher in Paisley. Mr. John Gibson, manufacturer, became his cautioner, that he would faithfully and honestly account for all his intrusions as keeper of the records of marriages and baptisms. The school wages were to be 2s. per quarter, but for the poor children in the parish to be 1s. 6d.; and Mr. Bell was prohibited from charging any higher sum without the consent of the Town Council. He was also bound to keep a fair and regular register of the marriages, baptisms, and burials within the parish, and in every respect to behave himself "as becomes a faithful Session Clerk." The predecessor of Mr. Bell, as Session Clerk for the Low Parish, was Mr. William Wylie, merchant in Paisley. Mr. Bell resided in the dwelling house above the school, for which he paid £10 of rent to the Town Council.

In 1794 Mr. Bell applied to the Council to be permitted to increase the school fees; but they did not allow him to do so till two years afterwards, when they were raised to 3s. per quarter, but the charge for the session poor was continued at 1s. 6d. per quarter as formerly. In 1801 he again petitioned to be allowed to still further increase the school fees, and they authorised him to charge 4s per quarter, but continued the former rate for the session poor.

In 1803 the Council being fully alive to the interest of the schools in the Burgh under their charge, directed the attention of Mr. M'Dowall of Garthland, M.P. for the county, to a Bill then before Parliament "for making better provision for parochial schoolmasters, and the better government of parochial schools in Scotland," and desired him to use his influence to have that Bill so altered as to include schools in royal burghs, and burghs of barony. Mr. M'Dowall did so, but was unsuccessful.

At this period Mr. Bell was, at his own request, permitted to keep a Sabbath evening school.

In 1810 Mr. Bell made another application to the Council for permission to augment the scholars' wages, and was allowed to advance them to 5s. per quarter, upon condition of instructing the poor children at the rate formerly stipulated. This made an increase of 3s. per quarter since he was first elected in 1788.

In 1815 Mr. Bell, who had now been teacher in this school twenty-seven years, to the evident satisfaction of the Council, the Kirk Session, and the community, became seriously unwell; and the Council, at their annual Michaelmas head court, held in October, agreed to defer his re-appointment for another year, till after the expiry of his previous appointment at the following Whitsunday. In April, 1816, as his state of health precluded the possibility of his being ever able to discharge the duties of the different offices he held, the Council agreed to advertise for a successor. They also fixed that the emoluments of the Session Clerkship should be paid over to Mr. Bell during his lifetime by his successor.

From the numerous applicants who replied to the advertisements in the Glasgow newspapers, the Council, on the 29th July, 1816, made choice of Mr. William Rankin, teacher in Glasgow, to be teacher and Session Clerk for this parish, under the special conditions that they should, at the Candlemas head courts, have the power of deciding as to his continuance in office; that he should pay over to Mr. Bell, during his lifetime, the perquisites and emoluments of the Session Clerkship; and that if at any time he intended to resign, he should give six months' notice. On the following day Mr. Rankin appeared and accepted the situation on the provisions stated.

In September, 1816, Mr. Bell died, after having filled the situation of teacher and Session Clerk for the very long period of twenty-eight years. During all that time neither the Council nor the members of Session had any occasion of complaint against him. He was a gentleman of consider-

able energy and enterprise, and had the honour of publishing in 1810 the first Paisley Directory, a publication, (and it was the only one he issued) which, if compared with those of the present day, reflects much credit on his accuracy and efforts to furnish so great a variety of information upon different matters. We may farther mention that one, at least, of Mr. Bell's descendants went to Glasgow and carried on business as a letterpress printer; and that a grandson of his is at present the surviving partner of the eminent firm of Messrs Bell and Bain, letterpress printers in that city. Mr. Bell was owner of a property in Marshall's Lane, as four years after his death we find the Council subscribing a charter in favour of his trustees, and confirming them in it.

The Town Council, so far as we can learn, seldom examined the Low Parish School themselves, but left this to be done by a committee of the Presbytery. On 5th November, 1824, the Presbytery committee examined the scholars, and their report, signed by the Rev. Dr. Burns, was published in the *Paisley Advertiser*. It was as follows:—"This day the English School for the Low Parish, taught by Mr. William Rankin, was publicly examined by a committee of the Presbytery, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. M'Nair, Burns, and Geddes, of Paisley, and the Rev. Dr. Barr, of Port-Glasgow, together with a number of gentlemen who felt interested in the Academy. The pupils in the different classes went through their various exercises in a distinct, deliberate, and correct manner. The style of reading is simple and unaffected; the passages recited were done in good taste; and the general economy of the school was creditable to the teacher and the pupils. The copy books in ordinary use were examined and found to contain many excellent specimens of penmanship. The examiners were particularly pleased with the attention which is paid in this school to the reading of the Scriptures, the repetition of the Catechisms, and the general instruction of youth in the essential principles of religion; and they concurred in cordially

recommending the seminary to public patronage. In name of the examiners, Robert Burns, Convener."

The examinations that took place afterwards presented no new features, and, therefore, do not require to be specially noticed.

Mr. Rankin, after having been about seventeen years in the school, appears to have failed very much in his management, for, at the end of 1833, the General Session complained to the Council by letter that Mr. Rankin refused to exhibit his register, "and to account for the dues received by him." On the Council applying to Mr. Rankin, he stated that "he had a counter claim against the Laigh Kirk Session and the Town." The Council appointed a committee to meet with the General Session, and to take steps for recovering the money; but Mr. Rankin saved them this trouble, for he shortly afterwards paid what was owing.

In August of the following year the Rev. Dr. Burns, moderator of the Session, brought before the Council some serious charges against Mr. Rankin for neglecting his duties,—that he had "absented himself from all our Sessional meetings for twelve months;" that "in consequence of his irregular habits, and consequent bad state of health, he has not been able to attend to the keeping of the registers with his former accuracy; and that within these few days he has gone away to the country without giving the Session any notice of his intentions, and without making any provision for the discharge of his official duty during his absence." The Council remitted this matter to the School Committee to take all necessary steps for securing the parish registers, and also to report as to Mr. Rankin's fitness for the office of Session Clerk and parish teacher. In the meantime, he raised an action in the Sheriff Court against the Council and Session for payment of certain duties alleged to have been performed by him. This was defended by the Council; but before the case was decided by the Sheriff, Mr. Rankin died—in the first month of 1839—which put a stop to all further legal proceedings. Some time afterwards the Council arranged with

Mr. Rankin's agent that each party should pay their own expenses.

On 21st February following, the Council, after having advertised for candidates to fill the situation, made choice of Mr. Thomas March, teacher, Charleston, Paisley; and one of the conditions of his appointment was that "he shall be bound to pay to the Council a yearly rent of £10 Stg. for the school-room, and that after the ensuing year, if he thinks proper, he shall have the school and dwelling house above the same at the yearly rent of £15." This unusual proposal of the Council to charge the teacher a rent for his school-room was the cause of some bitter remarks by many persons at the time; and in the following month Mr. Archd. Gardner, writer, on behalf of the Kirk Session, sent a letter to the Council objecting to this arrangement. The Council agreed "to depart from their former resolution to charge a rent of £10 for the school occupied by the teacher of the Low Church Parish at the present time, but reserving the rights of their successors to dispose of the property at a future period in any manner they may consider most advantageous for the public interest; and at the same time recording their disapprobation at this interference of the General Session for the purpose of preventing the Council from lessening the burdens of the ecclesiastical establishment. The Council also regret this interference as continuing a system of injustice to the teachers of youth in the town generally—by thus giving one portion of their number schools rent free, and other emoluments which are not enjoyed by the whole." Political and religious denominational feeling ran very high at that time, and it will be seen that the majority of the Council were of opinion that no pecuniary aid should be given to assist in educating the youth of the town. This resolution, it is proper to state, was not unanimous, and is only declared to be "carried."

The appointment of Mr. March turned out to be a most unfortunate one in the interests of the school, for, after a few years he became dissipated and unfit for his duties, and

failed, besides, to account to the Session for the fees he collected. In October of 1844 the Town-Clerk informed the Council that Mr. March "was considerably in arrear of the proclamation dues collected by him, and although repeatedly requested to pay the same, had failed to do so." The Council resolved to adopt legal measures to recover the money in his hands, and also suspended him from his office, and appointed Mr. Robert Brown, Town Chamberlain, to officiate, *ad interim*, as Session Clerk. At the next meeting of Council the Clerk reported that Mr. March had not discharged his duties for eight days, and that no person knew where he was. In these circumstances the Council dismissed him, and agreed to advertise for candidates to fill the vacant situations of Teacher and Session-Clerk.

At the end of the following month the Council selected from the various applicants for the situation Mr. Robert Donald, teacher, Linwood, who was appointed upon the usual conditions. In the month of January, 1845, however, Mr. March returned to town, took possession of the school-room, and would not give it up. Mr. Donald, therefore, resigned his situation, and the Council instructed the Town Clerk to take legal steps to recover the money unjustly appropriated by Mr. March, and to have him ejected from the school-room; but it was not till the month of July following that the Sheriff-Substitute granted a warrant for his ejection. On 7th November, thereafter, the Council re-elected Mr. Robert Donald, whose first advertisement regarding the opening of his classes appeared on the 21st February, 1846, as follows:—"Town's English School, 31 Storie Street. Mr. R. Donald respectfully intimates that his Spring quarter commences on Monday, the 23rd inst. when pupils in any stage of advancement may be admitted. Public Classes:—Hours from 10 till 12, and from 1 till 3. Branches taught—English Reading, with lessons on objects; Grammar, Composition, Geography, and the first principles of Music. Private Classes—Hours from 7 till 9 morning, from 12 to 1, and from 4 to 6 afternoon. Branches taught,

—English, Classical, or Commercial, as may suit the greater number of applicants. Mr. D. appropriates a portion of each day to exercising his pupils in the solfeggio. This practice tends to strengthen and develop the voice, improve the ear, and, indeed, constitutes the first step to a correct musical education. This exercise, which prevails so extensively in France and in Germany, gives the youth of these countries a marked superiority in music, in the practice of which, in this kingdom, we are so proverbially deficient. Terms and other particulars connected with Mr. D.'s classes may be known by applying at his class-room, or at his residence, Mr. Bain's land, 145 George Street."

On the whole, this school did not prosper, due perhaps, in some measure, to the fact that there never was any great interest taken in the superintendence of the teacher and the scholars. Mr. Donald's first effort in advertising his classes, a copy of which we have given, was his greatest, and very little was done by him in that way afterwards. On the 17th July, 1867, he sent a letter to the Council, stating that, owing to the infirm state of his health, he resigned from that date the office of teacher of the Low Parish School, but retained the offices of Session-Clerk and Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages; and they accepted his resignation on these terms. He died on 3rd July, 1868.

Shortly after his resignation the Council, with consent of the Burgh Trustees, resolved to dispose of the Storie Street School property, and the resolution was soon afterwards carried into effect.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE HISTORY OF THE PAISLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL
AND ACADEMY—1864 TO 1873.

PREVIOUS to the opening of the Academy, the Directors, among other matters, fully considered the rate of Fees to be charged in each department, and finally resolved to make no alteration—that each branch should be rated as before. They all felt how desirable it was that the teachers should be well remunerated, but considering the charges made in the Neilson Institution, they thought it imprudent to increase the Fees at that time, and that they should first secure the prosperity of the Academy by the appointment of first-class teachers, get it thoroughly consolidated, and afterwards make such alterations as circumstances warranted. Holding these views, they fixed the Fees as in the following circular, which was issued about this time:—

PAISLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND ACADEMY.

Under the Management of the PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, and TOWN COUNCIL, and a COMMITTEE of SUBSCRIBERS to the Erection of the Academy Buildings.

THE ACADEMY will be OPENED on the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER Next, when Pupils of both Sexes will be Enrolled in the different Classes, which are to be arranged as follows, viz. :—

1. ENGLISH INITIATORY CLASS,.....MISS ISABELLA THOMSON.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 2. ENGLISH, ENGLISH GRAMMAR }
AND COMPOSITION, GEO- }
GRAPHY, AND HISTORY, } | MR. JAMES REID, AND
MR. JAMES B. STEPHENS, from the
Kilblain Street Academy, Greenock. |
| 3. WRITING, ARITHMETIC, MA- }
THEMATICS, ALGEBRA, AND }
BOOK-KEEPING, } | MR. DAVID GLASS, M.A., T.C.D.,
from the Liverpool Royal Institution
School. |
| 4. FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ITA- }
LIAN, } | MR. GEORGE DICKSON, from Edin-
burgh. |
| 5. LATIN AND GREEK, } | WILLIAM BRUNTON, LL.D., AND
MR. DICKSON. |

The Hours for the different Classes will be arranged, as far as possible, to enable Pupils to attend whatever classes they may desire.

Scale of Fees per Quarter for Single Classes, Payable in Advance.

ENGLISH—Initiatory Class, 5s. 0d.	MATHEMATICS OR ALGEBRA ...7s. 6d.
ENGLISH—Senior Class, .....7s. 6d.	LATIN, .....10s. 6d.
ENGLISH, with English Gram- } mar and Composition, Geo- } graphy, and History, .....9s. 0d.	GREEK, .....10s. 6d.
WRITING, .....5s. 0d.	LATIN and GREEK, 10s. 6d.
ARITHMETIC, .....5s. 0d.	FRENCH, .....10s. 6d.
WRITING AND ARITHMETIC, ..7s. 6d.	GERMAN, .....10s. 6d.
	ITALIAN, .....10s. 6d.

Further information will be obtained at the Academy.

In the erection of this New Educational Institution in Oakshaw Street, the object aimed at by the Subscribers was to supply the long felt desideratum for a building in which all the branches of a liberal course of education could be taught at a moderate rate under the same roof, and from which the pupils, after passing through the prescribed curriculum, might at once proceed to the University, or enter upon the business of life. The Managers confidently anticipate that in the new building, and with the able and efficient staff of Teachers whose services they have been successful in securing, the end sought after will be fully accomplished.

While it is earnestly recommended that the entire course should be taken, the arrangement of the various Departments is such as to admit of a selection of branches, and Parents and Guardians have it thus in their option to make choice of such classes as they may deem most desirable.

The CLASS ROOMS are spacious and well ventilated, and the building itself occupies an elevated and healthy situation.

With all these advantages, the Directors have no hesitation in recommending the Academy to the liberal support of the community.

OAKSHAW STREET,
PAISLEY, 18th August, 1864.

On the 16th August, 1864, a meeting of Subscribers was held in the building, which was, by that time, completed and properly furnished. The gentlemen present were highly gratified with all that had been done, and requested the Directors to make the necessary arrangements for opening the Academy, and that with some ceremony. At a meeting held two days afterwards, the Directors resolved that the Academy should be opened on the 1st September next, at one o'clock, that the public should be invited to be present, that the ceremony of delivering over the buildings to the Town Council should then be performed by Mr. Robert Brown on behalf of the Subscribers, and that the Town Council should, for that purpose, hold a special meeting at that hour in one of the class-rooms. It was also agreed that Mr. Crum Ewing, M.P., should be asked to propose a resolution recommending the new Educational Institution to the liberal support of the community, and that Sheriff Campbell should be asked to support it; that the senior ministers of each of the three leading denominations should be requested to officiate on the occasion, and in the event of any of these gentlemen being unable to attend, that the minister of the denomination next in seniority be requested. The following is a copy of the advertisement that was inserted in the newspapers and extensively distributed in the town :—

O P E N I N G
O F
T H E P A I S L E Y G R A M M A R S C H O O L
A N D A C A D E M Y.

This Institution will be formally Opened on THURSDAY next, the 1st September, at One o'Clock p.m., when a Meeting of the Town Council will be held in one of the Class Rooms, and the Titles of the New Building will be presented by the Subscribers to them for behoof of the community.

The Provost will preside, and the following gentlemen will take part in the proceedings, viz. :—

H. E. CRUM EWING, Esq., M.P.
 Sheriff CAMPBELL.
 ROBERT BROWN, Esq. of Underwood Park.
 Rev. Mr. RENNISON.
 Rev. Mr. MACDOUGALL, and
 Rev. Mr. POLLOCK.

Parents and Guardians, and all others interested in the prosperity of this Institution, are respectfully requested to attend.

WILLIAM HODGE, Town Clerk.

Paisley, 27th Aug., 1864.

On Thursday the first September, 1864, and long before the commencement of the opening ceremony, the handsome and commodious class-rooms were filled with a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. Indeed, all classes in the community evinced a very strong interest in the new Educational Institution. Many old scholars who had received their education at the ancient Grammar School were present to witness the greater facilities now afforded for a correct system of tuition, by the combination of the various departments in one building, as compared with former times when the pupils had to travel from one school to another to receive their different lessons in most inferior class-rooms.

As arranged, the Town Council held a special meeting in the principal class-room of the English Department, and the following is a copy of the sederunt :—

“ At a special meeting of the Town Council convened for the purpose of formally opening the new Grammar School and Academy, and receiving delivery of the School Buildings and title deeds of the property from the Subscribers :

PRESENT—

David Campbell, Esquire, Provost ; William Gillespie, William M'Kean, William Barbour, and James Barclay, Esquires, Bailies ; Messrs. Matthew Scott, William Russell, James Caldwell, William Morrison, George Masson, William Abercrombie, Hugh M'Farlane, Junior, and Richard Watson, Councillors of the Burgh of Paisley.

The Provost presided, and there were also present H. E. Crum Ewing, Esq., M.P. for the Burgh, James Campbell, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of Renfrewshire; Robert Brown, Esq., Underwood Park, Chairman of the Committee of Subscribers to the School; the Rev. William MacDougall of the United Presbyterian Church, Thread Street; the Rev. Alexander Pollock, of the Free South Church, and a number of other gentlemen, subscribers to and interested in the Institution.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. MacDougall.

The Provost stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of opening the School, and for the Subscribers to hand over the title deeds of the Buildings to the Town Council for behoof of the community, which would be done by Mr. Brown, as Chairman of the Committee of Subscribers."

Mr. ROBERT BROWN, of Underwood Park, said—Mr. Provost, ladies and gentlemen, the subscribers to the erection of this new Academy have devolved upon me the honour and the responsibility of presenting it to the Town Council, who are hereafter to hold and manage it for the public behoof. But before doing so, allow me to state some particulars in connection with the building of this Academy. You are, I believe, all aware that this town, most unfortunately, lacked during the greater part of this century, a public seminary or academy, in which should be taught all the different branches of education. Our Grammar School, which was first endowed and established by King James the Sixth, in 1576, for the teaching of Latin and Greek, has passed through many vicissitudes, but at the same time has always maintained a superior position, whether as regards the accommodation in the school itself, or the high scholastic attainments of the teachers who have had the charge of it. In the English School the teachers have also managed to uphold its respectability, notwithstanding the very defective accommodation of the class-room. As regards the Commercial School, I am sorry that I have not much to state in its favour. Under the management of Mr. Macome it flourished many years ago, but since then it has done no good, and, indeed, for the last thirteen years, has been shut altogether. These two schools—the English and Commercial—were also not only inferior as regards size and ventilation, but were likewise situated in very bad localities of the town. And all these three schools were, besides, completely separated; and the children were put to great inconvenience in having to travel from one school to another. There was also no unity of system in the teaching of scholars in these three schools. It is, therefore, no wonder that their success was interfered with, and that the middle and upper classes in this town and neighbourhood frequently sent

their children to other places to receive their education. When I had the honour of filling the important position of Chief Magistrate of this town, I brought forward a scheme to remedy these defects. The proposal was to build two new class-rooms in connection with the Grammar School, and in this manner to secure, in a modified way, all that was wanted. At that time it was feared that sufficient money might not be got to build a complete new academy; and as the class-room of the Grammar School was considered to be good and well situated, this plan was brought before the public and their support solicited. The total sum asked was £1000, and so favourably was the proposal received that more than double that amount was subscribed at once. This was extremely gratifying, and showed most unmistakeably the feelings and wishes of the more wealthy classes in the town, and how desirous they were that greater facilities should exist for the education of their children. I mention these matters in connection with the part I took in attempting to improve our high class burgh schools, not because it was an idea of my own. On the contrary, the proposal to concentrate and improve these schools engaged the attention not only of my predecessor in the Provostship (Mr. Macfarlane), but also of many public spirited and influential gentlemen in the community for a long time past. In the *Paisley Magazine* of 1828—which received literary contributions from so many of the educated men of that day in this locality, and which is held in such high estimation by the present generation—the subject of improving the burgh schools by forming an academy was discussed and advocated. And so also in the article on Paisley in the *Statistical Account* for Scotland, published in 1842, and written by the Rev. Dr. Burns, the same plan is approved of. One of the subscriptions given for the erection of these buildings, amounting to £40 11s. 6d., was received from the late Mr. Alex. Carlile, being the balance of a fund that was raised in 1836 for the erection of an academy, but the project had, through some circumstance or another, not succeeded. As already stated, my proposal was to add new buildings to the old Grammar School, and in that way to obtain sufficient accommodation for an academy. But when the matter came to be maturely considered by the subscribers it was deemed the best course, and wisely too, in consequence of the large sum that had been so promptly subscribed, to erect a new building for an academy upon ground adjoining the Grammar School, which was acquired for that purpose. The foundation-stone of this building was, as you must remember, laid with masonic honours in the presence of a large concourse of people. The proceedings were conducted by the members connected with the Masonic Lodges in this town, in the neighbouring villages, and in Glasgow;

and it was to them we were entirely indebted for that masonic demonstration. The building itself is from designs furnished by Mr. Lamb, architect, which exhibit, I think in no ordinary degree, whether as regards the external elevation of the building or its internal sub-division and accommodation, his good taste and judgment. The subscribers hope that this building may be sufficient to meet all the purposes for which it was erected. If the success of this Academy is so great, however, that more accommodation is required—and I trust that will be the case—then I have no doubt but means will readily and cheerfully be adopted to find a remedy. I admit that there is one defect connected with this Academy, and that is a deficiency of playground for the scholars, but that is sure to be remedied before very long. The whole of the works have also, I am glad to say, been carried on in such a correct and business-like manner by the different tradesmen that no accident of any kind has taken place in connection with the operations, and no one, therefore, has suffered any bodily injury during the course of erection. Although we have succeeded in building this Academy and furnishing it in the most approved manner for the benefit of the rising generations, who, it is hoped, will largely take advantage of it, yet we are not thereby to be too vain and to assume that our forefathers did not take that interest in the improvement and management of our burgh schools which they might have done. It is our duty to do full justice to their memory; and if we look back to the past, we must be satisfied that our Grammar School has, at any rate, been carefully attended to by our municipal rulers, and that this place of education has always been the pride and boast of our town. On several occasions, as I have already stated, new buildings have been erected, since it was first established nearly three hundred years ago, in order to meet the wants of the town, occasioned by the gradual increase in the population. Our forefathers have, therefore, ever shown themselves fully alive to its importance, and it was only at the commencement of the present century, when the population of this town was about seventeen thousand less than it now is, that the present school was erected. During the last thirty years, however, the art of teaching has, amidst the advancement of the arts and sciences generally, made rapid progress; and it must be confessed that the facilities for the education of the children of the middle and upper classes of society in this place have not during that period kept pace with the age in which we live. And it is to wipe out this stain upon our patriotism and our public spirit that this Educational Institution has been erected. If there has been some trouble and anxiety connected with its erection, there has also been no little difficulty in making choice of the staff of teachers who should conduct it.

Not that there was any lack of able and well-qualified teachers from whom to make a selection, but because they were so numerous. While provision has been made in the English department for the teaching of the beginners of both sexes by Miss Thomson, an accomplished and properly trained female teacher, there will also be two masters—Mr. Reid, whose great experience and talents as the teacher in the English School for the last twenty years are well known to us, and Mr. Stephens, a well-educated gentleman, and a first-class teacher—for conducting the higher classes. Too little attention has hitherto been given, I think, to the teaching of scholars the rules of English composition. Besides being able to spell correctly, and having the penmanship good, how very important it is for the future success of young persons in the business of life to be perfectly qualified to express their meaning and ideas in sentences which are elegantly and correctly constructed. In this important study the scholars will now, therefore, be thoroughly grounded. To the department of the classics there has also now been added that of modern languages, and these important classes will be under the direction of Dr. Brunton, who has occupied the position of rector of the Grammar School for so long, and whose labours have met with such marked and uniform success. He will, however, be assisted by Mr. Dickson, who comes to us with the very highest recommendations, and who will, besides, be the teacher of the French and German languages. In these days of speedy travelling, when two hours of sailing is all that is required to connect this island with France, and when we can be conveyed in twenty-four hours from Paisley to Paris, the learning of the French language by every one is now not a matter of choice, but of necessity. In point of fact, the intercourse by trade, and by travelling for pleasure, between the people of this country and that of France is now so great, that one's education is not complete without a knowledge of the French language, and ability to speak it fluently. I regard, therefore, the appointment of Mr. Dickson to teach the French and German languages as of the first importance to this Academy, and of the greatest advantage to the pupils attending it. For the Commercial Department, the services of Mr. Glass, of the Royal Educational Institution, Liverpool, have been secured, and I have no doubt that when his great abilities and qualifications for the teaching of writing, arithmetic, and mathematics become known he will have many scholars attending his classes. Looking, then, to the staff of teachers who will be in this public academy to take charge of the education of our youth, I think that opportunities will be given to the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood for the efficient and thorough education of their children upon the

most approved systems—and at very moderate fees too—such as they have never had before, and that the success of those teachers is sure. The duties which they will have to perform are of the most important kind ; for I know no more honourable and responsible position than that of a teacher who devotes his whole energies to the training of the youth under his charge to habits of rectitude, so that they may afterwards be good citizens and good Christians, and thereby well qualified to fight the battle of life here, and be prepared for that more enduring habitation above. In perusing the copies of the Factory Accounts, in that very able and interesting work compiled by the late Mr. Mure of Caldwell, entitled the “Caldwell Papers,” and forming part of the Maitland Club books, I have observed that in 1648 and 1649, more than two hundred years ago, the young Laird of Caldwell attended our Grammar School. In that book I also find statements of the school-fees and boarding paid for Mr. Mure in Scotch money. The following are specimens of these entries :—“2d February, 1648.—*Item*, to the Schoolmaster and Doctor at Paisley at direction of Mr. Alex. Dunlop for Wm. Mure his Candlemas waig and offering, 1648—£11 4s. *Item*, payit to John Spreull’s wife in Paisley, for Wm. Mure, his buirding fra first October, 1648, till 9th February, 1649—£45 6s.” Since then the generations of the upper and middle classes in this town who have come and gone, have received their education at our Grammar School ; and many of those who left their native home, and went to foreign countries, have acquired honours and fortunes, and distinguished themselves nobly among the first of British merchants. Others of them, who chose a profession as their business in life, have, by their industry and the energetic application of their talents, and the sound education they received in their youth, reached the highest pinnacles of fame. It has often been stated, and I believe correctly, that Paisley has more of her sons who are clergymen in proportion to the population than any other town in this country. In almost every part of Scotland, and in many places in other countries, you will find Paisley men, who received the rudiments of their education at this Grammar School ; and, one and all are, from the superior training and education which they received in their youth, prosecuting with success the business or calling in which they are engaged, and are an honour to the town of their birth. If, then, in former times our Burgh Schools have, with the imperfect and limited means at their command, done such great good by imparting a sound and liberal education, how much more may we therefore now expect, from the extremely moderate fees that are to be charged, and the great facilities for teaching

afforded by the Academy—the opening of which we have this day met to celebrate. If, also, in times long gone past, this Grammar School was deemed capable of furnishing the requisite education to those to whom I have alluded, it is not, therefore, surely, too much to expect that, in the altered and improved state of this educational institution—in the numerous and efficient staff of teachers—we shall have a great increase in the number of scholars. In the management of the affairs of the academy, and in the conducting of the classes, there will, of course, be no distinction shown to one pupil more than another. The child of the rich man and that of the poor will sit on the same form, and the only superiority that can be recognised will deservedly be that of the attentive and meritorious scholar. I have already occupied too much of your time, but I have only further to state, on behalf of the subscribers, in handing to the Town Council, over which you so ably preside, these papers, which are the title deeds to these grounds and buildings, to be held and managed by you and your successors in office—most faithfully, I have no doubt—for the public behoof, and for the benefit of the present and future generations; that it is their fervent wish that this Academy may amply meet the great want that has been so long experienced in this town and neighbourhood—that it may be a first-class seminary in which our children shall receive a thorough and liberal education in English literature, mathematics, modern languages, and classics—and that its success may greatly exceed our most sanguine expectations.

Mr. Brown delivered to the Provost, on behalf of the Town Council, the following title deeds of the ground upon which the Academy is erected, and which are granted in favour of the Town Council, in trust, for behoof of the community, viz. :—(1) Disposition by Mr. James Reid, Teacher of the Town's English School, dated 13th May and 12th June, 1863. (2.) Disposition by Mr. James Parlane, Printer and Stationer in Paisley, and others, dated 14th, 19th, 20th, and 21st May and 12th June, 1863. (3.) Feu charter by the Trustees of the Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of Paisley, dated 14th May and 3d and 29th June, 1863, and all recorded in the Register of Sasines for Renfrewshire, the 24th day of July, 1863, and the several writs of these properties conform to inventories thereof, subscribed as relative thereto.

Provost CAMPBELL then rose and said, Ladies, Mr. Brown, and Gentlemen, on behalf of this large and important Burgh, and its Magistrates and Council, I cordially thank the subscribers to the fund for the erection of this handsome building, and sincerely congratulate them on the success of their laudable undertaking to extend our school accommodation. The Council cheerfully and gratefully accept the title deeds now handed to us, and the subjects thereby

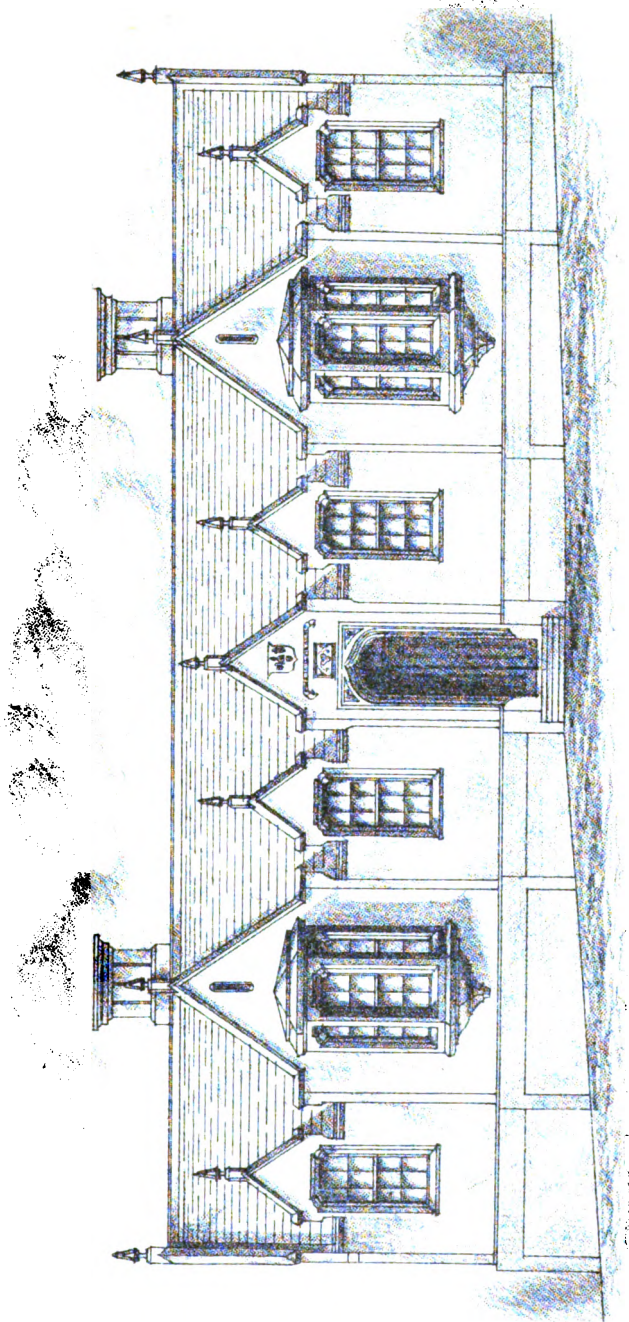
conveyed for behoof of the community. The important additional trust thus conferred upon the Municipal Authorities will, I believe, be executed by us and our successors in office with fidelity and zeal ; and, aided, as happily we have been, and are hereafter to be, by the advice and co-operation of an influential and very competent committee of the subscribers, we have every reason to hope, that the educational interests of this town will be largely promoted and benefited by the operations of the institution now opening. It is very gratifying to be able to say that an excellent start has been made. I can fully corroborate Mr. Brown as to our choice of teachers. With great care and caution we proceeded in this matter, and we have secured an efficient staff composed of a lady and five gentlemen, whose education and intellectual and moral attainments eminently qualify them for the successful discharge of the onerous and highly responsible duties of their profession, and to whose tuition and discipline, we are persuaded parents and guardians may, with much confidence, entrust their youthful charges. I again thank the subscribers for their public spirit, and the substantial and valuable aid they have given the authorities in the cause of education ; and I have much pleasure in asking our excellent Member, Mr. Crum Ewing, whom, I am sure, we all rejoice to have with us to-day, to submit a resolution for your approval.

Mr. CRUM EWING said—Mr. Provost Campbell, ladies and gentlemen, I deem it a very high honour and privilege to be allowed to take part in the important proceedings of this day. I look on it as a most auspicious occasion for the burgh, and, indeed, one in which, identified as I am in all my feelings with the welfare of the Burgh, I am disposed to take a special and peculiar interest. The occasion of our meeting, Mr. Provost, is suggestive of many important subjects on which I might attempt to dilate, but I think, in a meeting of this kind, to talk of the great benefits which education has conferred on mankind in general, would be out of place, and, indeed, in such an assembly as I now address, not only out of place, but almost an insult to their understanding. Sir, the question of education, and the best mode of giving education to the people, has given rise to many theories, and I am not aware of any subject on which greater diversity of opinion exists. Some people think that Government should do everything ; that commencing with the youth at the very elements of education they should continue presiding over his education till the student has left the University. Others think that such a system would be most prejudicial to education, and that it would tend to destroy the independence of the people. Another party thinks that a middle course might be adopted, with great satisfaction and good results to all, and that, aided by local assessment and local management, the

best means of education might be given to those children who otherwise would not be educated. Time was, and, indeed, I may say, is not so long gone past, but that many of us have it in our recollection, when an opinion prevailed among certain of the upper classes in this country, that to bestow education to any extent on the working population would make them discontented with their position, and that, to give them more than the mere rudiments of education, might be subversive of all order in society. Now, however, all this has changed, and I believe you will scarcely find a man who does not acknowledge the great benefit which education has been to the nation, and who does not look forward with satisfaction to its future progress. Most certainly education must be esteemed in a community, the great majority of whom aim at raising the political status of the working people, as well as giving them an intellectual education. Now, I believe, there must be individuals in this assembly who hold all these respective views, and, I feel, therefore, that to discuss these questions would be treading on delicate ground. I will content myself, therefore, merely by saying, that I am sure, while we hold these various opinions, all have the same end in view—namely, to give the blessings of education to the great body of the community. I rejoice to think, sir, that very few in this assembly will not join with me in denouncing any educational system which will aim at giving merely secular instruction without, at the same time, accompanying it with sound religious instruction. Many of you may be aware that, towards the end of last Parliamentary Session, the Scotch members went in a body to Lord Granville, President of the Board of Education, and made representations to him regarding the state of education in Scotland, and the consequence has been that the Queen has been pleased to appoint a Royal Commission for the purpose of inquiring into the state of education in Scotland. This Commission, gentlemen, will, no doubt, very soon commence, if they have not already commenced, their labours; and when they have given in their report, probably Government may endeavour to find some system which may please the generality of the nation. Perhaps, however, all this may vanish into empty air, as indeed has been the case with all previous educational measures. Meantime, however, I am glad to think one thing is certain, that instead of, like the man in the fable praying to Jupiter to help you out of the ditch, and waiting for his assistance, which never came, you have in the most handsome and noble manner raised a fund sufficient to erect this commodious and beautiful building in which we are now met for the purpose of giving the youth of this community a sound and liberal education. The resolu-

tion which has been put into my hands proposes that we should give our recommendation to the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood, to countenance and support this Academy, but I am afraid that our recommendation would be of little avail unless we held out the prospect of a sound and substantial benefit to be derived therefrom. I think what you have heard to-day from Mr. Brown and Provost Campbell is a sufficient guarantee that such benefit will be derived from this Academy. The old Burgh School of Paisley, as you have heard stated by Mr. Brown, has always held a high place in the public estimation, and I think those gentlemen who have so long presided over that institution may well look back with pride and satisfaction to the many excellent scholars they have educated in it. You will still have the benefit of their assistance, and, in addition to that, we have heard Mr. Brown and the Provost speak of the large staff of new teachers who have been selected. These gentlemen and this lady have been selected after a most careful scrutiny,—I have no doubt from a great host of applicants,—I understand on the ground of their various attainments in teaching. The curriculum is explained by the prospectus as such that every one may have the benefit of what is called a liberal education; and it is formed in this way, that those who have finished their course at this Academy may at once proceed to a University to prosecute their studies farther, or enter at once on the business of life; and, at the same time, those whose opportunities do not afford this, may rest satisfied that they have the benefit of being well grounded in English, in writing, arithmetic, and geography, should they go no farther. Now, ladies and gentlemen, it is under these circumstances that we have met this day formally to open the institution; and I am sure you will all join with me in invoking the Divine blessing both on teachers and scholars, that this Academy may tend to promote the temporal, spiritual, and eternal welfare of this community, and also the glory of the Almighty. The motion which I have now to make is, that a commodious Academy having now been erected in this town, and a numerous as well as a select staff of teachers brought to conduct it, this meeting, therefore, recommends it to the cordial support of the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood.

Sheriff CAMPBELL said he felt it a very high honour that he had been asked to second the resolution which had just been proposed by the Member for the Burgh. It was always a great pleasure to him to be present when the people of Paisley were met together for any beneficial object, and he had particular gratification in being present at this time because of the object of this day's meeting.



ACADEMY, - FRONT ELEVATION.

The first proposition of the resolution he was called upon to second could admit of no dispute. The Academy was commodious and suitable, and well adapted for its intended purposes. For his part, he was glad that the plan originally proposed, embracing an upper flat, had not been adopted, as they could not in that case have had the lofty and well ventilated halls of the present building. It was well known that upper flats were not approved of in educational buildings, and by having the different class-rooms all on the one floor, the rector could exercise supervision over all the departments without the trouble and annoyance of ascending a single stair. To the second portion of the resolution, regarding the staff of teachers, he could speak with great confidence, in regard at least to some of them. He had been on terms of intimacy with Dr. Brunton, the rector, for some years; and after visiting the school in order to see how his own two boys were getting on and to form an opinion as to the state of the classes, he could testify that nowhere were the classical languages taught more earnestly, efficiently, or successfully than by Dr. Brunton. Mr. Reid from his lengthened period of tuition in the town was well known to all, and his abilities, conjoined with the labours of a talented assistant, were a guarantee that the duties of his department would be efficiently discharged. The Sheriff then referred in complimentary terms to the character and qualification of each of the other teachers, and, after expressing a hope that the school would long be esteemed, and experienced by the people of Paisley as a valuable agency in education, concluded by seconding the resolution.

The meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pollock.

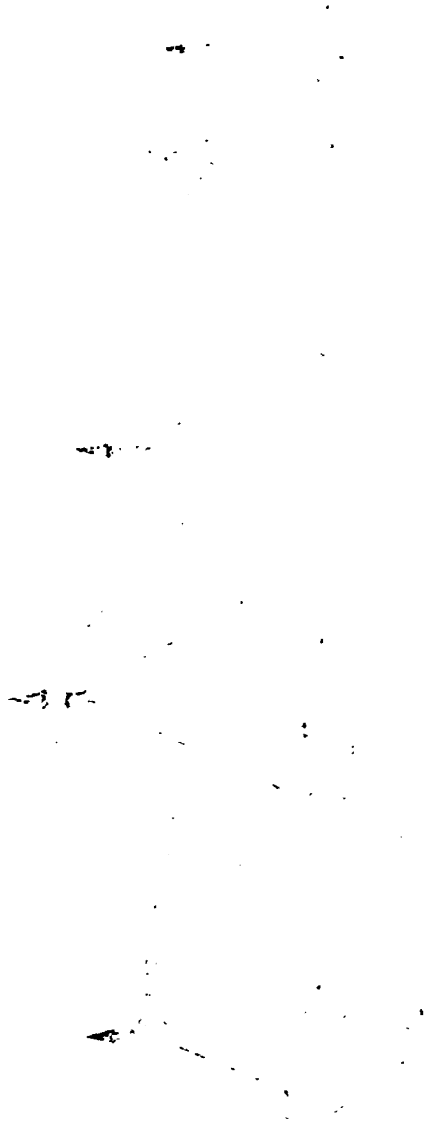
We give a view of the buildings as seen from Oakshaw Street. There are altogether five class-rooms, with ceilings eighteen feet high, and so constructed that ready communication may be had, one room with another, and, with the old Grammar School, they can accommodate 580 scholars. The buildings are one storey in height, and the style of the architecture is Gothic, bold and massive in character. A pleasing effect is given to the front by the broken lines of the building, gables being projected with massive corbelled oriel windows overhanging the line of wall; and the roof is broken up in its long lines by dormer windows thrown up into the slopes; altogether, the building, in appearance, is very effective, adding an interesting architectural feature to the locality.

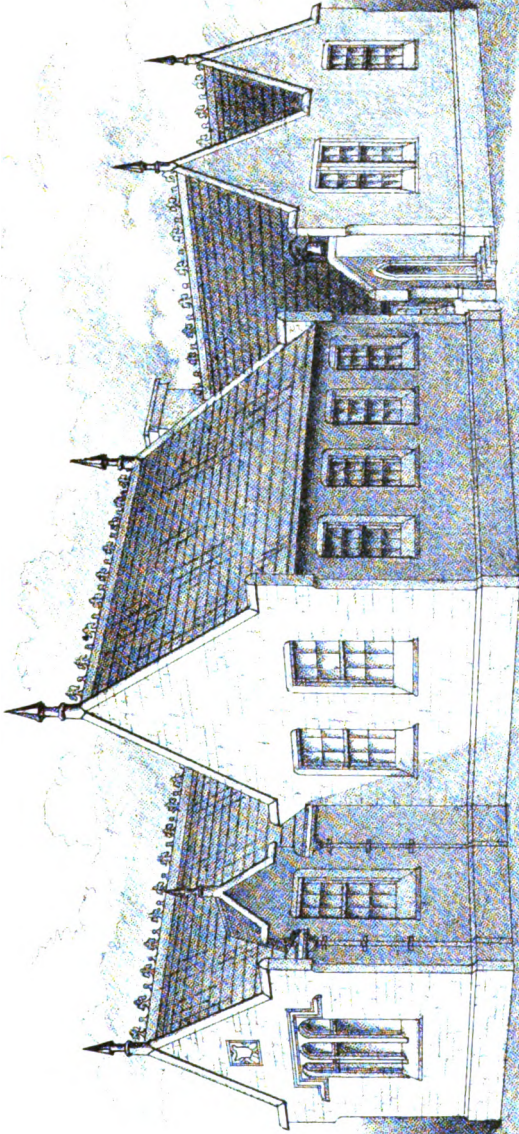
Illustrated views are likewise given of the east, west, and south elevations, and also a ground plan of the whole building.

After the Academy was opened, a great many different matters of considerable importance required to be attended to by the Directors, before the institution could be brought into a thoroughly organised state, and all the classes to work harmoniously. Many meetings were held, and so great was the interest taken in the business brought from time to time under consideration, that they were invariably well attended by the members.

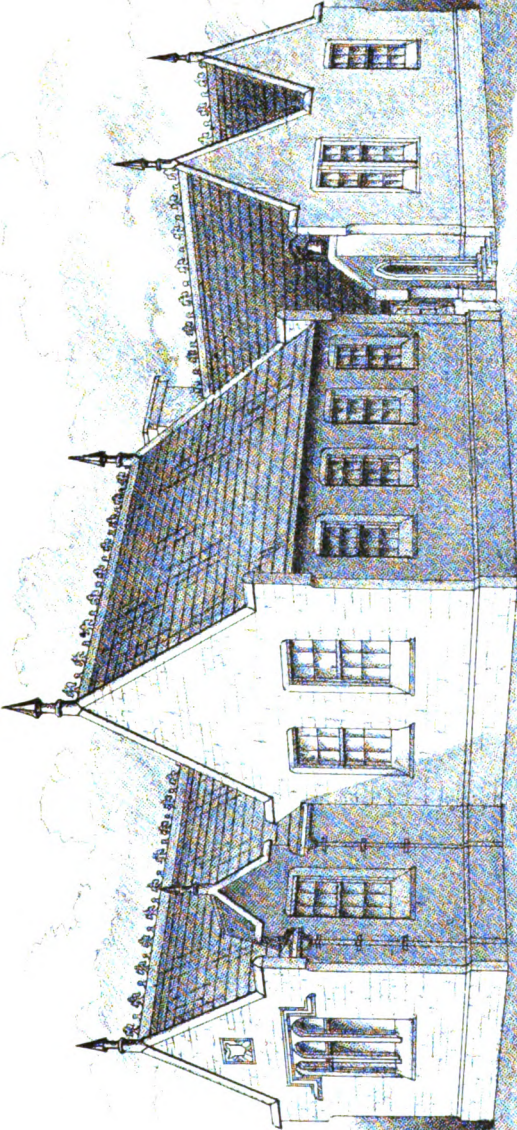
In consequence of the great number of scholars who had entered the different classes, and the decided success that had attended the opening of the Institution, the Directors agreed that Miss Thomson should also open a class for sewing and other industrial work. They likewise agreed to advertise for a Janitor. There were ten applications for the office, and the Directors appointed Mr. Walter Stewart; his emoluments were to be an annual fee of two shillings and sixpence from each scholar.

A syllabus or prospectus containing the names of the masters, general time-table, detailed class table, scale of fees, with other information, was very much wanted; and after consulting with the masters, it was completed and ordered to be printed and issued to the parents of scholars and to the public, and advertised in the newspapers. It was as follows:—

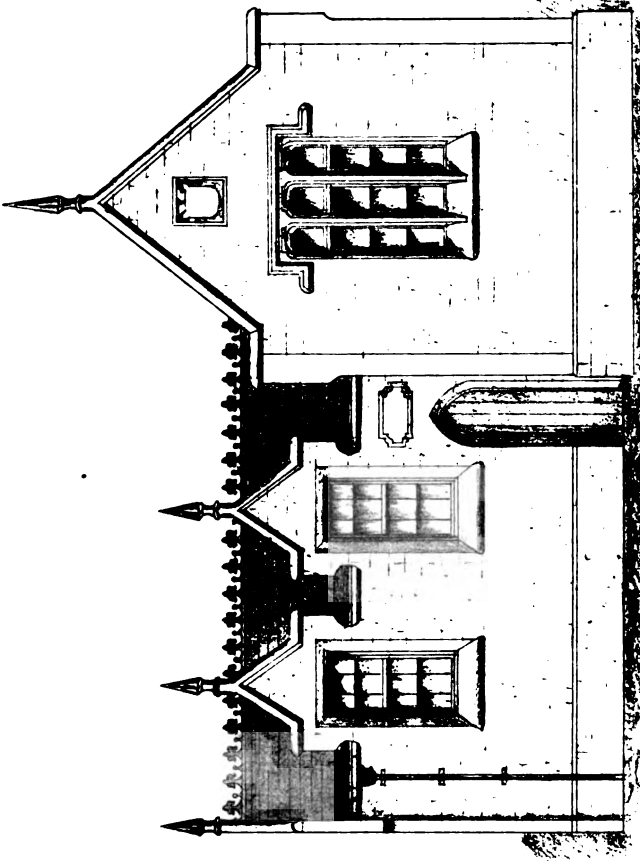




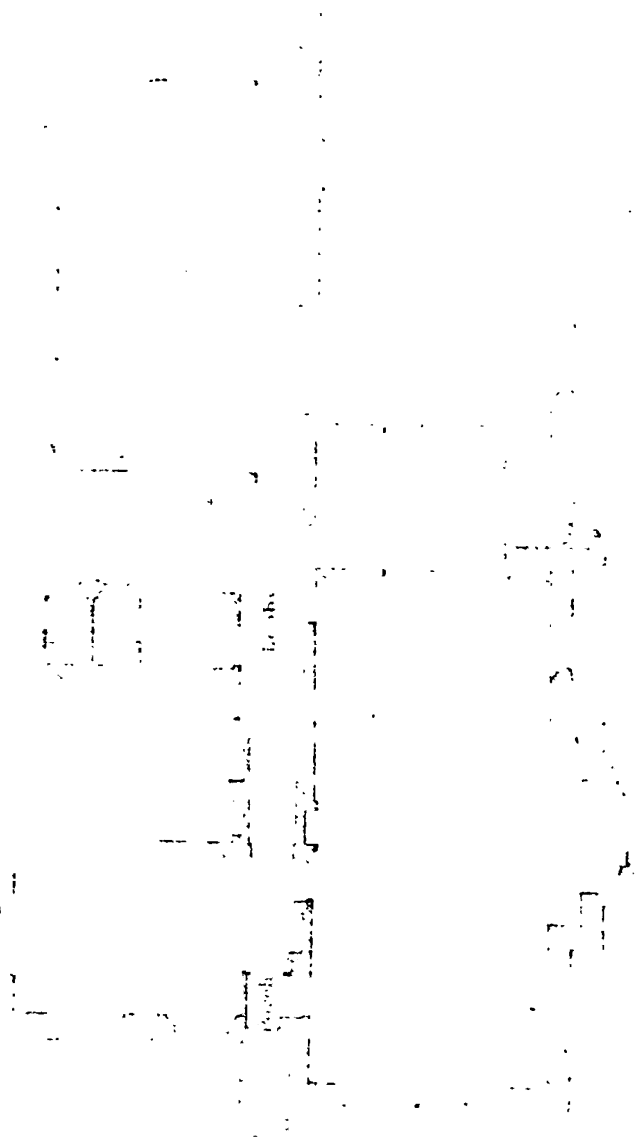
ACADEMY — SOUTH WEST VIEW.



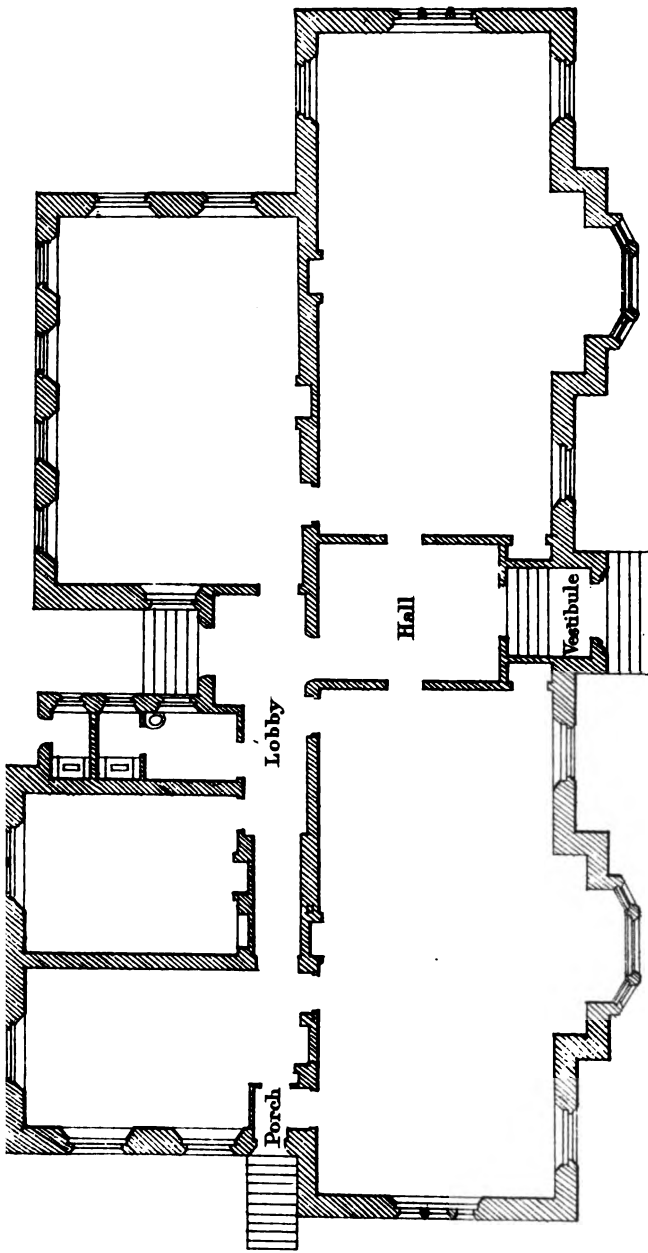
ACADEMY — SOUTH WEST VIEW.



ACADEMY — EAST VIEW.



5



Lobby

Hall

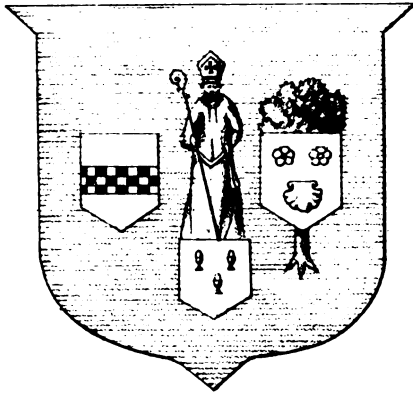
Vestibule

Porch

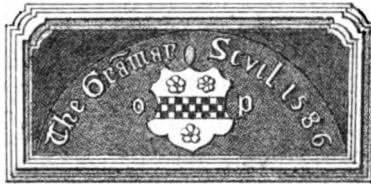
ACADEMY — GROUND PLAN

Scale.





LYND. IAC. VI. S. R. MDLXXVI.



GRAMMAR SCHOOL & ACADEMY.
MEMORIAL STONES & PAISLEY COAT OF ARMS.

PAISLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND ACADEMY,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND TOWN
COUNCIL, AND A COMMITTEE OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ERECTION
OF THE ACADEMY BUILDINGS.

 DIRECTORS :

APPOINTED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Esq., Provost.	GEO. MASSON, Esq., Councillor.
JAMES BARCLAY, Esq., Bailie.	RICHARD WATSON, Esq., "
MATTHEW SCOTT, Esq., "	H. MACFARLANE, Jun., Esq., "
JAMES CALDWELL, Esq., "	WM. ABERCROMBIE, Esq., "
WILLIAM MORRISON, Esq., "	A. H. PARK, Esq., "
JOHN GRAHAM, Esq., Treasurer.	

APPOINTED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

ROBERT BROWN, Esq.	P. C. MACGREGOR, Esq.
THOMAS COATS, Esq.	WM. PHILLIPS, Esq.
STEWART CLARK, Esq.	DR. M'KECHNIE.

In the erection of this new Educational Institution (in Oakshaw Street) the object aimed at by the Subscribers was to supply the long felt desideratum for a building in which all the branches of a liberal course of education could be taught at a moderate rate under the same roof, and from which the pupils, after passing through the prescribed curriculum, might at once proceed to the University, or enter upon the business of life. The Directors confidently anticipate that in the new building, and with the able and efficient staff of teachers whose services they have been successful in securing, the end sought after will be fully accomplished.

While it is earnestly recommended that the entire course should be taken, the arrangement of the various Departments is such as to admit of a selection of branches, and parents and guardians have it thus in their option to make choice of such classes as they may deem most desirable.

The class-rooms are spacious and well ventilated, and the building itself occupies an elevated and healthy situation.

With all these advantages, the Directors have no hesitation in recommending the Academy to the liberal support of the community.

Oakshaw Street,
Paialey, November, 1864.

PROSPECTUS FOR SESSION 1864-5.

MASTERS, ETC.

ENGLISH INITIATORY CLASS.

MISS ISABELLA THOMSON.

ENGLISH, ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION, GEOGRAPHY, AND HISTORY.

MR. JAMES REID,

AND

MR. JAMES B. STEPHENS, from the KILBLAIN ACADEMY, Greenock.

WRITING, ARITHMETIC, MATHEMATICS, ALGEBRA, AND BOOK-KEEPING.

MR. DAVID GLASS, M.A., T.C.D.,

FROM THE LIVERPOOL ROYAL INSTITUTION SCHOOL.

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ITALIAN.

MR. GEORGE DICKSON, FROM EDINBURGH.

LATIN AND GREEK.

WILLIAM BRUNTON, LL.D., AND MR. DICKSON.

GENERAL TIME TABLE.

Hours.	CLASSICS & MODERN LANGUAGES.			ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.			MATHEMATICAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
	DR. BRUNTON.	MR. DICKSON.	MR. REID.	MR. STEPHENS.	MISS THOMSON.	MR. GLASS.	
9 to 10	Greek (2d & 3d Class.)	Greek (1st Class.)	... ..	1st Senior Class.	... ..	Writing.
10 to 11	Latin (4th & 5th Class.)	Latin (3d Class.)	1st & 2d Junior Class.	1st Senior Class.	Initiatory Class.	Arithmetic.	
11 to 12	Latin (3d, 4th, & 5th Classes.)	French (2d & 3d Class.)	1st & 2d Junior Class.	2d Senior Class.	Initiatory Class.	Writing.	
12 to 1	... ..	French (1st Class.)	1st & 2d Junior Class.	2d Senior Class.	Initiatory Class.	Arithmetic.
1 to 2	Latin (1st Class.)	Latin (2d Class.)	1st Senior Class.	2d Senior Class.	... ..	Writing and Book-keeping.
2 to 3	Latin (1st & 2d Class.)	German.	... ..	3d Senior Class.	Sewing Class.	Arithmetic and Mathematics.

MR. REID meets his Private Class from 4 to 6.

DETAILED CLASS TABLE.

CLASSES.	HOURS.	COURSE OF STUDY.
GREEK.		
1st Class.	9 to 10	Bryce's Greek Reader.
2d Class.	9 to 10	Bryce's Greek Reader; Xenophon.
3d Class.	9 to 10	Xenophon; Homer; Dictated Exercises in Prose and Verse.
LATIN.		
1st Class.	1 to 3	Rudiments, with Lessons in Reading and Composition, History, and Geography.
2d Class.	1 to 3	Rudiments; Delectus; Dictated Exercises in Composition; History & Geography.
3d Class.	10 to 12	Ovid; Cæsar; Imitative Exercises; Chambers's History of Rome; Geography and Antiquities.
4th Class.	10 to 12	Sallust; Virgil; Cicero; Latin Prose Composition; History, Geography, and Antiquities.
5th Class.	10 to 12	Virgil; Horace; Terence; Livy; Cicero; Tacitus; Exercises in Prose and Verse; History, Geography, and Antiquities.
FRENCH.		
1st Class.	11 to 12	Hall's First French Course; Grammar.
2d Class.	12 to 1	Schneider's French Reader; Caron's French Grammar.
3d Class.	12 to 1	Pujol's Advanced French Course; Dictated Exercises.
ENGLISH.		
Initiatory Class.	10 to 1	
1st Junior Class.	10 to 1	No. IV. S. S. B. A. Series.
2d Junior Class.	10 to 1	No. V. S. S. B. A. Series.
1st Senior Class.	9 to 11 & 1 to 2	Collier's British History. M'Culloch's Course of Reading; Word Expositor; Lennie's Grammar; Reid's Geography; Hiley's Composition, Part I.; Bible and Shorter Catechism.
2d Senior Class.	11 to 2	Same books as in 1st Senior Class.

DETAILED CLASS TABLE—CONTINUED.

CLASSES.	HOURS.	COURSE OF STUDY.
ENGLISH.		
3rd Senior Class.	2 to 3	Collier's British History; Advanced Reader; Word Expositor; Hiley's Composition, Part II.
MATHEMATICS, ARITHMETIC, WRITING, &c.		
Junior Class.	9 to 10 10 to 11	Writing. Arithmetic, Simple and Compound Rules, Fractions, &c., Trotter's Small Arithmetic, Smith's Large Arithmetic.
Jun. & Sen. Class.	11 to 12 12 to 1	Writing. Arithmetic, Simple and Compound Rules, Fractions, &c., Trotter's and Smith's Arithmetics.
Senior Class.	1 to 2 2 to 3	Writing and Book-keeping; Commercial Forms, Letters, &c.; Chambers's Book-keeping. Advanced Mathematics & Arithmetic, and Smith's Large Arithmetic; Euclid; Colenso's Algebra.
Young Ladies' Private Class.	3 to 4	Writing, Arithmetic, &c.

SCALE OF FEES PER QUARTER,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
English—Initiatory Class, -	5	0	Book-keeping, - - -	7	6
English—Junior Class, -	7	6	Mathematics, - - -	7	6
English, with English Grammar and Composition, Geography and History, -	9	0	Latin, - - - - -	10	6
Writing, - - - - -	5	0	Greek, - - - - -	10	6
Arithmetic, - - - - -	5	0	Latin and Greek, - - -	10	6
Writing and Arithmetic, -	7	6	French, - - - - -	10	6
			German, - - - - -	10	6
			Italian, - - - - -	10	6

JANITOR'S FEE for every PUPIL is 2s. 6d. per annum.

Charge for Copies, Specimen Sheets, Pens, Ink, and Slate Pencil for Pupils attending Writing and Arithmetic, 1s. per Quarter.

No Charge to be made against any Pupil attending Arithmetic only.

Winter portion of Session, Pupils to pay 1s. for Coals.

QUARTER DAYS.

The Quarter Days for this Session are 1st September, 18th November, 10th February, and 28th April, and each of these days is set apart for enrolling Pupils, and not as a holiday, in order to prevent interruption of the ordinary business of the School. Parents are particularly requested to enter into this arrangement, as it is extremely inconvenient for the Teachers to attend to Accounts when engaged in tuition. To prevent desultory attendance, Pupils (with certain exceptions) returning after any Quarter Day are charged the full fee for that Quarterly Term, as in many cases such Pupils give more trouble than those joining at the proper time.

ATTENDANCE.

When a Pupil, from sickness or other sufficient cause, cannot attend, an intimation ought to be sent to the Teacher as soon as possible ; at latest, with the Pupil on his return to School.

In the beginning of October in this year, the Directors had under their consideration the necessary rules for external discipline, and agreed to the following, which were ordered to be signed by the Clerk, printed, and hung up in the different classrooms:—

REGULATIONS FOR EXTERNAL DISCIPLINE.

-
- I.—The Pupils are strictly enjoined to be respectful and obedient to every teacher in the Institution, whether they belong to his department or not; to attend to the orders of the Janitor while in the Play Ground ; to be punctual and regular in their attendance ; to be quiet and orderly in entering or leaving the Classroom ; and to be all in their places before the second bell is over.
 - II.—Uttering or Writing Improper Words of any description, Quarrelling, or using Irritating Language to each other, Applying Nicknames, &c., &c., are forbidden.
 - III.—No Pupil can be allowed to Smoke, or use Tobacco in any form.

- IV.—Throwing Stones, Gravel, using Fire-Arms, Gunpowder, and Lucifer Matches, or anything that may injure others, and all Rudeness, either in the Play Ground or on the way to or from School, are forbidden.
- V.—All Writing upon, or otherwise injuring the Furniture of the Class-rooms, or any part of the buildings, is forbidden. Also, Running, Playing, or making a Noise in any of the Corridors, Lobbies, or on the Stairs.
- VI.—No Books or other Articles are to be left in the Class-rooms, Corridors, Lobbies, or Play Grounds; and when any such Articles are found, they must be given in charge to the Janitor.

By Order of the Directors.

WM. HODGE, CLERK.

*Paisley Grammar School and Academy,
October, 1864.*

In order to maintain a continuous surveillance over the work of the departments, the Directors resolved to appoint a Visiting Committee for each Quarter, whose duty it should be to visit the Institution regularly, and report to the general meetings of Directors,—the Committee to consist of four of their number, and one of them to act as convener.

One of the appointments made by the Directors—that of Mr. Stephens, principal assistant to Mr. Reid—was unfortunate. He became irregular in his attendance and conduct, a circumstance which proved injurious to the department under his charge, and became a source of much trouble to the Directors. However, on 7th April, 1865, he resigned his situation; and Mr. Reid, with the approval of the Directors, made an interim appointment of Mr. James Cunningham,—a student of Divinity belonging to Paisley,—to discharge the duties of the class until a successor to Mr. Stephens should be chosen. The Directors agreed to advertise for an assistant; but this became unnecessary, as an arrangement was shortly afterwards made with Mr. Reid, who had now become aged, to retire from the School altogether on receiving from his successor a life annuity of £25.

The new Master now to be appointed was to enter on his duties at the commencement of the session, on 1st September following.

The Presbytery of Paisley had, in former years, been in the habit of visiting and examining the Town's Schools, and at this time they proposed to examine the Grammar School and Academy. When this proposal was made known, the Convener of the Visiting Committee, after consulting with the Provost, sent notice to the Presbytery that the Institution was now under a Committee of Directors, to whom application should be made. The Presbytery did not make application, and no examination took place.

For the Head Mastership of the English department in place of Mr. Reid, who had resigned, there were altogether fifty-three applications. The Directors, after much consideration and enquiry, reduced them to a leet of four, and agreed that the election should take place on the 16th June. It was further resolved to inform the gentlemen that they were placed on the short leet, and to request them to attend at the Academy to conduct one or more classes in presence of the Directors at periods fixed. All the four candidates complied with this proposal, which gave the Directors an excellent opportunity of judging of their qualifications. On the day fixed for the election, the Directors, after discussing at length the abilities, qualifications, and fitness of the several candidates for the office, unanimously appointed Mr. David Donaldson, of the Free Normal College, Glasgow, to be the Head Master for the English department,—“To enter on his duties on 1st September next, subject to the rules and regulations of the Academy already adopted or that may hereafter be adopted; without payment of any salary, but with right to the fees from and after the date of his entry, burdened with the payment of £25 yearly to Mr. James Reid, late teacher of the school, during his life, so long as Mr. Donaldson shall continue to hold office; and to give three months' notice prior to a quarter before leaving.” Mr. Donaldson, F.E.I.S., had the very best certificates



St. Donaldson.



D. Donaldson.

from gentlemen who were in a position to judge of his qualifications as a teacher. He was born in Kilmarnock on 25th December, 1830. After the usual school course, during which he studied, besides Latin, Greek, and French, he entered the Free Church Normal College, Glasgow, as one of the highest bursars. At the close of the session 1852, he obtained the highest Government certificate awarded to Free Church students of that year, and was appointed Master of the Bridgegate Mission School, Glasgow, in connection with Dr. Buchanan's congregation. At the close of 1853, he was appointed Master of the model school in the Free Church Normal Seminary, Glasgow; and, in 1856, was promoted to the Mastership of the senior school of that Institution. While in that situation, he was elected a Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland, and his Government certificate of merit was raised to the highest grade. We may further state that, for some years after his appointment, he was engaged in editing one of the Texts for the Early English Society, viz.,—"The Destruction of Troy." It was completed in 1874, and the second part has recently been issued to members. In this work, he was assisted by the late Rev. George A. Panton; but Mr. Donaldson made the transcript of the MS., prepared it for the press, wrote the notes, glossary, and introductory paper—in short, did all but the introduction to the work, and even supplied the greater part of the materials for that portion, too. It was arranged with Mr. Donaldson to take charge of the classes for two or three weeks before the session closed, and, also, to conduct the classes at the examination. This was a very fortunate arrangement, for it gave parents and others an opportunity of witnessing his great abilities as a teacher, and helped to allay the feeling that had been raised against this department from Mr. Stephen's misconduct. The great increase in the number of scholars at the commencement of the next session testified that his merits had been fully comprehended.

At several meetings, the Directors considered the best

way of conducting the first examination of the Academy at the close of the session ; and ultimately fixed that it should take place on the 12th and 13th July, that it should extend over two days, and that the prizes should be distributed in the High Church at the close of the examination. They also resolved that the Provost should then preside and address the meeting, and that he request Sheriff Campbell and some other gentlemen to deliver addresses also. A circular was advertised in the newspapers, and given to the parents of the scholars, regarding the proceedings of the examination and the opening of the classes at the beginning of the following session.

The number of prizes to be given, and how the money was to be obtained to provide them, were difficulties which were fortunately very quickly overcome. The interest of the fund for providing the Barry Medal was sufficient to obtain that medal, and the other prizes for the pupils in the Classical department ; and the Town Council voted £5 to purchase prizes to the meritorious pupils in the Commercial department.

Two private gentlemen (Mr. William Hodge, Orr Square, and Mr. Robert Brown, Underwood Park) presented prizes, the former to the boy and girl who were the best writer and arithmetician,—the latter, a silver medal, to the pupil who had made the greatest progress in writing during the session. Mr. James Reid, the former Master, kindly sent a sum of £10 to be given in prizes to the pupils in the English department ; and Mr. P. C. M'Gregor of Brediland gave a prize to the best elocutionist. It was agreed that the number of prizes for the Commercial department should be forty-five, and for the English department thirty-two.

As arranged, the first annual examination of the Grammar School and Academy took place on the 12th and 13th July. The interest taken in it by parents and others was very great, and the class-rooms were crowded during both days. The proceedings in the different departments were conducted by the masters to the entire satisfaction of

all present. The examination altogether proved a very successful one. About two o'clock of the second day, when it was concluded, the audience and pupils adjourned to the High Church for the distribution of prizes. Provost Campbell presided, and there was a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen belonging to the Town and neighbourhood. Provost Campbell, the Rev. Mr. Rennison, and Sheriff Campbell addressed the audience, and all highly praised the teachers for their efficiency in the discharge of their duties. The Rev. Mr. Fraser closed the proceedings with prayer.

The following is a copy of the prospectus issued at the commencement of session 1865-66:—

PAISLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND ACADEMY,

**UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND TOWN
COUNCIL, AND A COMMITTEE OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ERECTION
OF THE ACADEMY BUILDINGS.**

DIRECTORS:

APPOINTED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Esq., Provost.	GEO. MASSON, Esq., Councillor.
JAMES BARCLAY, Esq., Bailie.	RICHARD WATSON, Esq., "
MATTHEW SCOTT, Esq., "	H. MACFARLANE, Jun., Esq., "
JAMES CALDWELL, Esq., "	JOHN FISHER, Esq., "
WM. MORRISON, Esq., "	A. H. PARK, Esq., "
WM. ABERCROMBIE, Esq., Treas.	

APPOINTED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

ROBERT BROWN, Esq.	P. COMYN MACGREGOR, Esq.
THOMAS COATS, Esq.	WILLIAM PHILIPS, Esq.
STEWART CLARK, Esq.	DR. M'KECHNIE.

PROSPECTUS FOR SESSION 1865-6.

MASTERS, ETC.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

**ENGLISH, ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION, GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY,
AND ELOCUTION.**

MR. DAVID DONALDSON, F.E.I.S., AND MISS THOMSON.

MATHEMATICAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

GEOMETRY, ALGEBRA, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, AND BOOK-KEEPING.

MR. DAVID GLASS, M.A., T.C.D.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

CLASSICS AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

**DR. BRUNTON, RECTOR OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
AND**

MR. GEORGE DICKSON.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

PLAIN AND FANCY WORK, SEWING, KNITTING, NETTING, AND CROCHET.

MISS ISABELLA THOMSON.

GENERAL TIME TABLE.

Hours.	CLASSICS & MODERN LANGUAGES.		ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.		MATHEMATICAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
	DR. BRUNTON.	MR. DICKSON.	MR. DONALDSON.	MISS THOMSON.	
9 to 10	Greek (2d & 3d Classes.)	Greek (1st Class.)	1st Senior Class.	...	MR. GLASS. Writing.
10 to 11	Latin (4th & 5th Classes.)	Latin (3d Class.)	1st Senior Class and 2d Senior (younger.) -	1st Junior and Initiatory Classes.	Arithmetic.
11 to 12	Latin (3d, 4th, & 5th Classes.)	French (2d & 3d Classes.)	1st & 2d Junior Classes.	Initiatory Class.	Writing.
12 to 1	...	French (1st Class.)	1st & 2d Junior Classes.	Initiatory Class.	Writing and Book-keeping.
1 to 2	Latin (1st Class.)	Latin (2d Class.)	2d Senior Class.	2d Junior Class.	Arithmetic.
2 to 3	Latin (1st & 2d Classes.)	German.	2d Senior Class. (advanced.) 3d Senior Class.	Industrial Work (Plain and Fancy.)	Arithmetic and Mathematics.

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping, from 4 to 5 p.m.
Advanced English, from 5 to 6 p.m.

DETAILED CLASS TABLE.

CLASSES.	HOURS.	COURSE OF STUDY.
GREEK.		
1st Class.	9 to 10	Bryce's Greek Reader.
2d Class.	9 to 10	Bryce's Greek Reader; Xenophon.
3rd Class.	9 to 10	Xenophon; Homer; Dictated Exercises in Prose and Verse.
LATIN.		
1st Class.	1 to 3	Rudiments, with Lessons in Reading and Composition, History, and Geography.
2nd Class.	1 to 3	Rudiments; Delectus; Dictated Exercises in Composition; History & Geography.
3rd Class.	10 to 12	Ovid; Cæsar; Imitative Exercises; Chambers's History of Rome, Geography and Antiquities.
4th Class.	10 to 12	Sallust; Virgil; Cicero; Latin Prose Composition; History, Geography, and Antiquities.
5th Class.	10 to 12	Virgil; Horace; Terence; Livy; Cicero; Tacitus; Exercises in Prose and Verse; History, Geography, and Antiquities.
FRENCH.		
1st Class.	11 to 12	Hall's First French Course; Grammar.
2nd Class.	12 to 1	Schneider's French Reader; Caron's French Grammar.
3rd Class.	12 to 1	Pujel's Advanced French Course; Dictated Exercises.
ENGLISH.		
Initiatory Class.	10 to 1	
1st Junior Class.	10 to 1	No. IV. S. S. B. A. Series, and Elements of Grammar.
2nd Junior Class.	11 to 2	No. V. S. S. B. A. Series, Manual of Pronunciation, and Elements of Grammar.
1st Senior Class.	9 to 11	Collier's British History; M'Culloch's Course of Reading; Word Expositor; Lennie's English Grammar; Reid's Geography; Armstrong's Composition.
2nd Senior Class.	10 to 11	Same Books as in first Senior Class; Thomson's Geography.
" " "	1 to 2	

DETAILED CLASS TABLE—CONTINUED.

CLASSES.	HOURS.	COURSE OF STUDY.
ENGLISH.		
3rd Senior Class.	2 to 3	Collier's British Empire; Advanced Reader; Thomson's Geography; Advanced Grammar and Composition.
MATHEMATICS, ARITHMETIC, WRITING, &C.		
Junior Class.	9 to 10 10 to 11	Writing. Arithmetic—Trotter's Small Arithmetic; Smith's Large Arithmetic.
Jun. & Sen. Class. Senior Class.	11 to 12 12 to 1	Writing. Writing and Book-keeping—Commercial Forms, Letters, &c.; Chambers's Book-keeping.
Jun. & Sen. Class.	1 to 2	Arithmetic—Trotter & Smith's Arithmetics.
Senior Class.	2 to 3	Geometry, Algebra, and Mensuration—S.S.B.A. Euclid; Todhunter's Algebra.
Private Classes for Young Ladies.	4 to 5 5 to 6	Writing, Arithmetic, &c. Advanced English; Grammar, Composition, Geography, and History.

SCALE OF FEES PER QUARTER.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

	s.	D.		s.	D.
English—Initiatory Class, -	5	0	Mathematics, -	7	6
English—Junior Class, -	7	6	Latin, -	10	6
English, with Grammar, Com- position, Geography, and			Greek, -	10	6
History, -	9	0	Latin and Greek, -	10	6
Writing, -	5	0	French, -	10	6
Arithmetic, -	5	0	German, -	10	6
Writing and Arithmetic, -	7	6	Italian, -	10	6
Book-keeping, -	7	6	Industrial Work, -	2	0

PRIVATE CLASSES—each, 10s. 6d. per Quarter.

JANITOR'S FEE for every Pupil, 2s. 6d. per annum.

Charge for Copies, Specimen Sheets, Pens, Ink, and Slate Pencil for Pupils attending Writing and Arithmetic, 1s. per Quarter.

No charge to be made against any Pupil attending Arithmetic only.

Winter portion of Session, Pupils to pay 1s. for Coals.

QUARTER DAYS.

The Quarter Days for this Session are 1st September, 17th November, 9th February, and 27th April, and each of these days is set apart for enrolling Pupils, and not as a holiday, in order to prevent interruption of the ordinary business of the School. Parents are particularly requested to enter into this arrangement, as it is extremely inconvenient for the Teachers to attend to accounts when engaged in tuition. To prevent desultory attendance, Pupils (with certain exceptions) returning after any Quarter Day are charged the full fee for that Quarter Term, as in many cases such Pupils give more trouble than those joining at the proper time.

ATTENDANCE.

When a Pupil, from sickness, or other sufficient cause, cannot attend, an intimation ought to be sent to the Teacher as soon as possible ; at latest, with the Pupil on his return to School.

Another important subject which occupied the attention of the Directors at several meetings was, whether there should be a Rector who should exercise a general control over the Institution. The question was not whether Dr. Brunton should, besides being Rector of the Grammar School, also be the Rector for the other departments, but should there be a Rector at all ? The Directors were aware that, in the large and important Academy of Dundee, there was no Rector ; but, instead, a court composed of the teachers managed all matters connected with the Academy, and made such representations to the Directors as they deemed necessary. They also knew that the Glasgow High School was worked in the same manner, and that the Glasgow Town Council, as far back as 1782, by the advice of the Ministers and Professors, came to the resolution that the office of Rector should be abolished, and the business of the masters should be conducted with equal rank and authority. On the other hand, it was well known to the Directors that most of the Grammar Schools and Academies in the country were managed by Rectors. After fully weighing the whole subject, the Directors, at a meeting held

on the 29th June, came to the resolution not to appoint a Rector to superintend the Institution, but "that the Head Masters be constituted a Court or Committee under the Directors to see to the proper enforcing of the regulations for external discipline already adopted, or to be hereafter adopted by the Directors, through whom all communications relating to the proper working and discipline of the school might be made ; such Court or Committee to meet, at least, once a month ; the teachers respectively to hold the office of Chairman for six months in order of seniority of appointment ; and the meetings to be held in the class-room of the Chairman, or in such other place as he may appoint. The Chairman to preside at all meetings, and to have power to convene meetings when he may judge it necessary, and also that a regular minute book of the proceedings of the said Court or Committee should be kept, wherein all deliverances should be fully recorded, which should be kept by the Chairman, and be open and patent at all times to the Directors, and laid before them from time to time when required."

As the Janitor was dissatisfied with his situation, the Directors agreed to have another put in his place ; and on the 29th August they made choice of Mr. John Wilson, at one time Janitor in the Government School of Design. His emoluments were to be a fee of 2s. 6d. from each pupil annually ; and he was "bound to keep the outside and inside of the Academy clean and tidy, and to wash the whole apartments and passages, at least, once in each month, and to abide by and fulfil whatever regulation may be made from time to time by the Directors." He was also allowed to sell refreshments to the pupils.

By letting the class-rooms for various purposes compatible with the general business of the Institution, the Directors managed to obtain a considerable amount of funds, and thereby lessened the expense to the Council of maintaining the Academy. The late Mr. J. J. Wallace applied for one of the class-rooms to teach dancing in after school hours, and the Directors agreed to grant one of them to be so used

on three afternoons each week for a term of four months, at a rent of £15. At the same time, they let another classroom for one night weekly for six months to a private party of young ladies and gentlemen, called "The St. Cecilia Society," for practising singing, and the rent was fixed at £5 for that period. Some time after this, a division took place in the congregation of Baptists worshipping in Storie Street Chapel; and an application having been made for one or two of the classrooms on Sundays, the Directors agreed to give them one large classroom and two smaller ones, at the rate of £30 per annum.

To secure uniformity in the advertisements and public notices regarding the classes in the Academy, the Directors resolved "that none of the Teachers shall issue or publish any individual notices, but all notices to be issued hereafter should be joint notices, and include all the classes in the Academy, and emanate as from the Directors,—the notices to be first submitted to, and approved of by the Directors;" and to be paid by the Teachers. At the same time, the Teachers were instructed to report to the Directors at the end of each quarter "the number of scholars attending each department of the Academy."

At this time, the Directors had a letter from a parent complaining of the punishment inflicted by Mr. Glass on a son of his for some alleged insubordination in school. This letter was sent to Mr. Glass, and an explanation requested. At next meeting, the Provost stated that an answer had been received from Mr. Glass; "and that since then he had met with these gentlemen, and explanations having been given by Mr. Glass relating to the matter complained of, the gentleman who made the complaint expressed himself satisfied therewith." The Directors were much gratified that this complaint had been arranged to the satisfaction of all parties, and desired the Court of Teachers to inform them what offences ought to be considered so serious as to render it necessary to expel a pupil from the school. "The remit of the Directors having been taken up, and considered



Miss Mary Ann Smith



Mrs. Wilson, Janitor.

in the light of the law of Scotland, which places the teachers *in loco parentis* within the schoolroom and playground during the time the School is open, the Teachers are of opinion that the ordinary offences of the pupils are such as belong to the routine business of the School, and, therefore, may be safely left to the discretion of the Teachers; but such extraordinary offences as may be classed under the head of contumacy, contempt of external and internal discipline, are such as deserve expulsion, and, therefore, fall under the scope of the remit of the Directors." This answer was approved by the Directors; and from that time, no complaint was laid before them either by parent or pupil.

To enable Mr. Donaldson to join and share in the benefits of the Teachers' Widows' Fund, the Directors, about this time, agreed to pay him an annual salary of £8 6s. 8d.—the same as was received by the Commercial Master; and they arranged that this money should be taken from the funds derived from letting the class-rooms.

The Janitor, John Wilson, died, and shortly afterwards his widow was appointed to succeed him. The appointment was made on the 7th of June of this year, and after the Directors had seen that Mrs. Wilson could perform the duties of the situation to their satisfaction.

The next annual examination was fixed to take place on the 5th and 6th July, and the prizes, as formerly, to be given to the pupils in the High Church at the close of the examination.

The prizes given by private gentlemen were—Mr. William Hodge, two prizes to the best writers—one for boys, and one for girls, and, also, two silver medals to the best arithmeticians—one for boys, and one for girls; Mr. Robert Brown, two silver medals to the pupils who had made the greatest progress in writing during the session—one for boys, and one for girls; Mr. P. C. Macgregor, a prize to the best elocutionist; Mr. Peter Coats of Woodside, a silver medal for excellence in English Grammar and Composition.

After making all the necessary arrangements, the Directors likewise agreed that the following circular (which was similar to the one of last year) regarding the examination should be sent to parents and guardians of pupils, circulated in the Town as widely as possible, and advertised in the newspapers :—

PAISLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND ACADEMY.

—

The annual examination of pupils will take place on Thursday, the 5th, and Friday, the 6th July proximo.

On Thursday, the Commercial and Modern Language Departments will be examined

From 11 a.m. till 2 p.m. ;

On Friday, the English and Classical Departments will be examined

From 10.30 a.m. till 2 p.m. ;

And the Prizes will be distributed in the High Church at the close of the examination on Friday, at two o'clock.

Parents and guardians of pupils, and all parties interested in the Institution, are respectfully invited to be present.

—

The Classes will be re-opened for Session 1866-67 on Monday, 3rd September next, when the teachers will be in attendance in the class-rooms for enrolling pupils.

Paisley, 28th June, 1866.

The number of pupils enrolled in the different departments during the quarter preceding the examination was as follows :—

ENGLISH.				
Miss Thomson,	...	...	...	47
Mr. Donaldson,	...	...	...	138
COMMERCIAL.				
Mr. Glass,	...	...	...	130
GRAMMAR SCHOOL.				
Dr. Brunton, Latin and Greek,	...	...	...	44
French,	...	...	...	25

This was a considerable increase over the numbers of the previous year.

The 5th and 6th July were busy days in all the classrooms. As at the last examination, the rooms were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and all took a deep interest in the proceedings in the different departments.

At the conclusion of the examination an adjournment was made to the High Church for the distribution of the prizes, which consisted of several silver medals and a large number of valuable books. Provost Macfarlane presided.

The proceedings having been commenced with prayer by the Rev. Mr. France,

The Provost intimated that Mr. Macgregor, who was chairman of the visiting committee for this quarter, would make a short address, after which they would proceed to distribute the prizes.

Mr. P. COMYN MACGREGOR then said—Mr. Provost, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—This day ends the second session of our new Grammar School and Academy, and does so under most favourable circumstances. I am sure the result of the two days' examination will be highly satisfactory to those gentlemen who so largely contributed of their time and their means to place Paisley in a proper position in respect to education. I could have wished that another had occupied my official position to-day, one who initiated the movement to regenerate our time-honoured Grammar School, who guided and fostered that movement, who in season and out of season devoted his time and his energy to its accomplishment, and to whose individual exertions we are mainly indebted for the erection of the edifice we have just left,—I allude to Mr. Brown of Underwood Park,—and I am sure I echo the feelings of my brethren in the management when I make this public recognition of his important services. It is a cause of much satisfaction to the directors to notice the quiet and steady progress the Academy is making. It was not to be expected that at first everything, as respects our class arrangements, would work quite smoothly; but the improvement manifested this year is great, and I have no doubt that, with the experience we have now obtained, we will commence next session with something approaching perfection in our details. During the recess various improvements, both for the comfort of the pupils and the appearance of the building, will be carried out. When the plans for the new building were under consideration, it was believed they were extensive enough to meet any reasonable amount of success, but so much has the attendance in the Commercial department increased, under Mr. Glass, that the room we allotted him in the new building was

found much too small, and we have had to remove him to the large class-room of the old Grammar School. I quite anticipate that, ere many years, we will require still further to extend our accommodation, for the really superior and well-grounded education we give is quietly and surely telling upon thoughtful parents. Much of the success of such an institution depends on the teachers; and I think the directors have been eminently fortunate in the selections they have made. I have to convey to the teachers the hearty appreciation of the directors of the diligence, and zeal, and ability, they have brought to bear on their several departments—To Dr. Brunton, as rector of the Grammar School department, and his able assistant, Mr. Dickson; to Mr. Donaldson, head of the English department, and Miss Thomson, his amiable and accomplished coadjutor; and to Mr. Glass, the head of the Commercial department. That they have all nobly done their duty is evidenced by the two days' examination just concluded, but this point will be specially illustrated by a rev. gentlemen, well qualified for the task, who will address you after the prizes are distributed. It is usual, on occasions like this, for the Convener to address the parents, on the importance of giving their children the best education of which their means admit, but this point I will also leave to my rev. friend. And now, my dear young friends, I desire to say a few words specially to you. This is your literary olympic, when your prizes are distributed—prizes given for the purpose of throwing over your juvenile talent those honorary splendours “that brighten its green shoots, and foster them into bloom.” You cannot all get prizes. Those who have failed this year may succeed the next; but whether you succeed or not, all of you who have earnestly contended have secured a prize more valuable than any we can give, in the self-improvement which such competitive study promotes. I need not impress upon you the importance of making the most of your present opportunities, nor warn you of the remorse in after-life sure to result from the neglect of such privileges as you now enjoy. These matters have been better impressed upon you by your teachers in the class-room, than I can attempt to do here; but this much I will say, wherever your after lot may be cast, remember what you owe to this Academy, and yield it the genuine homage of a well spent life. It may not be the lot of all of you to adorn the eminences of life, but the very humblest among you may, at least, bless its valleys. I am glad to know that your conduct, both in the class-room and play-ground, meets with the general approval of your teachers. This is as it should be. Without discipline, no proper improvement can be attained; and, remember, that good manners are better than good looks. I think it is Lord Chesterfield who says—“The manner of a vulgar man has

freedom without ease, and the manner of a gentleman has ease without freedom." And now that your tasks are over, and your holidays about to begin, I wish you health and strength to enjoy yourself in the bright summer sunshine. Wherever you go—to the sea-side or green fields, or babbling brooks, may you be happy, and may all joy go with you! I believe I am addressing some who are leaving school to enter upon the more active pursuits of life, that mature swarm which every educational hive annually throws off. You are about to begin the battle of life in earnest, and I conjure you to be earnest. Believe me when I tell you, and I know I am speaking to you words of sterling stamp, that your success in life, your eminence, your happiness, are altogether apart from the accidents of birth and fortune, and are much within your own control. Neither be ye misled by the fallacy, that only great genius can command success. Diligence and perseverance will supply the place of genius, and often outstrip it in the race. Diligence, not genius, is the condition of success. Remember that a teacher's reputation can only live in the lives of distinguished pupils, and resolve to be distinguished. In one of those moments of inspiration which ever and anon dart into the mind of youth, when fond memories cluster around you, and when the soul awakes to a new impulse—when you feel an inward consciousness of a bright future, and your whole being becomes inspired with nobler sentiments and a purer feeling—oh! yield to the inspiration of that sacred hour! 'Tis your better angel pointing the way—accept his guidance—look beyond the oracle in which you live and move and have your being—look to that fresh field lying beyond there and stretching onward to eternity—there, fix upon a point to which your end and your aim shall be unceasingly directed. To that point, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left, in season and out of season, heedless alike of the fears of the timid and the frowns of the capitulators and incapables, steadfastly direct your course, in the hope that you may one day reach the summit, and ere your sun sinks in the unknown sea, may plant on that summit the pilgrim's staff you carry, and, decked with a garland sacred to the truth, *leave it there as your mark*, to point out to future ages the road you have journeyed from the cradle to the grave.

The Provost, in presenting the "Brown Silver Medals" for the greatest improvement in writing during the session, said the medals were given by Mr. Brown of Underwood Park, and one of them had been gained by one of his own daughters. Mr. Brown himself thought she should be passed over, but the committee did not think it proper that that should be done. The specimens of writing had been sent to a person at a distance to judge of, who knew none of

the parties, so that no one connected with the Academy had anything to do in making the awards.

During the distribution of the prizes there were frequent demonstrations of applause from the boys, which seemed to indicate their satisfaction and concurrence in the fairness of the awards. Master James Campbell, in particular, on receiving the Barrie Medal for having completed with honour the full classical curriculum of five years was loudly cheered.

At the conclusion of the distribution of the prizes the Provost intimated that the Rev. John Thomson would say something of the examination, and also a few words to the parents and teachers.

The Rev. JOHN THOMSON then said—I have very great pleasure in complying with the request of the Committee to say a few closing words on the subject of the examination which has just been concluded. And, first, let me congratulate those of my young friends who have so highly distinguished themselves in the various classes, and who have now received the well-merited rewards of their diligence and success; and let me express the hope that these rewards will neither puff them up with pride nor paralyze their future efforts, but will rather stimulate them to renewed exertion and still more diligent study, as well as inspire them with the feeling which was so beautifully expressed by the illustrious Newton when he said, in reference to his wonderful discoveries in astronomy and mathematics, “I have been like a little child gathering pebbles on the sea-shore, sometimes I may have picked up a prettier pebble or shell than other people, but the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me.” Remember that you have still much more to learn than you have yet learned, and let this keep you humble, and yet ever aspiring after higher attainments. And let me say to those who have not received prizes, don't be discouraged, and don't imagine that you have got no benefit from your attendance here. The knowledge and the habits of study which you have acquired here are worth many prizes, and I have no doubt that much precious seed has been sown in your minds of which the fruit will certainly appear after many days. In the battle of life, it is not mere talent or genius that always wins the day, but it is more frequently patient application and plodding perseverance, and I have known many a boy who never was dux in his class, but who bent his mind to earnest and diligent study, and who, when he became a man, reached the top of the tree and distanced all competitors. Let me say, further, that if any boy or girl in the Grammar School of Paisley should turn out to be a duuce, it will not be the fault of their teachers. I have never seen more thorough teaching and drilling any where than here. At yesterday's examin-

ation I was present only a short time, as I could not spare two days at the end of the week, but I was both gratified and astonished at the proficiency of Mr. Glass's pupils in writing, arithmetic, and mathematics, and considering the short time during which he has laboured in this department, I think that the thorough knowledge of Euclid especially, that was manifested by his class, reflects the very highest credit upon his talents and teaching power. To-day I have been present during the whole examination, and I can truly say that it has been a day of real enjoyment. It did not require any additional evidence to prove Dr. Brunton's fitness for his work, for that has been established long ago; but I rejoiced to see again his old enthusiasm, his kindly smile, his scholarly attainments, and his remarkable aptitude for drawing forth the minds and energies of his pupils, and for teaching them to understand thoroughly, and to read correctly, the beautiful compositions of classic antiquity. I am sure it must be the conviction of all who are capable of appreciating high intellectual excellence, that the ancient fame of this venerable institution has not been forfeited or diminished, that it will bear a comparison with any institution of the kind in this country, and that it is eminently deserving of the increasing support and confidence of all those parents who wish to have their children trained thoroughly in the higher branches of education. There is one important feature of this institution on which, if you will indulge me so far, I would wish to say a few words, namely, the provision which it makes for a thorough instruction in the classics. The advantages of this I am well aware are very imperfectly apprehended, even by many most intelligent men. They are apt to say, what is the use of teaching dead languages? and would it not be better to give all our young men a mere commercial education? But surely this is a very contracted view of the subject, for these dead languages of Greece and Rome are the key to many modern languages; and even our own language, except in rare cases, cannot be fully understood, or accurately written, without a thorough acquaintance with Latin and Greek. Then the acquisition of these languages not only opens up an ample store of high enjoyment, but it sharpens the intellect and refines the taste; and I know of no more admirable discipline for a young mind than a thorough instruction in classic learning. I say a thorough instruction, for less than this will be of very little use. While I would not say with the poet, that "a little learning is a dangerous thing," for all right knowledge, if rightly used, is a good thing, yet I would say that a mere smattering of Latin and Greek is a very useless thing. It is soon forgotten, and it is apt to disgust the pupils, and the time devoted to such a poor acquisition might be far better employed. Here the maxim does certainly apply, "Drink

deep, or taste not." I regret, therefore, that though there has been a great increase recently in the attendance at this School, yet there has not been such an increase in the number of pupils learning Latin as there ought to be. I remember that in the town where I was taught, out of a population of only 8,000, there were above 100 pupils at the Grammar School; and here, with six times the population, we have only half that number of pupils. But I regret still more, that so few take the whole course of five years, and that most of them stop short at the third or fourth year. I find, for instance, that of 73 pupils who were enrolled in the 5 years from 1857 to 1861 inclusive, only 16 or a fifth part of the whole got the length of reading the higher classics; and farther, that of 16 pupils who entered in 1862, there are now only 6 in attendance. But I regret most of all, that so few of the pupils go forward now to the University. I remember when I was a student there, almost all the sons of the leading merchants in Glasgow, even though destined to mercantile pursuits, were sent for several sessions to the University, and I know that the culture obtained, and the friendships acquired there, were a source of enjoyment and also of success to them in after life. You have an instance of this in the recently elected Member for Glasgow, whose noble addresses on the platform and in Parliament bear witness to the beneficial influence of a collegiate education. But how different is the case now! In many instances, our young men of talent and promise are set down at the desk, or in the warehouse, before they are half educated, and before they have acquired any taste for intellectual pursuits or mental culture. This might be tolerated if the making or spending of money were the chief end of man's existence. But surely it is a far higher and nobler object to cultivate and improve the mind, and to impart to our merchants those literary tastes and habits which would be a solace to them amid the hurry and bustle of the race for riches, and prove a "compensation-balance in the clock-work of daily life." To secure this, it is very desirable that boys should be sent at an earlier age to the Grammar School than at present—say at ten years of age; and then there would be ample time left, for giving them that thorough instruction which is to be obtained in this hall of learning. Allow me to congratulate the Provost and Town Council on obtaining such commodious class-rooms in the new building. The community is much indebted to them, and also to the Committee of Management, for this great boon. Might I be allowed to suggest to that committee the propriety of still further increasing the obligation, by providing additional endowments for increasing the salaries of the teachers, so as to secure a succession of highly qualified men, and also the admission, by lowering the fees, of talented boys from the humbler

classes of society. If the committee were to originate such a movement, I have no doubt of its success. In conclusion, let me say a word to the boys. To the older boys, I would express the earnest hope, that some of them, at least, will go from the Grammar School to the University, and that they will become candidates for those admirable bursaries of £25 each, which have been founded by the wise and benevolent Duncan Wright. From what I have seen to-day, I am sure that there are boys in this school who will not stand second in the list of competition. And to the younger boys, I would express the hope, that some of them, too, will become candidates for the other bursaries of £10 each. I am told that some surprise has been felt that none of the Grammar School boys obtained any of the Wright bursaries at the first competition last Spring. But the reason of that I believe is, that none of them competed, because none of them, it was thought, were of that poor class for which the bursaries were intended. But I hope that, ere long, boys of all classes in the town will be found attending the Grammar School in increased numbers; and, if so, I will venture this prediction, that if the boys who are so well trained here shall compete for the bursaries, and shall be subjected to a still more testing examination than was possible on the last occasion, we shall then see, for the first time a real contest; and that "when Greek shall meet Greek, then will come the tug of war." Finally, my young friends, while striving to acquire secular knowledge, so as to qualify you for usefulness in this life, let me urge you to seek, above all things, that knowledge which maketh wise unto salvation—even the knowledge of the true God, and of Jesus Christ, for this is eternal life. Study your Bible well, make it your daily companion, counsellor, and guide, and seek that grace of God which opens the understanding, awakens the conscience, and purifies the heart. Then shall you be prepared, not only for an honourable and useful life on earth, but also for an endless, glorious, and happy life in Heaven.

The PROVOST said that he had only further to intimate that the vacation would commence now, and continue to the 3rd of September, when the classes would be resumed. An initiatory class in Latin would then be commenced, and he had great pleasure in stating that at the next annual examination Dr. M'Kechnie would give two prizes—one for boys and one for girls—for general eminence throughout the year. These prizes would not be confined to one class.

Mr. MURRAY said,—Before separating he had the pleasing duty to perform of proposing a vote of thanks to Provost Macfarlane. It was unnecessary for him on such an occasion to point out the claims which the local authorities had upon them as the patrons of educa-

tion, but in proposing this vote of thanks he did so, not only for the Provost presiding over them to-day, but for the general interest which he had taken in the prosperity of this institution.

The PROVOST bowed his acknowledgment of the compliment, and the proceedings were closed by the Rev. Mr. Martin pronouncing the benediction.

Up to this time the Institution was not enclosed, but during the vacation of this year the Directors had the buildings and grounds enclosed with a substantial wall and iron railing.

The Prospectus for the session of 1866-67, as arranged by the different Masters, was very much similar to that of the preceding year.

At the commencement of this session, it was suggested to the Directors that the teaching of music in the initiatory department, might, with much propriety and benefit to the scholars form a branch of education in the Academy. They approved of this, believing that pupils who obtained the rudiments of music in their earlier stages, besides acquiring a taste for it, would, when more advanced, more readily overcome its difficulties. They believed, too, that in addition to acquiring the theory and practice of music, the pupils would have their voices and ears trained, their minds elevated, and the musical exercises would also tend to strengthen their chests. A short time previously, through the efforts of Mr. Stewart Clark, a sufficient fund had been raised to purchase a harmonium for the initiatory department, and it would now be still farther used with advantage in the musical classes to be opened. The Directors appointed Mr. Heriot, a gentleman belonging to Edinburgh, and highly recommended, to give two lessons weekly to the scholars, for which he was to be paid five shillings per lesson; but as it was an experiment, the pupils were not, for a time at least, to be charged an additional fee. This gentleman never entered upon his duties, for he died very suddenly a short time after his appointment. During this session no business of any im-

portance came under the consideration of the Directors, and what required to be done was of a routine nature. They saw, with pleasure, that the scholars were gradually increasing in numbers in every department, and the prosperity of the Institution was becoming more and more apparent. Towards the end of the year, Mr. Dickson was an applicant for the Mastership of the Parish School of Houston, then vacant, and the Directors most readily gave him a testimonial as to his qualifications and abilities, and of the satisfactory manner in which he had discharged his duties. Mr. Dickson was appointed to this situation, and retained it till his death a few years afterwards.

The arrangements made at this time for the examination, which was fixed to take place on the 4th and 5th of July, were much akin to those on the previous occasions. A sum of £5 was voted by the Town Council to purchase prizes for the Commercial Department, and a similar sum for the English one. In addition to the prizes formerly given by private gentlemen, Dr. M'Kechnie gave two silver medals, to be awarded annually to such boy and girl as shall have received the greatest number of first prizes in all the departments during four successive years, the year of the award included. The first award was to be made in July, 1867, and to be decided from the prizetakers of the three years ending 1867; the Court of Teachers to be the umpires. At the request of the directors, Mr. Robert Brown agreed to deliver an address in the High Church at the close of the examination. They also agreed to request the Rev. Mr. Bryson to open the meeting with prayer, the Rev. Mr. Hutton to address the pupils, and the Rev. Mr. M'Gregor to pronounce the benediction at the close of the proceedings. The following is a copy of the circular that was then issued and advertised :—

PAISLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND ACADEMY.

The Annual Examination of Pupils will take place on Thursday, the 4th, and Friday the 5th, July proximo.

On Thursday, the Commercial, Modern Language, and Initiatory English Departments will be examined, beginning at 11 A.M.

Arithmetic and Mathematics in the Class-room, Churchhill.

Junior Arithmetic Classes, 11 A.M. to 12

Senior ,, ,, 12 to 1½ P.M.

Mathematics, 1½ P.M. to 2 P.M.

Modern Languages in the Classical Department.

French Classes, 11 A.M. to 12.

Initiatory English in the English Room, 12 to 1½ P.M.

On Friday, the English and Classical Departments will be examined, beginning at 10 A.M.

Junior English Classes, 10 A.M. to 11½ A.M.

Senior English, 11½ A.M. to 1½ P.M.

Classics—5th and 4th Classes, 10 A.M. to 11 A.M.

,, —3d and 2d ,, 11 A.M. to 12

Greek, 12 to 12½

Juniors, 12½ to 1½

Specimens of Needlework and of Map Drawing will be shown in Miss Thomson's Room, on both days, from 12 to 2.

Specimens of Writing will be shown in the Class-room, Churchhill, on Friday, from 11 to 2.

The Prizes will be distributed in the High Church at the close of the Examination on Friday, at Two o'Clock.

Parents and Guardians of Pupils, and all Parties interested in the Institution, are respectfully invited to be present.

The Classes will be Re-Opened for Session 1867-68 on Monday, 2d September next, when the Teachers will be in attendance in the Class Rooms to enrol Pupils.

PAISLEY, 28th June, 1867.

The Third Annual Examination of the Grammar School and Academy was held on the 4th and 5th July, 1867. On both days the attendance of ladies and gentlemen was very numerous, and the greatest interest was taken in the proceedings in all departments. Besides the display of fancy work, executed by the pupils in the Industrial Department, under Miss Thomson, there were also specimens of map-drawing, by pupils under Mr. Donaldson, and of writing by the pupils under Mr. Glass, which were, as usual, exceedingly well done. Most of the clergymen in the town were present, and took an active part in the examination of the scholars.

At the close of the examination, teachers, pupils, and visitors adjourned to the High Church for the distribution of prizes. Bailie Scott took the chair, and there was a large attendance.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bryson.

The CHAIRMAN then said—I have been called upon very unexpectedly to preside on the present occasion in consequence of the necessary absence in London of Provost Macfarlane. I regret this very much, and I am sure the Provost will do the same, for he has always taken a great interest in the affairs and prosperity of this institution. We are now met after two days of hard labour to distribute the prizes to those scholars who are most distinguished for their good conduct and for the diligence and success with which they have pursued their studies; and as there are other gentlemen to address the meeting well qualified to do so, it would be out of place for me to take up your time at this stage of the proceedings. I will not detain you, therefore, further than simply to express the great pleasure I have had in listening to the examination which has taken place during these two days. It was exceedingly creditable to all parties, both to the pupils and to the teachers, and I have no doubt but the parents have been highly gratified with the progress which their children have made. I have now to call upon Ex-Provost Brown, who has taken a very great interest in the rise and progress of this institution, to say a few words to the meeting.

Mr. ROBERT BROWN, on being called upon by Bailie Scott, said—As desired by the Chairman and in accordance with the request of the Directors, I have much pleasure in bringing under your notice some things relating to the annual examination of our excellent Academy, the proceedings connected with which have just been concluded. But before doing so, let me remind you that it is now just

about three years since the new buildings which form such an important addition to our eminent and much-honoured Grammar School were completed and opened. When that took place our anticipations were certainly very high as to the success which was expected to follow, and we have not, I am glad to say, been disappointed. Since then the Directors have had the buildings enclosed with a stone wall and iron railing, and some other improvements made to secure greater comfort to the pupils. All this has cost more money than was expected, and some debt has thereby been incurred; but I have no doubt the liberality which we so largely experienced from our townsmen, when providing funds for the erection of this truly valuable and necessary Institution, will continue to be extended to the Directors. I may state also that the Directors have not lost sight of the necessity there exists for having more play ground for the scholars than there is at present. During the present year the number of pupils in all the departments has very greatly exceeded that of any previous year, and I am satisfied that it will continue to increase year by year, as parents and guardians become better acquainted with the importance of this seminary, where a truly first class education can be obtained at very little expense, as compared with similar educational institutions. Parents, in order to secure for their children an education that will qualify them for any walk in life, have now only to take advantage of the opportunities offered to them by this Academy, where they will be faithfully and carefully taught, and where the discipline is based upon a principle of firmness mingled with kindness. At the examination of last year the Rev. Mr. Thomson in his excellent address, in emphatic, and, as I think, in very correct terms, expressed his regret that so few of the scholars were attending the classical department. I am happy to be able to state that since then a very decided increase has taken place, especially in the junior Latin class, which is the largest that has been during the last twenty-four years. During the session now ended the number of pupils who attended the classical department was on an average about sixty-eight, while during the year preceding, the number was fifty-four. This is very gratifying, for a correct and thorough knowledge of the English tongue cannot be completely acquired without some knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, and these are taught in a very popular manner by Dr. Brunton, and Mr. Dickson, his assistant. In the English department under the able charge of Mr. Donaldson, and his assistant Miss Thomson, there has also been a very great increase of scholars during the past year as compared with the previous one. The attendance has been about two hundred and thirty, and for the year preceding it was one hundred and eighty. A visit

to the writing and arithmetic classes conducted with so much skill and taste by Mr. Glass is at all times most interesting. You there generally see from fifty to eighty scholars busily and quietly engaged in the acquirement of that valuable and important knowledge which will be of so much benefit to them in after life. The scholars, also, in this department during the year have greatly exceeded in numbers those of the preceding year. For the session now ended the attendance has been about two hundred, and for the previous year it was one hundred and fifty. This Academy, then, is in a most flourishing and prosperous position, and exhibits, in a most satisfactory manner, that it is under the guidance of enlightened, zealous, and successful teachers. A Royal Commission has been for some time past engaged in inquiring into the present state of education in Scotland. As two of these Commissioners visited the Academy and examined the pupils during the early part of the session, we will, no doubt, after a time, have their report regarding it. No other school in this town, was, I understand, visited by them, because their inquiries at present were only directed to those high schools engaged in providing a superior education in important burghs and cities. But after these digressions, I must now advert to the proceedings connected with the public examination of the pupils during these two days. First of all I have to express the extreme pleasure with which I have witnessed the attainments and progress of the pupils, and warmly to congratulate the different teachers on this interesting occasion. An examination so well conducted and so complete is an ample reward both to the masters and the pupils for their past labours, and must afford encouragement to them in their future exertions and progress. I congratulate also those pupils whose attention to their duties during the session entitled them to receive rewards for excellence in the various subjects of study. Let me, however, caution them to remember that this should not be the sole object of their ambition, and not to think that because they have received a prize their labours are at an end. As for those who have not been successful in obtaining prizes, they should not be discouraged by their present position, but should, on the contrary, exert themselves still more for the future. And one and all should keep in mind that well-directed perseverance can overcome nearly every difficulty. I am not going to give you a long lecture as to how you should always conduct yourselves, for that is oftentimes more easily done than can be carried into effect. But let me simply advise you to attend to what your parents at home and your teachers in the school tell you to do, and then, it will be the better for you now and in after life—to devote also your whole mind and energies to the acquirement of knowledge, and ever to keep in view that without that neither parents

nor teachers can do much for you. Bailie Scott, who so very ably presides over us to-day, will, no doubt, before we separate be informing you how long the vacation will continue. During that time you will not be burdened by your teachers with the learning of any lessons, but allowed by your parents after your long and close confinement at school, to exercise the utmost freedom, whether it be in the town, the country, or at the coast, for the improvement of your health, and I hope to see you back to the school again with your minds invigorated, and resolved under God's blessing to prepare yourselves to fill the different positions Providence has destined for you. I have only further to state that the Directors are greatly obliged to the ladies and others for their attendance at these annual examinations and the distribution of the prizes, for it gives a great additional interest to the proceedings, and must prove the means of encouragement both to the teachers and the scholars.

The CHAIRMAN then distributed the prizes, and, in presenting the "Barrie Medal," said he felt called upon in giving away this prize to say that the donor, Mr. Andrew Barrie, was a gentleman they had all respected very much, one who had been a warm friend to Paisley, and who had taken an active interest in all that concerned that School, and he was sure they all very much regretted he was now numbered with the dead, and cherished a warm regard for his memory, as being a very good man.

When Dr. M'Kechnie's silver medals were presented it was explained that the object of these prizes was to stimulate and encourage continued efforts towards excellence, and that they were to be given, one each, to the boy and girl who had otherwise gained the most first prizes.

The Rev. Mr. HUTTON having been called upon by the Chairman, then delivered an address of considerable length. He said he had great pleasure in congratulating them all on the close of the session in so auspicious a manner, for he believed the examination of the last two days had fully maintained the character of the Paisley Grammar School and Academy as a first rate institution. From what he had seen, from what he had heard from the examiners, and from other competent judges he believed he might say in the hearing of all present that the examination had passed off well, and that good results had been shown of hard work of both pupils and teachers during the past year. But, of course, it was only a small part of what could be done which could be shown on such an occasion, but if the stock was as good as the sample, they had very great reason to be satisfied; and, generally, he believed the stock would be better than the sample. They had not come forward under the influence of mere cram to do what they could not do again, for he



H. H. H.



H. Meyer

believed that some of them would even do what they had done better on an ordinary occasion, when there was not the same flutter of feeling amongst pupils and teachers. He had been asked, he continued, to say a few words to the pupils, and went on in a very interesting manner to speak of the feelings naturally excited by the prospects of the close of the session, and their having no tasks to perform. He then alluded to the length of the vacation, and threw out a number of hints as to what they might do occasionally during that period. He next made some remarks for the benefit of the prize takers and then for the encouragement of those who had been unsuccessful, advising them to work as if the eyes of all Paisley were upon them, and to imitate the youth who passed through snow and ice carrying the banner with the strange device, but beyond all to seek that peace which was better than life, and concluded by again congratulating all present on the success which had attended the examination.

The CHAIRMAN then intimated that the Ministers of Paisley had agreed to give, next year, two prizes, one to the boys and one to the girls, for the highest attainments in Biblical Knowledge.

The meeting was then dismissed by the Rev. Mr. Macgregor pronouncing the benediction.

At the commencement of the session, the Directors appointed Mr. James Mayer, Teacher of Music, Glasgow, to conduct the Music Classes in the Academy, which were open to all the pupils, except those in the Initiatory Class, who had music lessons from Miss Thomson.

As Mr. Dickson had left to fill his new office, Dr. Brunton, with the approbation of the Directors, made choice of Mons. Nicolas Meyer as his successor. Mons. Meyer was a Frenchman, and an experienced teacher of the French language. He was born in Alsace in 1824, and was educated at the Gymnasium and the University of Strasburg, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1844. During the two following years he attended Lectures in Philology and Philosophy in the Protestant Seminary of the same town. He accepted, in 1846, the situation of French and German Master in Blair Lodge Academy, near Falkirk, where he remained four years. In 1850, he came to Glasgow, where he taught in several West-End Seminaries, and in 1853, he received the appointment of Professor of the French

Language and Literature in the Andersonian University, which he held for nine years. In 1859, he commenced classes in Paisley for the study of French, and he continued to conduct them down to his appointment in the Grammar School and Academy, in September, 1867. When he commenced to teach in the Academy, he had only seven pupils learning French, but during the last three years the average attendance has been fifty.*

At this time another change had to be made among the teachers, but this was one of which the Directors had nothing to complain. Miss Thomson got married, and a successor had to be appointed; and Mr. Donaldson, in December, 1867, made choice of Miss Hannington, with the approval of the Directors. Born in Glasgow, November, 1842, Miss Hannington was thoroughly trained for the profession of a teacher. She was educated under Mr. Donaldson, in the Free Church Normal Training College, where she was a pupil teacher for five years, and for other two years a Queen's Scholar. When elected to the Academy, she was, and had been for three years, engaged in the Castle-Douglas Institution. She is a good musician, a first-rate teacher of industrial work, and holds a Government Certificate of the highest class. Before Miss Thomson left, the Directors conveyed to her "their entire satisfaction with the manner in which she had discharged her duties as Teacher since her appointment."

It was found that the plan of having a certain number of the Directors to visit the classes for a quarter of a year did not work very satisfactorily. The changes were too frequent, and the members were not sufficiently long in office to enable them to take a decided interest in the management, and to master its details. The Directors, therefore, abandoned this plan, and appointed a Visiting Committee, who should remain in office for one year, and selected Mr. Robert Brown as convener.

* He died 4th April, 1875.



Mary Williamson



Mary Hammington

Towards the end of the session, the Court of Teachers suggested that the fees in the different departments should be considerably increased; but, after conferring with the Masters, the Directors, for several reasons, did not do so. They made some changes, however, in the mode of charging the fees in the English Department. Hitherto, if there were four scholars from the same family, only three were charged fees; and when there were three, the third pupil was charged half fees. These deductions, it was estimated, would in that session amount to about £40; and the Directors agreed, after considering the whole matter, and since there were no records to authorize such a system of rating the fees, to allow Mr. Donaldson to charge full fees from all the pupils, without regard to the number sent from any one family, and to increase the fees for pupils attending the Senior Class from 9s. to 10s. per quarter. The plan now adopted enabled him to engage a well qualified male teacher to assist him with his rapidly increasing classes.

Towards the close of this session, and after mature consideration, the Directors were unanimously of opinion that it would be for the advantage of the scholars and Academy that Drawing should form a branch of education in the Institution. They agreed that there should be two classes, a Junior and a Senior, each to meet one hour weekly. Mr. Thomson Kirkwood, Glasgow, was appointed Drawing Master in the Institution, on 11th June, 1868, and allowed to charge his pupils 7s. 6d. per quarter for drawing, and 10s. 6d. for painting in water colours. He was born at Kilsyth, on 9th May, 1820. His father died five years afterwards, leaving a family of nine children, of whom Mr. Kirkwood was the youngest. After being educated at the village school, he was apprenticed to a weaver; but after three years, that trade became bad, and the family removed to Glasgow. Each of the brothers went to learn a trade. Thomson was sent to be a glass stainer or glass painter. He was twenty years at that business, seven of these at a glass staining establishment in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. On leaving

the latter place, he intended to commence business in Glasgow on his own account, but through applying himself too closely to drawing, his health gave way, and he had to abandon the idea. For three years he was unable to do anything; and when residing at Rothessy, he commenced to teach drawing in the schools there. He afterwards went to Glasgow, where he taught drawing with great success. He taught also at the Greenock Academy and other places.

The annual examination this year was fixed to be held on the 29th and 30th June, and it was arranged that at the close, in the High Church, Mr. Robert Brown should deliver an address, that the Rev. Mr. Pollock should open the proceedings with prayer, that the Rev. Mr. Lees should address the scholars, and that the Rev. Mr. Henderson should pronounce the benediction. The arrangements regarding prizes were similar to those of the previous year; but, in addition to the former prizes from private gentlemen, there were two given by the ministers of Paialey. The advertisement regarding the proceedings at the examination was the same as that of the previous year. On the 29th and 30th June, 1868, the attendance of visitors in the class-rooms was very great, and to the English class-room many could not obtain admission. Most of the clergymen of the Town were present during both days, and took a lively interest in the examination of the scholars in all the departments. There were, as usual, beautiful specimens of writing in the Commercial class-room, and of map drawing and industrial work in Miss Hannington's class-room.

At the close of the examination, the pupils and spectators repaired to the High Church, where the prizes to the successful pupils were to be distributed. The pupils were ranged at each side of the pulpit, and the spectators occupied the other portions of the area, and also the galleries. Amongst the gentlemen present at this part of the proceedings, in addition to Provost Macfarlane, who occupied the chair, were Bailie Scott, Bailie Morrison, Bailie Masson, Bailie Eaglesim, Rev. A. Henderson, Rev. A. Pollock, Rev. Wm. Fraser, Rev. James Brown, Rev. James Dodda, Rev.



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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data sources to ensure the validity of the findings.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the interpretation of the results and the drawing of conclusions. It stresses that the analysis should be based on objective criteria and that any potential biases should be identified and addressed.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings and the potential applications of the research. It suggests that the results could be used to inform policy decisions and to guide future research in the field.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions. It reiterates the importance of the research and the need for continued efforts to improve the quality of the data and the accuracy of the analysis.

6. The sixth part of the document includes a list of references and a list of figures. The references cite various sources of information used in the study, and the figures provide visual representations of the data.

7. The seventh part of the document contains a list of appendices and a list of tables. The appendices provide additional information and data that are not included in the main text, and the tables present the data in a structured format.

8. The eighth part of the document includes a list of footnotes and a list of endnotes. The footnotes provide additional information and references, and the endnotes provide a summary of the key findings and conclusions.

9. The ninth part of the document contains a list of acknowledgments and a list of contributors. The acknowledgments thank the individuals and organizations that provided support and assistance during the course of the study, and the contributors list the individuals who have contributed to the research.

10. The tenth part of the document includes a list of references and a list of figures. The references cite various sources of information used in the study, and the figures provide visual representations of the data.



William Hukwood

John Martin, Rev. John Crouch, Rev. Wm. Young, Rev. John Renwick, Rev. Peter Thomson, ex-Provost Brown, Councillor Caldwell, Councillor Campbell, Councillor Fisher, Dr. Richmond, Dr. M'Kechnie, Dr. Hutchison, Dr. Hunter, Thomas Coats, Esq. ; P. Comyn Macgregor, Esq. ; Archd. Kintrea, Esq. ; Stewart Clark, Esq. ; R. F. Dalziel, Esq. ; David Young, Esq. ; James Johnstone, Esq. ; Alex. Begg, Esq. ; T. W. Macalpine, Esq. ; Robert Leckie, Esq. ; Arthur Lewis, Esq. ; A. Speirs, Esq. ; Robert Hay, Esq. ; William Craw, Esq. ; Walter Lochhead, Esq. ; Allan Coats, Esq. ; D. Campbell, Esq. ; D. Pollock, Esq. ; C. D. Wason, Esq. ; Wm. Clapperton, Esq., Johnstone ; Lieut. Dobbie, &c., &c.

Rev. Mr. POLLOCK, being asked by the Provost, opened the proceedings with prayer.

The PROVOST then said that Mr. Robert Brown, the convener of the Committee who had charge of the School, would now address them on the progress that had been made in the School during the past year.

Mr. ROBERT BROWN, as Convener of the Visiting Committee, on being called upon by the Provost, said—On the present interesting occasion of the annual examination of our Grammar School and Academy, the Directors have desired me to bring before you some things relating to this important educational institution. But, in doing so, my remarks will be brief, and I will therefore detain you for only a very short time. At the examination last year, it gave me much pleasure to inform those who were present, that the number of scholars attending this Institution for the session then ending, had greatly exceeded that of the preceding year. On this occasion it is again very gratifying to me to have it in my power to inform you of the continued prosperity of this seminary, and that the number of scholars has still further increased. This applies not to one department, but to all of them. As an instance, in the English department, under Mr. Donaldson, the number of scholars for the session before last was 180 ; while for the last session there were 230 ; and for the session now ending the number has been about 260. This continued increase and prosperity are not only very gratifying to the Directors, but also highly encouraging to Mr. Donaldson, and shows very satisfactorily that his exertions have been appreciated. During this session, some changes have taken place in the English department. At the commencement of this year, Miss Thomson, who has had the initiatory division under her charge since the opening of the Academy, with so much satisfaction to all concerned, resigned her situation to get married, and Miss Hannington, a young lady who has been thoroughly trained to be a teacher—who holds a government certificate of the highest

class, and is also a good musician and an excellent teacher of industrial work, was appointed in her place. The gradual yearly increase in the number of scholars in the English Department, to which I have referred, has caused the Directors to make other alterations in this important division of the Academy. Next session, it has therefore been arranged, Mr. Donaldson shall not only have Miss Hannington for the juvenile classes, but also a well qualified gentleman to assist him in the more advanced classes. As regards the Commercial Department, under the able management of Mr. Glass, I have little to state, except that everything continues to go on with increasing prosperity, and that to accommodate the additional scholars that are coming to it, the Directors have given orders for more desks to be provided. In the Classical and Modern Languages Departments, there have also been an increase in the number of scholars during the past session. Mr. Dickson, who taught the Modern Languages with so much ability since the Institution was opened, and assisted Dr. Brunton, was chosen last summer to be Parochial Teacher for the Parish of Houston. Mons. Meyer, a Frenchman by birth, and an energetic and first-class teacher, was appointed in his place, and has, I am glad to state, during the session, been conducting the French Classes with much success, and has given great satisfaction to the Directors. In the management of this Institution, I may state that the Directors are anxious to have every branch of education taught in it, in order to make it as efficient as possible. About two years ago, they appointed a gentleman to teach vocal music, but before he entered on his duties, he unfortunately died. No other person was chosen to fill his place till, at the commencement of the present session, Mr. Mayer was elected, and he has taught vocal music during the whole of the last session ; and, considering that it is the first year, he has been very successful, not only as regards the number of scholars who attended the classes, but also the progress they have made. It has all along been felt as a great want that the scholars had not an opportunity of learning the different branches of drawing and painting. I am glad to be able now to state that this deficiency will no longer exist ; for Mr. Thomson Kirkwood has been appointed by the Directors to fill this important position. This gentleman comes to us with the very highest recommendations for his qualifications as an artist, and for conducting freehand, model, and perspective drawing classes, as well as classes for mechanical and architectural drawing. He will make the art of drawing and painting as agreeable and popular as possible to the scholars, and will not confine them too long to the mere dry details of drawing in outline, but will endeavour to stimulate and encourage what he may discover to be the predominating tastes of

those who may come under his guidance. I do not require, I know, to urge upon parents the propriety of sending their children to learn drawing, for every one must be aware how highly beneficial it is in improving and elevating the taste, and in assisting them to understand and appreciate what is beautiful whether in art or nature. It has been arranged by the Directors, that the scholars—after the prizes are distributed—shall be addressed by the Rev. Mr. Martin; and I therefore do not require to say anything to them, as it will be so much better done by him. I cannot, however, sit down without expressing how very much delighted I have been—and I am certain that all who were present must have been equally so—with everything connected with the examination which has extended over yesterday and to-day. The scholars, one and all of them, I may truly state, have acquitted themselves in a way that is not only creditable to them, but is worthy of our highest admiration. I trust that they will continue to persevere with the learning of their lessons faithfully. And I may tell them at the same time, what the greatest and most profound intellectual genius that Scotland, or perhaps the world, ever had, whose voluminous writings can be read with advantage and pleasure by every one—I mean Sir Walter Scott—stated to scholars on an occasion somewhat similar to this, when he urged them “To give their whole souls and minds to their studies, without which it was little their teachers or directors could do. If they were destined for any of the learned professions he begged them to remember that a physician without learning was a mere quack; a lawyer without learning was a pettifogger; and a clergyman without learning was like a soldier without a sword, who had not the means of enforcing the authority of his Divine Master.” I hope the parents and the numerous visitors who have favoured the Directors with their presence, and have taken an interest in the proceedings during these two days, are satisfied that the scholars are being correctly educated, that this annual examination has been in every way brought to a successful termination, and that the Institution is worthy of the high position which it has so long held. It is our duty, therefore, I think, to be thankful that in this important and populous town we have such an excellent seminary as this now is, where the inhabitants have, at fees which are less than in almost any other similar institution, an opportunity of having their children taught by masters and assistants whose qualifications for the important and difficult duties they have to perform are of the first order. And it will be recognised, I am sure, that this institution is, under God’s blessing, successfully carrying out what it professes to accomplish, namely, to educate our children, who will before long be filling the places we now occupy,—to be loving sisters and

brothers to one another, to be dutiful to their parents, and, when grown up to manhood and womanhood, to be sincere and exemplary Christians, and good citizens, fully prepared to fight the battle of life with intelligence, honesty, and perseverance, in whatever position they may be placed.

The Rev. Mr. MARTIN, on being called by the Provost, addressed the pupils. After a few introductory remarks he said—My young friends, the first thing that strikes me is, that you have this day reached another stage, another landing place, in your educational career; and in such a case the question naturally arises, What have you got from your past year's labours? Well, I know that perhaps all of you will answer this question by saying—"Some of us have got prizes and some of us have got none—some of us have had success, and others of us have failed." But I feel that an answer such as this is founded upon a mistake—a mistake which supposes that elegantly-bound volumes, and gold and silver medals, are the true marks of educational success—a mistake which I am sorry to see many parents encourage. Now, it is a very fine thing to go home with prizes in your arms, and to show your parents the books emblazoned with the arms of your native town—and it may be a fine thing when you grow old, to be able to point out these to your children, and from these show how successful you were in your education, and thereby incite them to go and do likewise. But let me tell you, that there is something far more valuable in your education; and that not in the prizes themselves, but in the intellectual power and refinement you acquire in the struggle to obtain them—not in the mere books and medals, but in the emulation which these are the means of inciting in you. Therefore, seeing that is the case, both the successful and the unsuccessful may rejoice together, and may look back on the past year's labours with thankfulness to Almighty God. You who have got prizes may be proud of your success; but you ought to be far more proud of the intellectual strength that the struggle for them has given you; while those who have not got prizes have at least, in the competition, gained acquisitions of moral and mental strength, which all the prizes in the world would never outweigh. Go forth, therefore, with the thought that it is the education, and not the mere outward mark of it, that constitutes true success, and true education, and true reward. It is not necessary for me to detain you with an account of your educational institution or of its advantages to the community—there are abundant proofs of that: but I would like to make allusion to one special department of education, namely, the classical one. I do not mean to disparage the other branches, and I hope the teachers of the English and Commercial Departments will not think I do so; but whatever

attention may be given to these branches, the classical one should always receive the greatest. You will agree, I am sure, with the remark made by Mr. Stuart Mill, that "the classics are the perfection of common sense;" and if you wish to be truly educated in the mind and intellect, the one advice I would give you is to study the classica. I know that there are sometimes objections made to this on the score of morality; but this objection can be very well overcome by a judicious teacher, such as the gentleman [Dr. Brunton] sitting on my left here. But do not forget that there is an education higher than all here—an education in the truths and will of God. These you may neglect, but this you dare not. Try, therefore, with all your gettings to be truthful, and obedient, and honest—for these are not only the sinews of national, commercial, and temporal prosperity, but they are those which make us like Christ, our example, and entitle us to eternal life.

The PROVOST here stated that the vacation would extend till 1st September following.

Mr. THOMAS COATS said he had very great pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to Provost Macfarlane for the able and satisfactory manner in which he had discharged the duties of the chair. The Provost, as was well known to all those connected with the management of the institution, took a great interest in its success; and he (Mr. Coats) was glad to see that it was still maintaining its high reputation as an educational seminary.

PROVOST MACFARLANE—I have great pleasure in acknowledging the vote of thanks, and greater still in the prosperity that has attended the institution during the past year.

The Rev. Mr. HENDERSON then pronounced the benediction, and the proceedings came to a close.

Several alterations were made in the Syllabus of last year, and the following is a copy of the one adopted for the Session commencing September, 1868:—

PAISLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND ACADEMY,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

THE PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND TOWN COUNCIL, AND
A COMMITTEE OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ERECTION
OF THE ACADEMY BUILDINGS.

SESSION 1868-9.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HUGH MACFARLANE, Esq., Provost, Chairman.

BAILIE SCOTT,	MESSRS. A. H. PARK,
„ MASSON,	„ RICHARD WATSON,
„ MORRISON,	„ ROBERT BROWN,
„ EAGLESIM.	„ STEWART CLARK,
TREASURER RUSSELL.	„ THOMAS COATS,
MESSRS. DAVID CAMPBELL,	„ P. COMYN MACGREGOR,
„ JAMES BARCLAY,	„ WM. M'KECHNIE, M.D.
„ JAMES CALDWELL,	„ WILLIAM PHILIPS.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

MR. ROBT. BROWN, CONVENER.	MR. RICHARD WATSON.
BAILIE MASSON.	„ P. COMYN MACGREGOR.
MR. JAMES CALDWELL.	DR. M'KECHNIE.

The PROVOST, *ex officio*, a Member of Committee.

MR. WILLIAM HODGE, SECRETARY.

PROSPECTUS FOR SESSION 1868-9.

TEACHERS.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

READING, SPELLING, GRAMMAR, ETYMOLOGY, COMPOSITION, ELOCUTION,
HISTORY, AND GEOGRAPHY.

Head Master—Mr. DAVID DONALDSON, F.E.I.S.

Assistants— { Mr. JOHN B. GORRIE.
 { Miss HANNINGTON.

COMMERCIAL AND MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.

WRITING, ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, ALGEBRA, GEOMETRY, ETC.

Head Master—Mr. DAVID GLASS, M.A., T.C.D.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

CLASSICS AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

Rector—Dr. WILLIAM BRUNTON.

Master of Modern Languages—Mr. NICOLAS MEYER.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

PLAIN AND FANCY WORK, SEWING, KNITTING, NETTING, AND CROCHET.

Miss HANNINGTON.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Mr. KIRKWOOD.

VOCAL MUSIC AND PIANOFORTE.

Mr. MAYER.

GENERAL CURRICULUM.

AGE OF PUPIL	ENGLISH. Mr. Bealson, Miss Hemmington, and Assistant.		COMMERCIAL Mr. CLAR. Writing. Arithmetic. Book-Keeping.			CLASSICS & MODERN LANGUAGES Mr. BROWN. H. MEYER. Classical, &c. French, &c.		INDUSTRIAL.	DRAWING, &c. Mr. LILVED.	MUSIC Mr. MEYER.
Under 8 years	—	10-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Vocal Music, Twice a-week
8 to 10,	11-1.30	—	9-10	10-11	—	—	—	—	Twice a-week.	1-2
10 to 12,	11-1.30*	—	9-10	10-11	—	—	1-3	1-2	3-3	1-2
12 to 14,	9-11	—	11-12	12-1	1-2	—	1-3	1-3	3-4	Pianoforte After 3 o'clk.
14 & above,	2-3	—	11-12	12-1	1-2	2-3	9-11	1-3	3-4	

* Boys attending the Latin Class leave at One o'clock.

Private Classes for Young Ladies.....
 { English Grammar and Composition, 3 to 4.30.
 { Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping, 4.30 to 5.30.

Pupils are enrolled in the Initiatory Class from 5 to 8 years of age. They are recommended to begin Writing and Arithmetic when about 8; Latin about 10; and French about 12 and upwards.

In all the departments, Pupils are advanced to higher classes according to their progress.

DETAILED CLASS TABLE.

CLASSES.	HOURS.	COURSE OF STUDY.
LATIN.		
1st Class.	1 to 3	Rudiments, and Classical Geography.
2d Class.	1 to 3	Rudiments; Delectus; Chambers's Elementary Latin Exercises; S. S. B. A. Classical Geography.
3d Class, with Greek.	9 to 11	Ovid; Cæsar; Chambers's Elementary Exercises; History of Rome; Classical Geography; Greek Grammar.
4th Class, with Greek.	9 to 11	Sallust; Virgil; Cicero; Chambers's Advanced Latin Exercises; History of Rome; Classical Geography; Greek Grammar, and Xenophon.
5th Class, with Greek.	9 to 11	Virgil; Horace; Terence; Livy; Cicero; Tacitus; Chambers's Advanced Latin Exercises; History of Rome; Classical Geography; Xenophon; Homer; Dictated Exercises in Prose and Verse.
FRENCH.		
1st Class.	1 to 2	Hall's First French Course; Second French Course.
2d Class.	2 to 3	Second French Course; Pujol's Complete French Class Book.
ENGLISH.		
Initiatory Class.	10 to 1	
Junior Class.	10 to 1	
1st Division.	10 to 1	The Sixth Book S. S. B. A. Series; Manual of Pronunciation; Elements of English Grammar.
2d Division.	11 to 2	Progressive Reader S. S. B. A.; History of Scotland for Junior Classes (Nelson's Series); Douglas's English Grammar; and Outlines of Geography.
Senior Classes		
1st Class.	11 to 1.30	M'Culloch's Course of Reading; Collier's British History; Word Expositor; Douglas's English Grammar; Reid's Geography; and Cornwell's Young Composer.

DETAILED CLASS TABLE—*Continued.*

CLASSES.	HOURS.	COURSE OF STUDY.
ENGLISH.		
2d Class.	9 to 11	The Advanced Reader, S.S.B.A. Series; Collier's British History; Word Exp- ositor; Douglas's English Grammar; Reid's Geography; and Cornwall's Young Composer.
3d Class. (Advanced.)	2 to 3	Same Books as in 2d Senior Class; Morell's Grammar and Analysis; Currie's Composition; and Thomson's Geography.
Private Class for Young Ladies.	3 to 4.30	Advanced English; Grammar, Composi- tion, Geography, and History.
COMMERCIAL AND MATHEMATICAL.		
Junior Class.	9 to 10	Writing.
" "	10 to 11	Arithmetic—Trotter's Small Arithmetic; Smith's Large Arithmetic.
Jun. & Sen. Class.	11 to 12	Writing.
" "	12 to 1	Arithmetic—Trotter and Smith's Arith- metica.
Senior Class.	1 to 2	Writing and Book-keeping—Commercial Forms, Letters, &c.; Irish Book-keep- ing.
Senior Class.	2 to 3	Geometry, Algebra, and Mensuration— S. S. B. A. Euclid; Todhunter's Al- gebra and Trigonometry.
Private Class for Young Ladies.	4.30 to 5.30	Writing, Arithmetic, &c.

SCALE OF FEES PER QUARTER.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

ENGLISH, - - -	Initiatory, 5s. ; Junior, 7s. 6d. ; Senior, 10s. ; Private Class, 10s. 6d.
COMMERCIAL, - -	Writing, 5s. ; Arithmetic, 5s. ; Writing and Arithmetic, 7s. 6d. ; Book-keeping, 7s. 6d. ; Mathematics, 7s. 6d. ; Private Class, 10s. 6d.
GRAMMAR SCHOOL,	Latin, 10s. 6d. ; Greek, 10s. 6d. ; Latin and Greek, 10s. 6d. ; French, 10s. 6d. ; German, 10s. 6d.
INDUSTRIAL, - -	One Hour, 2s. 6d. ; Two Hours, 4s.
MUSIC, - - -	Singing, 2s. 6d. ; Piano, 21s. DRAWING, 7s. 6d. ; PAINTING, 10s. 6d.

Charge for Copies, Specimen Sheets, Pens, Ink, and Slate Pencil for Pupils attending Writing and Arithmetic, 1s. per Quarter.

No charge to be made against any Pupil attending Arithmetic only.

Charge for General Expenses:—For Cleaning, Coals, &c., 6d. per Quarter, for each Department; but no Pupil pays for more than two departments.

The Deductions allowed in the English Department are now withdrawn.

QUARTER DAYS.

FIRST QUARTER, - -	Tuesday, 1st September, 1868.
SECOND ,, - -	Friday, 13th November, ,,
THIRD ,, - -	Friday, 5th February, 1869.
FOURTH ,, - -	Friday, 23d April, ,,

Each of these days is set apart for enrolling Pupils, and not as a holiday, in order to prevent interruption of the ordinary business of the School. Parents are particularly requested to enter into this arrangement, as it is extremely inconvenient for the Teachers to attend to accounts when engaged in tuition. To prevent desultory attendance, Pupils (with certain exceptions) returning after any Quarter Day are charged the full fee for that Quarterly Term, as in many cases such Pupils give more trouble than those who joined at the proper time.

Beginners in Latin and French can be enrolled with advantage only at the opening of the Session.

ATTENDANCE.

When a Pupil, from sickness, or other sufficient cause, cannot attend, an intimation ought to be sent to the Teacher as soon as possible; at latest, when the Pupil returns to School.

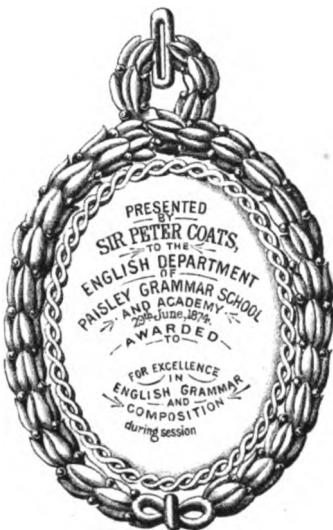
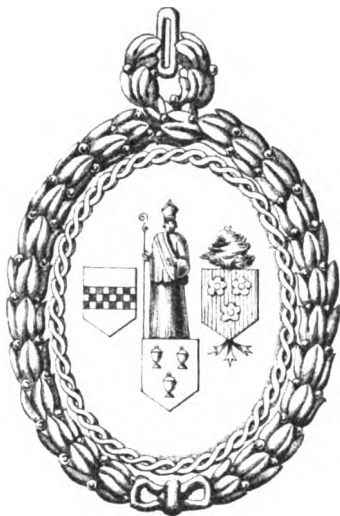
During the session very little occurred which requires to be specially noted ; and the routine work of the classes in the different departments was not interfered with. In all the classes, however, there was an increase in the number of scholars, and the Institution continued to prosper. To carry out the resolution of the Directors, Mr. Donaldson engaged Mr. John B. Gorrie in September, 1868, as an assistant. This had now become a necessity on account of the number of scholars in the English department. Mr. Gorrie had his classes in the south-east room, which has since been used by Mr. Donaldson's assistants.

A proposal was, on several occasions, brought before the Directors that the vacation should be during the months of August and September, and not as hitherto, during July and August, but after considering the matter fully, the majority was of opinion that there should be no change.

The examination at the close of this session was fixed for the 29th and 30th of June, and all arrangements connected therewith were made almost exactly as last session. The prizes given at this time by private gentlemen, in addition to those at the previous examinations, were—Mr. Peter Coats, a gold medal, instead of a silver medal, for excellence in grammar, analysis, and composition ; Mr. Thomas Coats, of Ferguslie, two silver medals, one for boys and one for girls, for excellence in geography and history ; Mr. James Arthur of Barshaw, a silver medal for excellence in mathematics ; and Bailie Masson, a prize for excellence in music. The following account of the proceedings on these two days, which is taken from the *Paisley Herald*, will show that the session had been a very successful one.

The annual examination of the Paisley Grammar School and Academy took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 29th and 30th June, 1869. There having been a considerable increase of pupils during the past session compared with any previous one, there was more than a corresponding interest taken in the examination by the public, judging from the large number of ladies and gentleman present on both days.





On Tuesday the examination was confined to the commercial, modern languages, initiatory English departments, conducted respectively by Mr. Glass, Mr. Meyer, and Miss Hannington, and the result was very satisfactory.

In the commercial department Mr. Glass showed himself from the very first to be an able and successful teacher, and every successive examination has raised him in the public estimation. The pupils in arithmetic under him are not only smart and accurate in performing their various exercises, but they are evidently acquainted with all the shortest methods of arriving at the proper results. In his mathematical classes he appeared to be equally successful in imparting a knowledge of exact science, and the gentlemen who assisted in examining the pupils in this department expressed themselves as highly satisfied with their proficiency. On Wednesday there was a large exhibition of specimens of penmanship, plain and ornamental, which were deservedly much admired.

The examination of Mons. Meyer's French classes showed that this department of the Academy has made a great step in advance during the past year. The highest class was exercised in grammatical analysis, reading, and translation, and two of the young gentlemen gave a long dialogue in which they exhibited a good style of pronunciation as well as large powers of memory. Altogether, from what we heard of this examination we would expect that there will be a considerably increased attendance in the Modern Language Department next session.

In Miss Hannington's department the ladies congregated very strongly, and they had certainly every reason to be satisfied, the mothers, of course, particularly, with the examination. In the first place, the children seemed to be under excellent control; in the next place, the youngest of them seemed to be taking an intelligent interest in what was going on, and in the third place Miss Hannington showed just that kind of manner which is calculated to secure the attention of the class of pupils amongst whom she is placed. Every one seemed pleased.

Miss Hannington, in addition to the initiatory department, has charge of what may be called the industrial and fancy work department, and the North West room contained a very large collection of specimens of netting, knitting and crocheting, and of plain and fancy needle-work, which attracted a great amount of attention, and which we were assured and believe was all first-class of its kind. That it was of great variety and tastefully executed, we did not require to be told, as that was evident.

About one o'clock the pupils studying music under the care of Mr. James Mayer were also examined, and evinced a remarkably intelli-

gent acquaintance both with the practice and principles of the art.

In the room along with the needlework there was exhibited a considerable number of drawings executed by the pupils, which, considering that this is a new branch of instruction in the Academy, showed both skill on the part of the teacher, Mr. Kirkwood, and considerable aptitude on the part of some of the pupils. As in the case of Mons. Meyer we would expect a large accession to Mr. Kirkwood's classes during the ensuing session.

The Departments examined during Wednesday were the Classical, under Dr. Brunton, and the English, under Mr. D. Donaldson.

In the Classical Department Sheriff Cowan, the Rev. John Thomson, the Rev. James Dodds, the Rev. A. Macintosh, the Rev. John Fleming, and Mr. Dodds, Roseneath, took part in the examination, and we were assured that both in Latin and Greek the pupils acquitted themselves in a very satisfactory manner. Dr. Brunton has always made excellent classical scholars; his teaching capabilities are as great as ever, and it is gratifying to learn that this department of the Academy is, like the other departments, rising as respects the numbers attending it. The learned languages may not in all cases be of special use, but we believe no one ever regretted having learned them.

We come now to the English Department under Mr. Donaldson, which although last is not least. A very great degree of interest was concentrated in this department, the large hall being crowded during the whole time of the examination, and the classes without exception showed that they had been under the most skilful and careful training. In knowledge of the language itself, in Biblical knowledge, in Geography, and in History, the pupils showed themselves equally well grounded, and it would be difficult to find classes of the same standing possessed of the same amount of information on all those subjects. Mr. Donaldson is a hard working teacher, and he has cause to rejoice in the fruit of his labours.

At the conclusion of the examination a meeting was held in the High Church for awarding the prizes for the various subjects.

Provost Macfarlane presided, and there were present Mr. Robert Brown of Underwood Park; Mr. Thomas Coats of Fergalgie; Mr. P. Comyn Macgregor of Brediland; Sheriff Cowan, Bailies Eaglesim and Watson, the Rev. Messrs. Fraser, Hutton, Pollock, Brown, Henderson, Macintosh, Sturrock, Dodds, Martin, Fleming, Crouch, Renwick, Duncan, M'Kune, Professor Murray, Dr. Brunton, Mr. D. Young. On that or the preceding day we likewise observed Bailie Masson, Mr. A. C. Holms of Sandyford, Councillor Fisher, Mr. Jas. A. MacKean, Mr. A. Macfarlane, Mr. Archd. Barr, Mr. Robert Hay, Mr. George Dobie, Mr. James Dobie, Muirpark, Mr. J. Ronald, Mr.

John Young, Mr. W. Craw, Mr. Thomas Graham, Mr. James Paterson, Mr. A. Coats, Mr. James Adam, Mr. R. Leckie, Mr. J. Johnston, Mr. John Walker, Mr. Dodds, Roseneath, Mr. T. W. Macalpine, Mr. Niven, &c.

After prayer by the Rev. James Brown,

Mr. ROBERT BROWN of Underwood Park, who is Convener of the Visiting Committee, on being called upon by the Provost, said—I have again been honoured by my colleagues, the Directors of our Grammar School and Academy, to bring before you, at the close of the examination this day, some things relating to the session that is now ended. This is the fifth annual examination that has taken place since the new buildings were erected, when the English and Commercial Schools under the management of the Corporation were combined with the Grammar School. At the last two examinations, when I had the privilege of addressing you, it gave me the greatest pleasure to state that everything in connection with this seminary of learning was advancing favourably. The gradual prosperity of the Institution and increase in the number of scholars in every department which have gone on from the beginning, have also, I am glad to inform you, been continuing during the past year. To the teachers this progressive improvement must be extremely encouraging, for it thoroughly shows that their labours and duties have been appreciated, and that they have won the approbation of the inhabitants. Otherwise nothing of any great importance has occurred, but all has been moving on steadily and evenly, and in a satisfactory manner. During the session Mr. Kirkwood opened his classes for drawing. We could not expect that an entirely new class of this kind should all at once be numerously attended; but when it is considered that this is its first year, there were as many scholars in it as the most sanguine could reasonably have expected. A good beginning has been made, and I hope parents will avail themselves of the excellent opportunity offered them of having their children taught a branch of education which will be a source of pleasure and usefulness to them in after life. The drawings of the pupils which have been exhibited during the two days of this interesting examination, are marvellously well executed, and show what can be done by scholars who apply themselves, and have an able, faithful, and indefatigable teacher. In connection with this Academy there is one thing to which I wish especially to refer, and that is, the low rate of fees that is charged as compared with those of any similar institution in other towns. I will state an instance or two to show this. In the Glasgow High School and in the Greenock Academy, writing is 10s. 6d. per quarter, and here it is 5s. In these places, also, arithmetic is 10s. 6d. per quarter, English, 15s., and here arithmetic is 5s. and English 10s.

In short, a scholar can be educated as well in this Academy at little more than half of what is charged in these seminaries to which I have referred. There is another matter in which parents are naturally very deeply interested, and which I wish to bring under your notice. I know that all well-disposed parents are impressed with the sincere desire of giving their children a good education, and if possible, indeed, one superior to what they may have obtained themselves; but the difficulty with them very frequently is, Where can such be found? This question I can safely and conscientiously answer. To this Academy may, with the greatest safety, be sent the young and the tender children, who hitherto have been solely under the charge of their mothers, and every care and attention will be bestowed upon them by Miss Hannington, who has the management of the Initiatory Department. In that class-room the greatest pains are taken not to allow young scholars to weary, and thereby to think that their lessons and everything about the school are an annoyance and a burden. As a specimen of what is done to accomplish this, whenever their lessons are over, they are furnished with a slate, and upon it they are encouraged to write and also to draw figures. Upon the blackboard also, Miss Hannington the one day sketches, it may be, the stem of a flower, and the young pupils first learn to draw that. The next day a leaf or two may be added to that stem, and so on till the flower is completed. The same excellent plan is adopted by writing the letters of the alphabet and figures upon the blackboard, which the youthful pupils try to imitate by copying them on their slates. In this simple and correct way the young children are kept amused, and are at the same time imperceptibly instructed and prepared for the writing, arithmetic, and drawing classes. This Academy, then,—where the Bible, the Word of God, is read and recognised in all the classes, and which I trust will, through good and bad report, always be the case, independent of the opinions and machinations of trimming and irreligious politicians,—offers to parents the opportunity of educating their children from the earliest stage, and, without requiring to leave it, they are led on step by step, from one class to another, till their education is completed, or they are prepared for entering the University. It may not be known to all now present that the teachers in this Academy receive no assistance from the Government, and that they and the managers are entirely independent and free from the control of Government Inspectors. The only assistance given is a small sum from the funds of the Corporation, and I am certain there is no item which is expended by our Municipal Authorities that confers so much benefit on the community. The scholars are to be addressed by the Rev. Mr. Pollock, and I therefore do not require to say anything to them, for that

will be eloquently and ably done by him. But I may only further state, that all the teachers have shown, not only by the successful proceedings of yesterday and to-day, but also by the examinations on former occasions, that the public may depend upon their best exertions being continued in educating the youth of our town in such a manner as will be a credit to themselves and beneficial to the best interests of the pupils under their charge.

The distribution of the prizes having been concluded,

The Rev. Mr. POLLOCK delivered a short and suitable address to the scholars.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that the classes would be re-opened on the 1st of September, and the proceedings were closed by the Rev. Mr. Duncan pronouncing the benediction.

The syllabus drawn up and approved for next session, was, in all respects, the same as that issued for the preceding one, and need not be repeated.

Shortly after the commencement of the session Messrs. C. & W. Long, Drill, Fencing, and Gymnastic Masters in the High and other schools in Glasgow, made a proposal to the Directors to open classes for gymnastics in the Academy. After they had given some explanation about the conducting of the class, the Directors allowed them to do so, and to charge 7s. 6d. per quarter for each pupil. They undertook to put up the necessary fittings themselves in such a way as not to injure the building, and to have the classes in the afternoon at such hours as would not interfere with other arrangements. It was fixed that there should be a class for boys for one hour three times a week, and the same for girls. These classes did not become very popular, and were continued only to the end of the session. To carry out exercises of this kind successfully, a class-room constructed for the purpose and properly fitted up, was absolutely necessary; and this the Directors could not afford. The Messrs. Long were, undoubtedly, enthusiasts in their profession, and perfectly qualified teachers of gymnastics, but they were not greatly encouraged. Some of the Directors thought these exercises might be beneficial to boys who were strong and able to undergo severe exertion, but

that there was a danger that boys of delicate health would exert themselves so much to emulate their more able companions as to injure themselves. For these and various other reasons the gymnastic class was not continued.

Near the close of the year a number of the former pupils of Dr. Brunton resolved to confer an honour on him, by presenting him with his portrait. The presentation of it took place on 5th January following, when he was, at the same time, entertained to dinner in the George Hotel. Along with the portrait, there was also given to him an album containing the *cartes-de-visite*, and autographs of the seventy scholars who were subscribers to the painting. Mr. John Ross Macgregor, Lonend, was chairman, and the duties of croupier were discharged by Mr. A. F. Graham, and Mr. H. B. Barclay.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing Dr. Brunton's health and presenting him with the portrait, made a long and eloquent speech, from which we take the following :—"As to the success of Dr. Brunton's career in Paisley, I need say nothing. I could say a little, certainly, but the mere words I might employ could not carry with them any proof of the Doctor's success. I shall rather ask you to examine the prize roll of the Glasgow University for the last quarter-of-a-century, and if the Grammar School boys are not there conspicuous by their presence, then the Grammar School is itself a myth. To the days of the Grammar School life I revert with the keenest pleasure. Even now, as I look around and see so many familiar faces here, the memories of these days cluster round me thick and bright as stars—memories of many a bloodless battle-field and of many a boyish freak; and were it not that there is a toast in the programme—"our schoolboy days"—I could not allow this opportunity to slip without a word or two of reminiscence. Few here have had better opportunities than I have had of meeting the good Doctor since he had us under his rectorial rod; and were I now called on to enter into a detailed catalogue of his virtues and his failings—he would be more than human had he none of the latter—I would only distract and annoy your guest, and weary you. In one sentence, just let me say that the Doctor is a ripe scholar, a warm friend, and a true Christian; these combined forming what, I think, the Doctor is—a true gentleman.

Dr. BRUNTON, after expressing his delight with the portrait and thanking them for it, said, "much of the pleasure I now feel is to



John Coult's History



John Coult's River

see so many of the old boys now actually reaping, in the world, the benefit of the instructions which they received in the Grammar School. I may say I never taught to please the public, or to please the parents, or to please the boy. I taught for posterity—and here is the result—many of the old boys in situations of honour and respectability in the world, and requiring great ability to discharge the duties connected with them. We have them amongst the clergy, in the legal and medical professions, connected with the press, and distinguished as merchants—that great class whose enterprise is the means of supporting this town and the whole country. It is gratifying to me to see now present so many representatives from each of these classes—old friends and old faces, though many of the latter have grown older and more manly, and a little more hirsute than they used to be. A great many talk as if a classical education was of no use to a merchant; but I believe that if a boy has been taught the classics even for one year, he will be benefitted by the instruction during the whole of his lifetime. Those who remain longer will be benefitted to a correspondingly greater extent.”

After some further remarks by the Doctor, and many other speeches from those who were present, the agreeable proceedings were brought to a close by the Chairman proposing the toast of “Good-night.”

Mr. Gorrie, the assistant to Mr. Donaldson, resigned in April, 1870, and Mr. J. C. Niven was appointed his successor. Mr. Niven had a school of his own in Paisley for some time previous to that date, and was a first-class teacher. He was born at Montrose in 1832. He entered the Rector's Class of the Montrose Academy,—the late Dr. Calvert's,—in which he remained four years, 1846-50. From 1850-54, he was enrolled as a matriculated student in the Faculty of Arts in the University of St. Andrews, of which University he is now a graduate. From 1854-58, he was an assistant master to Dr. John Ferguson, Rector of the Grammar School, Kelso. During 1858-59, he was an assistant in the Grammar School of Jedburgh, being appointed by the heritors. During 1860-64, he acted as classical master in Croft Lodge Academy, Rothesay, and in Langside Academy. Since 1864, he had been teaching in Paisley, publicly and privately, English and Classics.

At this time, Mr. Mayer—who conducted the Music classes—resigned, on his departure to America, and the Directors made choice of Mr. W. Paterson Cross, who conducted Music classes in the Greenock Academy, and in other schools in that neighbourhood. Mr. Cross was an energetic and excellent teacher of Music; and while he remained in the Academy, had very good classes.

It was arranged that the examination should be held on 29th and 30th June, 1870; and the Town Council voted the usual sum of £10 to furnish prizes for the successful scholars in the English and Commercial departments. Bailie Park gave a prize for excellence in Geography and History, in addition to those formerly provided by private gentlemen. The circular intimating the arrangements for the two days of the examination was the same as on former occasions. The following account of the proceedings on these days is taken from the *Paisley & Renfrewshire Gazette*:—

The annual examination of this important seminary came off on Wednesday and Thursday, the 29th and 30th June, 1870. The weather on both days was most delightful, and a great number of ladies were present, whose gay costumes, of tasteful form and varied colour, added no little animation to the scene.

The classical department, under the mastership of Dr. Brunton, did not fall short of previous examinations; and the various questions put were answered with readiness and knowledge, showing that the worthy Doctor had not failed in his duty during the past session. As might have been expected from the dry nature of the studies, but few ladies graced the room with their presence.

M. Meyer's department (foreign languages) was more popular. The pupils displayed a very creditable amount of progress and acquaintance with the French tongue. At the close of the examination, a dramatic piece, in French, in which three gentlemen and two ladies took part, was remarkably well given—one of the girls, in particular, giving evidence of no little histrionic power.

The youngsters under Miss Hannington acquitted themselves well, and it was quite refreshing to see the lots of little arms extended when questions were put. The singing of the hymns was pleasantly done.

Mr. Donaldson's department fully bore out the high reputation that gentleman has acquired. The answers he evoked by his skilful questioning clearly showed that he had drilled his class thoroughly, and the recollection of dates which some of the scholars showed was



W. H. P. H. H.



W. Patterson

certainly surprising. We suspect many of the auditory would have felt somewhat puzzled to have answered the queries. We admired the reading of the pupils. The attention paid to points and to emphasis showed that they were reading, not by rote, but from an intelligent appreciation of the passage.

The display of needlework attracted gay groups of ladies. One netted curtain we noticed as being very well executed. Some of the woollen work was well done, but there was, if anything, a want of variety in the specimens exhibited.

We were much pleased with the map-drawing. The lettering, as well as the outlines of the maps, were remarkably well done. But, above all, we have much pleasure in according a very high meed of praise to the drawing. The specimens on the walls were most artistically executed, and reflected no small credit on the pupils and their teacher, Mr. Kirkwood.

The Commercial Room contained some very fine examples of neat writing in all stages. The ornamental writing specimens were not so numerous nor perhaps so well executed as last year, but we believe the chief object Mr. Glass has in view is to produce good plain writers. The examination in arithmetic of Mr. Glass's pupils was very creditable, and the pupils displayed considerable dexterity in this department.

On both days the rooms were much crowded and uncomfortable. The building is on too small a scale to accommodate the scholars attracted to this seminary by the justly-acquired fame of the teachers.

On Thursday, after the close of the examination, the distribution of prizes took place in the High Church, in presence of a large and fashionable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. Provost Murray presided, and gave the prizes to the pupils to whom they had been awarded. Amongst the company present during the examinations and the distribution of prizes we observed, Sir Peter Coats; Thomas Coats, Esq., Ferguslie; Robert Brown, Esq., of Underwood Park, Chairman of the Academy Committee; Sheriff Cowan; Bailies Watson, Park, Fisher, and Cochran; ex-Provost Campbell; ex-Bailies Eaglesim and Masson; Wm. Hodge, Esq., Town-Clerk; Dr. M'Kechnie; A. C. Holms, Esq. of Sandyford; the Rev. J. C. Lees; the Rev. R. Duncan; the Rev. C. M'Kune; the Rev. J. Renwick; the Rev. John Fleming; the Rev. J. B. Sturrock; the Rev. Wm. Fraser; the Rev. John Thomson; the Rev. A. Macintosh; the Rev. Andrew Henderson; the Rev. G. C. Hutton; the Rev. James Brown; the Rev. A. G. Fleming; the Rev. John Crouch; Archibald Hutchison, Esq.; David Young, Esq.; Alexander Begg, Esq.; Alex. Macfarlane, Esq.; Robert Hay, Esq.; John Ronald, Esq.; James Parlane, Esq.; Thomas Walker, Esq.; John Young, Esq.; George Dobie, Esq.; Thomas Graham, Esq.; James Pater-

son, Esq. ; Thomas Graham, Esq. ; James Yuill, Esq. ; Arthur Lewis, Esq. ; William Johnstone, Esq. ; Walter Whitehead, Esq. ; Mr. James Cochran, Mr. Adam Semple, Mr. C. D. Wason, Mr. John Cook, and others.

The Rev. Mr. M'Kune having opened the meeting with prayer,

The CHAIRMAN called on Robert Brown, Esq. of Underwood Park, as Chairman of the Academy Committee, to address the meeting.

Mr. BROWN then rose and spoke as follows :—As I have so frequently addressed you on similar occasions, my observations at this time will be very few. It is a great privilege and pleasure to me again to inform you that the Academy continues to prosper ; and I may safely say that it has been more successful during the past year than during any time since its commencement. In nearly all the departments, I am glad to say, there has been a considerable increase in the number of scholars. Under Mr. Donaldson and his assistants, in the English Departments, there are now 280 scholars, and three years since there were 230 ; and in the Commercial Department, under Mr. Glass, there are 247 scholars, and three years ago there were 205. The drawing class, under Mr. Kirkwood, was only commenced two years ago, and so great has been its success, that the number of scholars attending it is now upwards of forty. As it becomes better known to parents, that the drawing of objects of nature and of art so greatly improves the taste and elevates the mind of the young, there will yet be many more pupils attending this class. Indeed, I expect before long that the present number will not only be doubled, but trebled. Although there has not been any great increase in the number of scholars attending the classical and modern languages departments, yet I am glad to say that they are in a high state of proficiency. Many present would observe that at the Glasgow University no inconsiderable number of students who had been taught at this academy had gained high honours. This fact must be one greatly gratifying to Dr. Brunton, as it certainly is so to every one interested in the honour of our good town and the welfare of the rising generation. Three years ago, the greatest number of pupils on the roll in the Academy was about 270, and this year there were about 330. This continued prosperity is extremely satisfactory, and must have a stimulating and encouraging influence upon the teachers, for it fully shows that their exertions and abilities have been appreciated. Before the last quarter of this session had commenced, Mr. Mayer, the teacher of vocal music, resigned his situation, as he was about to leave this country for America. This department has not succeeded so well as the others, and the Directors, therefore, felt some anxiety in selecting a properly qualified successor. They have, however, I am glad to state, been for-

tunate in securing the services of Mr. W. Paterson Cross, a gentleman who has been engaged in a similar way in teaching in the first schools in Greenock, Helensburgh, and other places. As Mr. Cross is a man of ability, experience, and perseverance, he will, I am satisfied, be a successful teacher; and I fully anticipate that, after his high qualifications become known, he will have many scholars attending his classes. Mr. Cross will commence his classes at the beginning of the next session. Everything, otherwise, in the Academy during the session now ended, has been going on smoothly, and in the most harmonious manner; and there are, therefore, only a few matters that require to be specially referred to. Some persons think that a mixed school, where there are both boys and girls, is not only objectionable in a social point of view, but that it is more difficult to be managed. Now, such is not our experience in this Academy; for we never had a case approximating to rudeness by a boy to a girl. On the contrary, the presence of the girls in the class-rooms, and in the playgrounds, has a beneficial influence over the boys. Besides, girls should have, under the best masters, an opportunity of learning and competing in all the branches of education in which the boys are taught. We know that in most cases the girls, to their honour, are more careful in learning their lessons and in attending to the instructions of the masters than the boys, and thereby set the best practical example to them. In an institution such as this, the boys and girls should be looked upon in the light of a large family, the individual members of which are acting kindly towards one another, but all, at the same time, emulating one another, under the proper surveillance of the masters, in the acquiring of knowledge to fit them for the stern duties they will have to face and to perform in after life. On this subject, I am happy to have it in my power to give you the authority of Mr. Fearon, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors, who was appointed to investigate the state of middle-class education in Scotland, and to form an estimate of the comparative merits of the same class of schools in England and this country. He says—"I had already, before my visit to Scotland, been used to inspect mixed Grammar Schools of boys and girls in the North of England. I have never seen any reason to disapprove of this mixture of the sexes in day schools, under careful management and judicious regulations, nor is my view at all altered by what I observed and heard in my school tour. I did not remark any levity or faults of discipline, and I was told that no instance had occurred of any mischief resulting from such meetings of boys and girls in these day schools. On the contrary, I am inclined to think, from what I saw in Scotland, that the presence of the girls both civilises and stimulates boys, and that

the opportunity of working with the boys strengthens the judgment and braces the mental faculties of the girls." These are the opinions of a gentleman eminently qualified to judge on this matter, and are extracted from a published Government report issued within these three years. This Academy has many kind and generous friends, who have given numerous proofs that they have its welfare and prosperity at heart. Besides the handsome sum voted by the Town Council for prizes, and the money subscribed by old scholars, some years ago, to form a fund for purchasing prizes to the scholars in the Classical and Modern Languages departments, there are other numerous donations. To-day there will be ten silver medals and one gold medal awarded as prizes, which have been anxiously competed for by the pupils during the session. In addition to these, there are also books which have been kindly presented, including two prizes subscribed for by the clergymen of the different denominations in the town. The only department in which no prizes have been given is the Drawing. Mr. Kirkwood, to whose qualities as a teacher I have referred, has now, however, modestly hinted that two silver medals as prizes would, after this, be very acceptable. The one prize he purposes to be to the girl, and the other to the boy, who have made the greatest progress in drawing during the session. I am hoping that some large-hearted person will soon meet Mr. Kirkwood's views. The scholars will be addressed by the Rev. Mr. Henderson; but I cannot conclude without congratulating the teachers, and every one connected with the Academy, upon the successful termination of this session. The ready answers given by the scholars, and the good appearance which they have generally made during the examination which has extended over these two days, satisfactorily showed that the teaching they receive is not merely routine, but that, on the contrary, they have been thoroughly drilled and efficiently taught; and we know that if the pupils properly apply in after life the education they have received here,—based, as it is, upon the Bible and sound religious principles,—it will, without doubt, lead to their future happiness and prosperity. It must be encouraging to the scholars to see that here all are treated alike with the utmost impartiality, and without any distinction as to rank or class. Let the course, then, hitherto followed be continued; and let the teachers devote their whole energy and attention to the education and discipline of those under their charge as they have always done,—and these, combined with the example and precepts of good parents (without which the education in the Academy would be of little value); and there is no doubt that this institution will, under God's blessing, flourish more and more in years to come.

Provost MURRAY then distributed the prizes.

The Rev. Mr. HENDERSON, after a few introductory remarks, said that he wished to express his satisfaction with the results of the examination now closed—a satisfaction shared in, he was sure, by all who had taken part in the proceedings. These results were highly creditable to the teachers, and they were not less creditable to the pupils, many of whom had shown evident marks of diligence and of attention to their studies during the session. He felt he was but speaking the opinion of all present when he said that they must all be satisfied that the elements of a sound education were imparted in this institution. It was gratifying to learn that the numbers attending the school were larger this year than they had ever been, and it was not less gratifying to notice the fact also mentioned by Mr. Brown, that so many of the former pupils had obtained honourable places in the last prize-list of the University of Glasgow. Perhaps some who are now pupils are preparing to go to college next winter; he would urge on them that they too should endeavour to maintain the credit of the school in which they had been trained. Mr. Henderson then proceeded to say that there were two different ideas prevailing as to the method in which education should be conducted. The one was that the mind should be filled with what is called useful information—instruction bearing directly on the occupation of after life; the other, that the various powers of the mind should be carefully cultivated, and that the principal aim of the teacher ought to be to train and bring into vigorous exercise all the faculties. He was glad to find that it was the latter idea that was acted on in this institution. He wished, therefore, that both parents and pupils would keep this in view, and not suppose that any part of the instruction communicated here was useless because they could not see its direct bearing on the business of future life. That branch of instruction might have an important influence on the training of the mind, and without the proper training of the mental powers they could not look for much success or usefulness in life. In this connection he might refer to the Classical Department, the attendance in which, he was sorry to hear, had not increased in proportion to that in the other classes. Boys, and parents too, were sometimes in the habit of saying “What is the use of Latin and Greek? They can be of no service to those who are to enter on mercantile life.” He had sometimes heard persons say that they thought the time spent in Latin lost time; after leaving school they had never opened a Latin book, and had forgot everything that they had learned. But even in such a case he was not prepared to admit that there had been no benefit derived from the study. All of them knew something of the benefit obtained from a change of air and scene; and what the change of air was to the bodily health, the learning of a foreign

language, such as the Latin, was to the mind. It braced its various powers. It gave an insight into the meaning and use of words, and words were but the instruments of thought. Though the language that had been learned were forgotten, yet the mind might receive permanent benefit, just as a month's residence at the sea-side might give tone and vigour to the system for a whole year. He might also call attention to the Mathematical Department, for he believed a course of instruction in this was fitted to strengthen and develop the reasoning powers. Though he was glad to see that the attendance in this department was increasing, still he thought that many more might take advantage of it. Whatever was of service in educating any of the mental powers ought not to be neglected, and it was the aim of the directors of this institution to have these faculties cultivated all round—memory, imagination, taste, judgment, reasoning. He would, therefore, have the pupils not to neglect any branch of their education, because they did not see of what service it was to be to them in that race of life they were afterwards to follow. Suppose that a boy had a piece of work which he took to a joiner to have done for him. A day or two after he goes to see how the joiner is getting on, and he finds him at the grindstone or the hone sharpening some of his tools. He would be a very foolish boy who would think that the workman was wasting his time and neglecting the work given him because he was doing this. Why, the work would be all the better and the sooner done if the tools were in order. The time spent in putting the tools in order would be more than saved in the doing of the work. He would, therefore, impress upon both parents and pupils that what was being done at school was the sharpening of the tools by which the varied work of life was to be done. Mr. Henderson then addressed himself to the pupils, under the two divisions of prizetakers and non-prizetakers. To the first he said that they would feel proud of their success; for it was something to have these prizes put into their hand by the Chief Magistrate of the town, and in the presence of such an audience. But they must not suppose that they had obtained the goal and might now rest. Those who were now leaving school must not think their education complete. Many who had taken prizes at school were afterwards nowhere in the race of life; and the reason was, they were so pleased with their success that they thought they might rest themselves. They all knew the fable of the hare and the tortoise. The hare started well in the race, but seeing itself far ahead of the tortoise, stopped and fell asleep; but the tortoise held steadily on, and reached the winning-post first. While, therefore, he would caution the prizetakers against relaxing their energies, he would, at the same time, say to those who had failed to-day that they must not be discouraged. Let them persevere in their efforts, and

they might possibly outstrip, in the end, some of their competitors. Mr. Henderson concluded by wishing that both teachers and scholars might enjoy the holiday which they had earned so well.

The Rev. Mr. STURROCK closed the proceedings by pronouncing the benediction.

The syllabus prepared for next Session was almost exactly the same as for the last two Sessions, except that the last page contained the following list of Honours gained by Grammar School pupils at the University of Glasgow at the close of Session 1869-70:—

H O N O U R S

WERE GAINED AT THE GLASGOW UNIVERSITY AT THE CLOSE OF SESSION 1869-70, BY THE FOLLOWING PUPILS OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND ACADEMY:—

GREEK.

SENIOR CLASS. James E. Campbell. (1) The Jeffrey Gold Medal ;
(2) Prize for Prose and Verse Composition ; (3) Prize for Translation of a Passage from Smith's History of Greece ; (4) Prize for Summer Work.

MIDDLE CLASS. William Y. King. (1) The First Prize ; (2) Prize for a portion of M. Williams' Elementary Exercises ; (3) Prize for Summer Work.

MIDDLE CLASS. Francis Hauxwell. The 12th Prize.

JUNIOR CLASS. John Pinkerton. The 8th Prize.

LATIN. William Y. King. (1) The Cowan Gold Medal for the best student in the Humanity Class ; (2) Prize for Examination on the work read in the Public Class ; (3) Prize for same in Private Class ; (4) Prize for Summer Work.

LATIN. Francis Hauxwell. The 5th Prize.

MATHEMATICS.

JUNIOR. Duncan M. Brunton. The 4th Prize.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

T. Lindsay Galloway. The 7th Prize.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

JUNIOR DIVISION. T. Lindsay Galloway. The 3d Prize.

GEOLOGY. D. W. Porteous. A First-Class Certificate.

MIDWIFERY. William Lewis. A Second-Class Certificate.

Since the foundation of the Grammar School, no donation of money or property had ever been made in its behoof. At this time, however, we are glad to record the gift of some land for the extension of the institution. The ground that bounded the Grammar School and Academy on the east belonged to Mr. John Jack, and this gentleman resolved to give a portion of it to the Town Council for the benefit of the institution. This was intimated to the Town Council by a letter from Mr. James H. Dunn, writer, Paisley, at a meeting held on the 14th April, 1871. The ground extends to about 200 square yards, and is valuable as additional playground for the pupils. The following is a copy of the disposition of this property by Mr. John Jack to the Town Council :—

“I, John Jack, feuar in Paisley, heritable proprietor of the subjects after disponed, in order to provide for an extension of the ground available for the Paisley Grammar School and Academy adjoining my property in Oakshaw Street of Paisley, do hereby Give, Grant, and Dispone from me, my heirs and successors, to and in favour of the Provost, Bailies, Treasurer, and remanent Members of the Town Council of the Burgh of Paisley, and to their successors in office, for behoof of the whole body and community thereof, and to their assignees heritably and irredeemably, All and Whole that piece of ground situated in Oakshaw Street of Paisley immediately to the south-east of the ground of the Grammar School and Academy, and containing two hundred square yards : bounded by Oakshaw Street upon the north-east, along which it extends twenty-three feet or thereby ; bounded by the ground of the Grammar School and Academy on the south-west and north-west, along which it extends on the south-west (including part next Middle Church) twenty-one feet six inches, and on the north-west eighty-two feet six inches or

thereby ; and by my other property on the south-east, along which it extends ninety-one feet six inches or thereby. Which piece of ground is part and portion of All and Hail that tenement of land high and laigh, back and fore, with the office houses and yard backwards, with the backhouses and barn at the head of said yard and fronting the road leading to Oakahawhead, lying said subjects on the north side of the High Street of the Burgh of Paisley, and bounded by the tenement and yard belonging to the representatives of Robert Shedden on the east, the King's High Street on the south, by the tenement and lands sometime belonging to the representatives of James Cordiner, thereafter partly to James Walkinshaw, writer in Paisley, and partly to the Community of Paisley, on the west, and the way or passage to Oakahaw, and the barn and barnyard sometime possessed by Robert Craig on the north and north-west parts. As, also, All and Hail that dwelling-house in Oakahawhead of Paisley, with the ground lying on the west of said dwelling-house ; as, also, sixty feet of more ground running down the yard from the south corner of the said dwelling-house, as the said subjects were acquired by John Shedden, late merchant in Paisley, from John Sproul, son and heir of the deceased Matthew Sproul, wright in Paisley ; bounded on the east by the houses and yard which belonged to Hugh Snodgrass, writer ; on the north by the Highway leading to Oakahaw, on the west by the yard belonging to James Wright, and on the south by the yarding disposed to John Park, shopkeeper in Paisley. As also, All and Whole that piece of garden ground lying within the Burgh of Paisley, on the north side of the stone-wall erected by James Wright, wright in Paisley, in the yard behind his tenement of land on the north side of the High Street of Paisley, together with the said stone-wall itself, and ground upon which the same is built, and hedge on the west side of said garden ground, bounded the same by the garden ground belonging to John Shedden, sometime in Paisley, afterwards in America, on the east and west, by the remainder of the said James Wright's yard above-mentioned on the south, and by the property after described on the north parts. As also, All and Whole that piece of ground, part of the subjects lately belonging to the said John Shedden, and purchased by Agnes Shedden from Hugh Thomson, merchant in Paisley, and which piece of garden ground is bounded as follows, viz. :—By the property last described on the east, by the property first described on the west and north, and by the property of the said Agnes Shedden, being the remaining part of the subjects which she purchased from the said Hugh Thomson on the south parts, and which piece of ground com-



W. W. Payson

mences at the northern extremity of her yard, and runs southward the whole breadth, as far as James Wright's dyke ; the southern boundary to run in a straight line with James Wright's dyke from the north-west corner of that dyke westward until it joins a dyke bounding other property above described. As also, All and Hail that barn and small angle of ground or barn at the back thereof, being part of the lands of Caversbank, bounded by subjects above described on the east, the area belonging to the Town of Paisley on the south, the houses belonging to [blank] on the west, and the road leading to Oakshaw on the north parts, all lying within the Burgh of Paisley, parish thereof, and shire of Renfrew ; together with all right, title, and interest which I have or can pretend to said piece of ground now and in all time coming ; but declaring always, as it is hereby expressly provided and declared, that the said piece of ground above disposed shall be used and maintained by the Provost, Bailies, Treasurer, and Councillors of the Burgh of Paisley, and their successors in office, for such lawful purposes as may be necessary in connection with the said Grammar School and Academy, and with and under the whole liens, burdens, conditions, provisions, and declarations, contained in the titles to said School and Academy, and particularly in a disposition by James Reid, Teacher in Paisley, in favour of the Provost, Bailies, Treasurer, and Councillors of Paisley, dated thirteenth May and twelfth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and recorded in the Particular Register of Sasines, at Glasgow, the twenty-fourth July, same year ; and the said piece of ground is further disposed with, and under the express burden of payment to the superiors of the feu-duty of one shilling sterling, exigible from the whole ground situated in Oakshaw Street, belonging to me ; and my said disponees shall be bound to free and relieve me, my heirs and successors, and my adjoining ground of said feu-duty, in all time coming, with entry at the date hereof. To be holden said lands and others *a me vel de me*. And I resign the said lands and others for new infestment or investiture, but always with and under the burdens, conditions, provisions, and declarations above specified. And I assign the writs and I assign the rents from and after the terms of Candlemas, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, reserving to me and my foresaids the rents to become due at that date. And I bind myself and my foresaids to free and relieve my said disponees and their foresaids of all feu-duties and public burdens. And I grant warrandice from fact and deed, and I consent to registration hereof for preservation. In witness whereof, these presents written on this and the two preceding pages of stamped paper by James Hamilton Dunn, Writer in Paisley, are subscribed by me, at Paisley, the thirteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy, before



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W. W. Dayman

these witnesses, the said James Hamilton Dunn, and John Galbraith, his clerk.

(Signed.) JOHN JACK.

JAS. H. DUNN, *Witness.*

JOHN GALBRAITH, *Witness.*

During this month of April, the Directors had some communication with Mr. Baynham, Teacher of Elocution in Glasgow, with the view of his undertaking to teach an Elocution Class in the Academy. Hitherto, a series of elocution lessons had been given each session by Mr. Donaldson at extra hours; but the Directors were anxious to secure the services of a professional gentleman who would teach elocution regularly, and make it a branch of education in the Academy. The arrangements made with Mr. Baynham were that he should open a class, and charge 5s. per quarter for one lesson weekly.

Mr. Baynham was born in London on 18th March, 1832. He was educated at a high-class school at Holloway, and was at first intended for the profession of Law. At twenty-one years of age, however, he conceived a strong liking for the stage, which was fostered by sundry dramatic entertainments given at a Literary Institute, in which his friend Mr. J. L. Toole, then an amateur, rendered assistance. In 1853, he joined the theatrical profession, and appeared with success at the Haymarket Theatre, London. Shortly after 1856, he came to Glasgow Theatre, and was appointed stage manager. A desire for the Ministry, which had long smouldered, took possession of him; and, leaving the dramatic profession, he began to prepare himself for the Independent Ministry,—meanwhile, supporting himself by teaching elocution, and by lecturing. Subsequently, he became a student of Swedenborg; and after a ministry of two years to a Glasgow congregation of that denomination, accepted a call from the church at Paisley, where he remained until March, 1873. Since then, he has devoted himself chiefly to Elocution and Literature.

About this time, Mr. Glass informed the Directors that, in consequence of the great increase of scholars in the Commercial department, he required an assistant, and that this involved having an additional class-room. This, however, the Directors could not provide; but in order to meet the difficulty, they resolved that there should be an additional number of desks, and that the class time-table for the next session should be arranged so as to prevent the classes being crowded at particular periods, and to have them better extended over the school hours.

The old scholars who had been under Mr. James Reid, so long Master of the Town's English School, and afterwards the first English Master in the Academy, at this time did a very meritorious action. To acknowledge his long services and to record the esteem in which they held him, both as a teacher and a private gentleman, they raised £124 12s. 6d., and directed the interest of it to be applied to provide prizes for the English Department of the Grammar School, to be called "The Reid Prizes."

A number of Mr. Reid's former pupils, along with some of their friends, at the same time embraced this opportunity of entertaining him at a public dinner, in the George Hotel, on the 6th May, 1871. There was a large company, and Mr. Hugh Barclay occupied the chair.

Mr. BARCLAY, in proposing Mr. Reid's health, after first advert- ing at some length to the difficult and important duties which a teacher had to perform, said, their guest "has just finished a long, a useful, and an honourable career as an English Schoolmaster. Of Mr. Reid's life practically we know little, and with that perhaps we have not much to do, as it is only his after-history that has peculiar attractions for us. Mr. Reid came to Paisley in 1843, just when the religious and social well-being of the Paisley people were being disturbed by that sad Disruption, the effects of which could not but threaten to become critical to his future welfare. He began his duties as a teacher here with one scholar, and that scholar, gentlemen, is with us to-night. A day or two afterwards another pupil was enrolled, and for six weeks thereafter his whole school was composed of two scholars. But patience, attention, and perseverance have their just reward, so, ere a very short time had elapsed, pupil

enrolled after pupil, and addition followed addition in such rapid succession as to necessitate the engagement of a new and a larger school ; and for the last twenty years Mr. Reid has been the foremost English Master in the widely celebrated old town of Paisley. Of Mr. Reid's capacity as a teacher, of his kindly interest in his scholars, of his genial temper, and last, though not least, of his thorough-going justice, and entire absence of favouritism, I will not, and need not, speak—they speak for themselves. I am sure we all remember him as if it had been but yesterday since we left school. By his manner of teaching he made history attractive, geography agreeable, and grammar poetry. Although, we must all confess in making these studies so pleasant, he was largely indebted to some nice large almond confections that were wisely bestowed on those to whom these studies actually proved to have been attractive, and if we remember all these happy phases of his earlier life, I am sure we cannot fail to be familiar with his shrill whistle, warning us that we had taken the wrong line of conduct. But, gentlemen and fellow-scholars, Mr. Reid has gained not only the estimation of his pupils, but he is respected and esteemed by all who have come into contact with him, in whatever capacity ; and it is not merely out of respect to him as our teacher, but out of respect to him as a man, that we have invited him to this dinner, and now beg his acceptance of this testimonial—a testimonial which, we trust, will serve the two fold purpose of perpetuating his honourable connection with the town of Paisley, and elevating the standard of the higher branches of English Education there, so that it may be said of Paisley that she has gained, not only the gold medals for Latin and Greek in the University of Glasgow, but that she has won the highest distinction there in the fields of Logic, Moral Philosophy, and English Literature. And in handing over this deed of conveyance, I have to express an earnest wish that, though advanced in years, you may enjoy in a fresh and green old age the happiness and pleasure of many presentations to the successful competitors for "The Reid Prizes."

The Chairman concluded by reading the Deed of Conveyance to the Magistrates, which, with the entire approbation and concurrence of Mr. Reid, handed over in trust for behoof of the Grammar School, the sum of £124 12s. 6d. in London and North Western Railway Preference Stock, the interest to be applied to provide two prizes called "The Reid Prizes," to be competed for by the scholars attending the English Department.

Mr. REID, in reply, said—When I came into this room and found so many grave and reverend signiors, I thought I must have made a mistake. I was thinking of the scholars of twenty or thirty years ago,

and I said, these are not the old scholars. You are rather like a company of old parents. The old scholars, however, have shown themselves, in my opinion, to be wonderfully liberal and kind-hearted. The old scholars have raised a large sum of money, and they have appropriated it for the best of purposes—the purchase of prizes for the English department of the Grammar School. The old scholars have done everything with the utmost care and regularity to provide for the perpetual application of the money. A deed has been prepared by the old scholars handing the money over in trust to the Town Council. This deed has been drawn out so that the Directors or Magistrates may not spend the money thoughtlessly. I have the greatest respect for Provost Murray, but it is quite right that the money should not be put under the sole control of any one. I have a notion that the old scholars, in putting the money in trust into the hands of the Provost and Magistrates, were afraid of the Privy Council on Education, or doubtful clauses in Education Bills. There is no reference to that in the paper in my hand, but I surely saw it in some paper that was submitted to me. They should have the deed registered in the Court of Sasines, and let any one have extracts when he pays for them.” Turning to Provost Murray, Mr. Reid said—“The old scholars have thus allowed me a great privilege and gratification in authorising me to deliver this deed into your hands as Chief Magistrate of the town, and I have no doubt due measures will be taken to secure the provisions of the deed being carried out. In conclusion, I can only express the hope that the Grammar School will go on and prosper in all its departments.”

The following is a copy of the deed :—

“ We, the Subscribers, old scholars of James Reid, late master of the Town’s English School, Paisley, and of the English Department of the Paisley Grammar School and Academy, and a committee appointed at a meeting of his scholars held within the Council Chambers, Paisley, on the sixteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and seventy one, considering that at said meeting it was unanimously resolved to raise a subscription for the purpose of providing a suitable acknowledgement of Mr. Reid’s long services and of esteem for his excellent qualities, both as a teacher and in private life, and contributions having been received from the scholars and others named in the list hereto annexed to the amount of one hundred and twenty-four pounds twelve shillings and sixpence sterling, it was agreed, with the entire concurrence and approbation of Mr. Reid, as the best and most appropriate mode of carrying out the object intended, and at the same time as tending to elevate the standard and proficiency of English

education at the Grammar School and Academy, and stimulating the scholars to greater diligence in their studies, that said sum should be invested, and the interest thereof applied in providing annually, for all time coming, prizes to be called "The Reid Prizes," and competed for by the scholars of the English department of the school. And, whereas, in order to provide for the constitution and regulation of said prizes, and management of said fund, it is necessary that these presents should be granted in manner after mentioned. Therefore we, the said Committee, as representing the whole Contributors, do hereby, with the special advice and consent of the said James Reid, assign, transfer, and convey to, and in favour of David Murray, Esq., Provost; John Fisher, William Morrison, Robert Cochran, and Robert Cowan, Esquires, Bailies; and William Russell, Esquire, Treasurer of the Burgh of Paisley, and their successors in office, in trust for the ends, uses, and purposes, and under the burdens and conditions after-mentioned, all and whole the said sum of one hundred and twenty-four pounds twelve shillings and sixpence sterling, as the same has now been invested in name of the said Trustees in one hundred and ten pounds, five per cent. perpetual Preference Stock of and in the London and North-Western Railway Company. But declaring always that these presents are granted in trust only for the ends, uses, and purposes following:—That is to say—First, The said sum of one hundred and twenty-four pounds twelve shillings and sixpence sterling shall be held and retained in all time coming as a fund to provide two prizes annually in the Paisley Grammar School and Academy, which shall be and are hereby designated "The Reid Prizes," and it shall not be lawful to, nor in the power of the said Provost and Magistrates, or their successors in office, or of any party or parties in whom the management of the school or funds thereof may at any time hereafter be vested, to divert or apply the said sum and interest thereon to any use or purpose whatever, otherwise than in providing said prizes. Second, In the event of the present investment being paid-up, or should the Trustees see fit to alter or vary the same, they shall have power to do so, and so to re-invest the said sum; but in that respect their powers are hereby limited to investments on heritable security, loans to Paisley Water Commissioners, Paisley Gas Annuities or Debenture, Guaranteed or Preference Stocks of the London and North-Western, and Glasgow and South-Western Railway Companies, or as the said Railways may hereafter be designated. Declaring that the said Trustees shall not be liable for the sufficiency of investments, or for any other or farther rate of interest than shall actually be received by them. Third; The Trustees shall apply one half of the annual interest accruing on the

said fund, after deduction of any necessary expenses, in the purchase and suitable binding of a book or books, the work of a Standard Author in Ancient or Modern History, Poetry, Science, Philosophy, Essays, or Biography, or other work to be approved by the Trustees, which shall be awarded as a prize to the boy of greatest excellence in the competition, conducted as aftermentioned. And the other half of said interest, after deduction of any necessary expenses, shall be applied in the purchase and binding of a work of the description above specified, to be awarded as a prize to the girl of the greatest excellence in a competition to be similarly conducted. Fourth : The Competition shall be open to all boys and girls who have attended the Senior Division, or four higher classes of the English Department of the School during the preceding Session, or at least for three-fourths thereof, and the same shall be conducted as follows:— The Master shall, on the close of the Session in each year, select from said classes nine boys and nine girls who have obtained the highest average number of marks for excellence in the general work of the Classes, as ascertained by the Master's daily roll-book, and bestowed according to the best of his judgment, and said boys and girls shall undergo an examination by giving written answers without any access whatever to books, notes, or other mode of assistance, to a series of papers prepared by the Master, and not previously communicated to them, embracing questions on the whole subjects of study during the Session. The written answers shall then be submitted to two qualified judges agreed upon by the Trustees in conjunction with the Master, and they shall determine the boy and girl who shall respectively be entitled to the prizes. With power to the said judges, in the event of their differing in opinion, to name a third party to determine the question. Any boy or girl having obtained the prize shall not be again entitled to compete for the same. Lastly : The prizes shall be distributed to the successful candidates at the annual public distribution of prizes of the school. And we consent to the registration hereof for preservation : In witness whereof these presents written on stamped parchment by Charles James Stewart, Clerk to James Hamilton Dunn, Writer in Paisley, are subscribed by Hugh Brown Barclay, Canal Bank, Paisley, Accountant in Glasgow, Chairman and Secretary of said Committee, and Matthew Muir, Miller and Grain Merchant, residing at Greenhill, Paisley, Treasurer thereto, and by the said James Hamilton Dunn, Thomas M'Arthur, Sheriff-Clerk Depute of Renfrewshire, at Paisley ; John Logan, Manufacturer, there ; John Greenlees, Yarn Merchant, there ; James Hay, Lithographer, there ; William Sim Mackean, Soap Manufacturer, there ; Francis Martin, Writer, there ; Archibald M'Kenzie, Jun., Starch Manufacturer, there ; Alexander

Millar, Brewer, there ; John Albert Rennison, Architect, there ; George Baird, Accountant, Netherhill, there ; George Vallance Boyd, Commission Agent, Oakshawhill, there ; Andrew Baird, Netherhill, there ; Wm. Gardner, Manufacturer, there ; and George Hart, Writer, there ; a majority and quorum of said Committee, and by the said James Reid, all within the George Hotel, Paisley, the fifth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, before these witnesses, Alexander Greenlees, Warehouseman, residing at Calside, Paisley, and the said Charles James Stewart.

The Directors fixed the 29th and 30th June for the annual examination, and made the necessary arrangements for providing the requisite prizes, and for the presentation of them to the successful scholars. The prizes to be given on this occasion by private gentlemen in addition to those formerly presented, were:—Provost Murray, two silver medals in the Drawing Department, one for a boy and one for a girl,—Bailie Morrison, a prize for excellence in Geography and History. The proceedings at the examination were fixed to be as on last occasion.

The Seventh Annual Examination of the Grammar School took place on Thursday and Friday, the 29th and 30th June, 1871. The weather being fine, the class-rooms were crowded by the friends of the Institution and of the pupils. A large number of ladies were present on both days, and the audience at the distribution of prizes in the High Church, was of the most fashionable description.

In all the Departments, the examination reflected great credit on the assiduity of the pupils and the professional ability of the teachers. The examinations were thorough and searching, and bore evidence of the substantial grounding the pupils had received in their several branches of study. The displays that met the eye of writing, map-drawing, free-hand drawing, and fancy needle work, attracted considerable attention, and in many cases called forth the encomiums they deserved.

The examinations having been concluded, the pupils and friends adjourned to the High Church to witness the distribution of prizes. A large audience was present, filling the greater portion of the area of the church and the front seats of the galleries. At a quarter-past two, Provost Murray took the chair, supported by Mr. Robert Brown, of Underwood Park, the Rev. James Dodds, the Rev. Alexander M'Intosh, and the Rev. Andrew Elder. Among the gentlemen present were Mr. Thomas Coats of Fergualie, Mr. Wm. Wother-

spoon of Maxwelton, Mr. P. Comyn Macgregor of Brediland, Mr. Stewart Clark, Dr. M'Kechnie, Bailie Morrison, Bailie Fisher, Councillor Watson, Councillor Lewis, Rev. James Brown, Rev. John Crouch, Rev. J. B. Sturrock, Rev. John Thomson, Rev. Andrew Henderson, Rev. G. C. Hutton, Rev. A. G. Fleming, Rev. J. D. Stewart, Rev. Peter Thomson; Messrs. William Young, writer, James Reid, registrar, James M'Murphy, Andrew Gibb, Thomas Walker, Captain Ingram, Robert Hay, George Weir, Thomas Graham, Allan Coats, John Cook, and others.

The REV. ALEX. MACINTOSH having engaged in prayer,

The CHAIRMAN called on Mr. Robert Brown, as Convener of the Visiting Committee of the Academy, to address the meeting.

Mr. BROWN said—I have been honoured by the Directors to bring before you some things relating to this important seminary during the session that has been brought to a close this day. It gives me again the greatest pleasure to state that this Educational Institution continues to be prosperous and thoroughly efficient, and that everything has been going on during the past year smoothly and harmoniously. Every department of the Academy has been in a most flourishing state, and there has been a greater increase of scholars this year than during any session since it was opened; and this increase applies not to one but to all the departments. The number of scholars attending the English classes, under Mr. Donaldson, was last year 280, and this year about 330,—an increase of 50 scholars. There has also been a considerable increase in the number of pupils attending the Classical Department, under Dr. Brunton; and in the Modern Language Classes, under Mr. Meyer; and in the Drawing, under Mr. Kirkwood. Last year, the number of scholars in the Commercial Department, under Mr. Glass, was 247; but this year it has reached 283,—being an increase of 36. The number of pupils on the roll is upwards of 350. Mr. Glass has been suggesting the propriety of having an additional class-room to accommodate the scholars; but the need for this will, in the meantime, be avoided by having their attendance more equally distributed over the day, and without, at the same time, either interfering with their convenience or disturbing the efficiency of the arrangements in the other departments. This is the first complete year of Mr. Cross's class for Vocal Music; and although the attendance has not been so numerous as might have been expected, considering the great number of pupils in the institution and the superiority of Mr. Cross as a teacher, yet there is no doubt that by perseverance this class will, in a short time, be as well attended and as successful as any of them. While such is the present prosperous position of this school, I hope that neither the

directors nor the teachers will, on that account, allow themselves to become inattentive and careless. On the contrary, one and all should feel that a greater responsibility has thereby been thrown upon them, and should therefore exert themselves more and more to maintain the high character of this seminary. During the past year, another branch of education has been added to those already taught in this Academy. Mr. Donaldson, among his other duties, has hitherto given some lessons in Elocution to a few of the scholars in his classes, and many of them you will remember acquitted themselves well at the different annual examinations. At the beginning, however, of the last quarter, the directors arranged with Mr. Baynham to commence classes for Elocution alone; and his success in this short period has been very great indeed. The number of scholars who have come forward has been upwards of thirty; and while admitting that for a beginning it is most encouraging, yet there is every reason why they should far exceed that during the course of the next session. Mr. Baynham is a first-class teacher of Elocution, and deservedly successful; and I hope parents will avail themselves of the good opportunity thus offered to them of having their children taught this useful branch of education,—enabling them to express themselves properly, whether in reading or speaking.—It is an unusual circumstance,—or rather I should say a solitary one,—for this educational institution to receive a gift; but such has actually been the case within these few months. For this, we are indebted to Mr. John Jack, a venerable townsman, the proprietor of the ground to the east of the Academy, who has, in the most generous and spontaneous manner, conveyed to the Town Council, for behoof of this institution, two hundred square yards of ground, extending from Oakshaw to the Middle Church along the eastern boundary of the Academy. This noble gift is most acceptable, and is the first step towards the acquiring of additional playground for the pupils. In connection with the subject of donations, I have also much pleasure in referring to another gift that has been presented to purchase prizes to be competed for by the pupils in the English Department. The old scholars formerly connected with Mr. Reid's classes have collected and invested the sum of £124 12s. 6d., and the interest arising therefrom, amounting annually to £5 10s., is to be applied to the purchase of two prizes—the one to be given to a girl and the other to a boy. They are to be called “The Reid Prizes,” and are founded in acknowledgment of Mr. Reid's long services and excellent qualities, both as a teacher and in private life. This is a well-merited tribute to Mr. Reid, who for many years was the energetic and successful Teacher in the Town's English School, before it was combined with

the Academy. I am glad to see this gift for another reason ; it shows that Mr. Reid's former pupils are taking a warm interest in the prosperity of this Academy. In the printed prospectus of last year, giving the hours of attendance in the different classes, with other particulars during the session now ended, there was sub-joined a list of the University honours which the old scholars had obtained during the previous session. The same plan will be followed this year ; and although the students who have gained prizes are not numerous, it will, however be seen, when the syllabus is issued, that the prizes obtained are of more than ordinary importance. Before the Provost, whom I am glad to see in the chair on this interesting occasion, proceeds to the pleasing duty of presenting the prizes to the successful competitors in the different classes during the session, I may safely state that this examination, which has extended over yesterday and this day, has in every way been signally successful, and, I believe, most delightful to all who witnessed it. I am bound also to congratulate the teachers and the pupils upon the satisfactory termination of their labours at this time. The numerous exercises and lessons were gone through in a manner that was not only highly creditable to the pupils but also honourable to the teachers for their zeal and intelligence in the arduous and responsible duties which they have to perform. In every department the pupils acquitted themselves most admirably, and I am sure all present were delighted with the amount of religious knowledge which the younger pupils possessed. In these days it is held by some parties that the Bible should not be used in our schools. I hope, however, for the sake of the rising generation that such shall never be the case ; for if the Bible were disallowed or shunted into a corner there, it would not be taught anywhere else with the same successful and beneficial results. This seminary, I am proud to state, is at present in a thoroughly efficient condition ; and the community have good reason to be thankful that they have such an excellent Institution amongst them. It upholds, under the faithful and able management of its teachers, all its former fame as a school for Classical education ; and pupils, in these days of competition in every walk of life, and of commercial and industrious enterprise, receive what is, therefore, so necessary, the best of education in English literature, arithmetic, writing, modern languages, mathematics, history, geography, and other branches of useful knowledge. It is not my province to give good counsel to the pupils, as that is very properly left to the Rev. Mr. Dodds, who will afterwards address them. This much I may however state to those of them who have not obtained one of those valuable prizes which will be awarded to-day, that they should not

be disheartened ; but, on the contrary, should understand that they are given, not so much as a reward for the past, as an example and stimulus to the others to make greater efforts for the future, and to use aright the invaluable opportunities for acquiring the knowledge and information offered to them in this seminary. I beg also to state that it is highly gratifying to see such a very large attendance of parents and friends during the two days of the examination, and at the conclusion of the proceedings here, when the prizes are distributed. The great and lively interest thus manifested on these occasions is extremely encouraging to the pupils, and to all who take an interest in this seminary of learning, and shows that the labours and exertions of the teachers are well appreciated. I have only one word more and I am done. At present, there is a bill before the Legislature which is called the Scotch Education Bill, and of which we have all heard a great deal. One of the provisions in that bill is that Burgh Schools, such as this, are to be managed, not by Town Councils as they now are, but by a Board of Managers elected by the ratepayers. If that measure becomes the law of the land, this, therefore, will be the last occasion of this kind on which I shall have the pleasure and the honour of addressing you. But under whatever management this invaluable educational Institution is, I fervently and sincerely trust that it will, under God's blessing, be as eminently prosperous and useful in the future as it has been in the past.

Provost MURRAY then distributed the prizes.

The Rev. Mr. DODDS then said—You have now, my young friends, reached the close of another session. Under the guidance of able masters, and by dint of hard work, you have added greatly to your stores of knowledge, and acquired habits that will prove most useful in future days. Some of you bear away visible tokens of industry and success, in which you and your friends rejoice ;—all of you, I trust, bear away something more valuable than any material prize—the consciousness of good work well done—the knowledge and preparation that will fit you to bear your parts wisely and usefully in the world, when you go forth to make your way and your mark in life. All cannot gain prizes in the schoolroom ; but when you come, as I trust you may come, to be men and women with grey hairs, and hearts filled with the lessons of experience, you will be ready to testify that there is room in the world for all—that there are prizes in the world for all boys and girls, men and women, who live in it soberly, righteously, and godly. I am not going to preach to you. I know from experience that short addresses best please boys,—and grown-up people, too, on most occasions,—and that, at a time like this, moral reflections are not likely to make much impression ; but I

would just say to you,—See to it that you do not grow up into idle, useless youths and men, but, as years pass, show yourselves busy learners in the school of life, ready to face difficulties ; bold and strong to overcome them ; resolved at all hazards, in all circumstances, to “trust in God and do the right.” Some of you go forth to-day from the school never to enter it again as scholars. You who do so have had great opportunities, as you sat at the feet of masters second to none in the profession. If you have prized and improved these opportunities, then every day you live you will have cause for thankfulness that you have done so ; but if, on the other hand, you have been idle and indifferent, you will in every coming moment of thoughtfulness bitterly lament your irreparable folly. You have now reached one of the great critical epochs of your lives. One door is shut behind you, another is opened in front of you. Old friends and companions will no longer greet you, and new ones will take their place. You are becoming men, and must put away childish things. Of this be sure, that the beliefs you entertain, the habits you indulge, and the companions you select, when you first start in a business or professional career, will make or mar you as long as you live. If you set out with a false idea of what constitutes true manliness, you are almost certain to suffer shipwreck. If you think that to be manly a youth must dress finely and be *fast*, as it is called, in his habits, his conversation, his amusements,—that he must smoke tobacco and drink beer, that he must cease to honour and obey his parents, that he must do the least work possible for his employer, and give up looking into the books he used at school,—then there is little hope of success for you ; none whatever, unless you give up this folly. We often hear of, too often meet, young men and old men who never get on in life. They don't keep situations when they get them, and when they are out of employment they cannot regain it. But, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, these people have only themselves to blame. They are the men who chose, when they left school, to live in their own way ; who started with false ideas of manliness, and refused to receive correction. They are drones, who think too much of their own pleasures to be of much use in the world's hives of industry, and they are left out in the cold. There are, of course, exceptions to every rule ; but the longer we live, the more we are convinced that no healthy man, who is sober, honest, and diligent, need want employment. Any youth who engages in life's work with a fixed resolution to do his best, is sure to rise and to be valued. Aim high and be faithful, and you need not fear the issue. Other scholars will return to work after the well-earned holiday has passed, and they, I trust, will come here with invigorated frames and new spirit, resolved to gather

in wisdom from every class and every teacher. I cannot conclude without congratulating the masters and the directors on the flourishing condition and the good work done in this Paisley Grammar School and Academy. Such an institution as this, equipped with such teachers, is a most potent influence for good in a community. Here an education is imparted to our children that prepares them, as few are prepared; for counting-house or college, at a cost very far below the rates charged in similar schools in other towns. From the veteran, Dr. Brunton, our sons go forth with an amount of classical lore and a command of the tongues of old Greece and Rome that make Paisley names illustrious in college calendars, and University gold medals and other prizes, numerous in local homes. In his class-room, it is refreshing to see boys and girls taught side by side those grand old languages whose study is the best preparation for the mastery of our own and other modern tongues; and if I had a voice that would reach the ears of Paisley parents, I would say—Why not others; why not more. In the English Department we have a master who has distinguished himself by his earnest study of our mother tongue in its old forms, and who teaches with enthusiasm and success all the branches he undertakes; while in the Commercial and Mathematical Divisions, Mr. Glass not only shows how skilfully he can impart instruction in writing, arithmetic, and the elements of algebra and geometry, but has conducted some of his pupils far past the ordinary terminus of school training, and exhibited them engaged in those higher branches which occupy students in the senior classes at our universities. I very much question if there are many Burgh Schools in Scotland at which masters teach conic sections and the calculus with ability and success such as distinguish Mr. Glass. My lot, as a minister, has been cast in several burghs, and I have witnessed many burgh school examinations, but never anywhere pupils more advanced in mathematics, or more hearty in their work, than this. I shall no longer detain you from entering on your holidays. May you all enjoy them! May you all be kept safe and happy and good by that loving Father in Heaven, whose care is ever over us, and may you all bear in mind that the great aim of life ought to be fidelity to Him! Hear the conclusion of the whole matter—fear God, and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man.

Provost MURRAY intimated that the classes would be re-opened for the session 1871-72 on Friday, September 1st, when the teachers would be in attendance in the class-rooms, to enrol pupils.

Mr. THOS. COATS, of Ferguslie, said—I have much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to Provost Murray, for the efficient manner in which he has discharged the very laborious duties of pre-

senting the prizes to the successful pupils for proficiency in the various branches of learning. That proficiency is certainly creditable alike to the teachers and the pupils.

Provost MURRAY, in reply, said—Allow me to say that the task has been to me a work of pleasure, and I am highly pleased at being here to-day. The address by Mr. Brown was amply confirmed by the tests of the various class-rooms during the last two days. I can assure you, on behalf of the Directors, that it is with sincere gratification that we find this Academy is not only prosperous and increasing in numbers, but is effecting all the purposes for which it was instituted. Mr. Brown has alluded to the possible change which may take place in the management of this institution. I believe to all appearances, we are reaching a solution of that educational question which has so long engaged the attention of this country. Whatever that solution may be, I do trust that the Grammar School and Academy shall not lose, in any new hands, the high reputation that has hitherto marked it, both as an Elementary and Grammar School.

The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Mr. ELDER, after which the company dispersed.

A new curriculum and detailed class-table, &c., was prepared for the next Session, and the following is a copy of it:—

PAISLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND ACADEMY,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

THE PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND TOWN COUNCIL, AND A COMMITTEE OF
SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ERECTION OF THE ACADEMY BUILDINGS.

 SESSION 1871-72.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DAVID MURRAY, Esq., PROVOST, CHAIRMAN.

BAILIE FISHER.	MESSES ROBERT EAGLESIM.
„ MORRISON.	RICHARD WATSON.
„ COCHRAN.	ROBERT BROWN.
„ COWAN.	STEWART CLARK.
TREASURER RUSSELL.	THOMAS COATS.
MESSES DAVID CAMPBELL.	P. COMYN M'GREGOR.
MATTHEW SCOTT.	W. M'KECHNIE, M.D.
WILLIAM JAMIESON.	WILLIAM PHILIPS.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

MR. ROBT. BROWN, CONVENER.	MESSES P. COMYN M'GREGOR.
BAILIE FISHER.	STEWART CLARK.
MR. RICHARD WATSON.	DR. M'KECHNIE.

THE PROVOST, *ex-officio*, a Member of Committee.

MR. WILLIAM HODGE, SECRETARY.

PROSPECTUS FOR SESSION 1871-2.

 T E A C H E R S .

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

READING, SPELLING, GRAMMAR, ETYMOLOGY, COMPOSITION, ELOCUTION,
HISTORY, AND GEOGRAPHY.

Head Master—Mr. DAVID DONALDSON, F.E.I.S.

Assistants— { Mr. J. C. NIVEN.
 { Miss HANNINGTON.

Teacher of Elocution—Mr. BAYNHAM.

COMMERCIAL AND MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.

WRITING, ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, ALGEBRA, GEOMETRY, ETC.

Head Master—Mr. DAVID GLASS, M.A., T.C.D.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

CLASSICS AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

Rector—Dr. WILLIAM BRUNTON.

Modern Languages—Mr. NICHOLAS MEYER, B.A.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

PLAIN AND FANCY WORK, SEWING, KNITTING, NETTING AND CROCHET.

Miss HANNINGTON.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Mr. KIRKWOOD.

VOCAL MUSIC.

Mr. W. PATERSON CROSS.

GENERAL CURRICULUM.

AGE OF PUPIL.	ENGLISH.		COMMERCIAL.				CLASSICS & MODERN LANGUAGES.		INDUSTRIAL.	DRAWING, &c.	VOCAL MUSIC.
	Mr. Donaldson and Mr. Niven.	Miss Hanington.	Mr. Glass.				Dr. Brunton.	M. Meyer.			
			Writing.	Arithmetic.	Book-Keeping.	Mathematics.	Latin.	Greek.	French.		
Under 8 years	—	10-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	On Wednesday
8 to 10,	11-1	—	1-2	2-3	—	—	—	—	—	Twice a-week.	1-2
10 to 12,	11-1	—	9-10	10-11	—	—	1-2	—	Twice a-week.	2-3	1-2
12 to 14,	9-11	—	11-12	12-1	2-3	—	2-3	—	1-2	3-4	2-3
14 & above,	1-2	—	11-12	12-1	2-3	3-4	9-11	11-12	2-3	3-4	2-3

Private Classes for Young Ladies, English Grammar and Composition, &c., 3 to 4.30.
 Elocution Classes, Boys, 3 to 4; Girls, 4 to 5.

Pupils are enrolled in the Initiatory Class from 5 to 8 years of age. They are recommended to begin Writing and Arithmetic when about 8; Latin about 10; and French about 12 and upwards.

In all the departments, Pupils are advanced to higher classes according to their progress.

DETAILED CLASS TABLE.

CLASSES.	HOURS.	COURSE OF STUDY.
LATIN.		
1st Class.	1 to 2	Rudiments, and Classical Geography.
2d Class.	2 to 3	Rudiments; Delectus; Dr. Burns's Latin Exercises; S. S. B. A. Classical Geography.
3d Class.	9 to 11	Ovid; Cæsar; Dr. Burns's Latin Exercises; History of Rome; Classical Geography.
4th Class.	9 to 11	Sallust; Virgil; Cicero; Dr. Burns's Latin Exercises; History of Rome; Classical Geography.
5th Class.	9 to 11	Virgil; Horace; Terence; Livy; Cicero; Tacitus; Advanced Latin Exercises in Prose and Verse; History of Rome; Classical Geography.
GREEK.		
	11 to 12	Greek Grammar; Xenophon; Homer; Dictated Exercises in Prose and Verse.
FRENCH.		
1st Class.	1 to 2	Hall's First French Course; Second French Course.
2d Class.	2 to 3	Second French Course; Pujol's Complete French Class Book.
ENGLISH.		
Initiatory Class.	10 to 1	
Junior Class.		
1st Division.	10 to 1	The Sixth Book S. S. B. A. Series; Manual of Pronunciation; Elements of English Grammar.
2d Division.	11 to 1	Progressive Reader S. S. B. A.; History of Scotland for Junior Classes (Nelson's Series); Douglas's English Grammar; and Outlines of Geography.
Senior Classes.		
1st Class.	11 to 1	The Advanced Reader, S. S. B. A. Series; Collier's British History; Word Exp- ositor; Douglas's English Grammar; Reid's Geography; and Cornwell's Young Composer.

DETAILED CLASS TABLE—CONTINUED.

CLASSES.	HOURS.	COURSE OF STUDY.
ENGLISH.		
2d Class.	9 to 11	The Advanced Reader, S. S. B. A. Series; Collier's British History; Word Expositor; Douglas's English Grammar; Reid's Geography; and Cornwell's Young Composer.
3d Class.	1 to 2	Selections from English Writers; British History; Chambers's Etymology; Advanced Grammar and Analysis; Currie's Composition; and Thomson's Geography.
4th Class.	1 to 2	English Literature, Composition, &c.
Private Class for Young Ladies.	3 to 4.30	Advanced English; Grammar, Composition, Geography, and History.
Elocution (Boys)	3 to 4	
„ (Girls)	4 to 5	
COMMERCIAL AND MATHEMATICAL.		
Beginners.	1 to 2	Writing.
„	2 to 3	Arithmetic. — Self - Interpreting Arithmetic, S. S. B. A.
Junior Class.	9 to 10	Writing.
„	10 to 11	Arithmetic. — Self - Interpreting Arithmetic, S. S. B. A.; Smith's Large Arithmetic.
Senior Class.	11 to 12	Writing.
„	12 to 1	Arithmetic.—Smith's Arithmetic.
„	2 to 3	Writing and Book-keeping—Commercial Forms, Letters, &c.; Irish Book-keeping.
Senior Class.	3 to 4	Geometry, Algebra, and Mensuration.—S. S. B. A. Euclid; Todhunter's Algebra and Trigonometry; Drew's Conic Sections.

SCALE OF FEES PER QUARTER,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

ENGLISH,	Initiatory, 5s ; Junior, 7s. 6d ; Senior, 10s. ; Private Class, 10s. 6d. ; Elocution, 5s.
COMMERCIAL,	Writing, 5s. ; Arithmetic, 5s. ; Writing and Arithmetic, 7s. 6d. ; Book-keeping, 7s. 6d. , Mathematics, 7s. 6d. ; Private Classes, 10s. 6d.
GRAMMAR SCHOOL,	Latin, 10s. 6d. ; Greek, 10s. 6d. ; Latin and Greek, 10s. 6d. ; French, 10s. 6d. ; German, 10s. 6d.
INDUSTRIAL,	One Hour, 2s. 6d. ; Two Hours, 4s.
SINGING,	Juniors, 2s. ; Seniors, 2s. 6d.
DRAWING,	One Hour, 7s 6d. ; Two Hours, 10s. 6d.
PAINTING,	One Hour, 10s. 6d. ; Two Hours, 15s.

Charge for Copies, Specimen Sheets, Pens, Ink, and Slate Pencil for Pupils attending Writing and Arithmetic, 1s. per Quarter.

No charge to be Made against any Pupil attending Arithmetic only.

Charge for General Expenses :—For Cleaning, Coals, &c., 6d. per Quarter, for each Department ; but no pupil pays for more than two Departments.

The Deductions allowed in the English Department are now withdrawn.

 QUARTER DAYS.

FIRST QUARTER,	Friday, 1st September, 1871.
SECOND ,,	Friday, 17th November, ,,
THIRD ,,	Friday, 9th February, 1872.
FOURTH ,,	Friday, 20th April, ,,

Each of these days is set apart for enrolling Pupils, and not as a holiday, in order to prevent interruption of the ordinary business of the School. Parents are particularly requested to enter into this arrangement, as it is extremely inconvenient for the Teachers to attend to accounts when engaged in tuition. To prevent desultory attendance, Pupils (with certain exceptions) returning after any Quarter Day are charged the full fee for that Quarterly Term, as in many cases such Pupils give more trouble than those who joined at the proper time.

Beginners in Latin and French can be enrolled with advantage only at the opening of the Session.

 ATTENDANCE.

When a Pupil, from sickness, or other sufficient cause, cannot attend, an intimation ought to be sent to the Teacher as soon as possible ; at latest, when the Pupil returns to School.

HONOURS

WERE GAINED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW AND EDINBURGH, AT THE CLOSE OF SESSION 1870-71, BY THE FOLLOWING PUPILS OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND ACADEMY :—

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

GREEK.

PRIVATE CLASS. James E. Campbell. (1) The Cowan Gold Medal for the Blackstone Examination ; (2) Prize for a Translation into Greek Prose of a Passage from Curtius' History of Greece ; (3) Prize for a Translation of a passage from Virgil into Greek Hexameters ; (4) Prize for a Translation into Greek Iambics of a Passage from Richard III. ; (5) Prize for excelling in the weekly exercise on Greek Iambic Composition ; (6) Prize for Voluntary Examination on subjects read in the Class during the Session.

PUBLIC CLASS. William Yuill King. (1) The Jeffrey Gold Medal (awarded to the best Scholar) ; (2) Prize for Translation into Greek Prose ; (3) Prize for Examination on subjects prepared during the Session.

LATIN.

SENIOR CLASS. William Yuill King. (1) The Cowan Gold Medal for the Blackstone Examination.

JUNIOR CLASS. William Dickie. The 7th Class Prize.

MATHEMATICS.

SENIOR CLASS. John L. Pinkerton. The 11th Prize.

SCOTCH. LAW. James Millar. (1) Prize for Eminence in Examinations during the Session, with First-Class Honours ; (2) Honourable Mention after Examination before the Faculty of Procurators.

CONVEYANCING. John Macfarlane. (1) Prize for Eminence in Examination during the Session ; (2) Honourable Mention after the Examination before the Faculty of Procurators.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS. William Bartlemore gained Four Prizes.

During this Session no changes of any kind took place in the departments, and all the classes went on with their work with the greatest quietude and correctness. The pupils in all the classes had still farther increased in numbers, and everything betokened a healthy progression and solid prosperity.

In April, 1872, the Directors had under their consideration the Education Bill promoted in Parliament by the then Lord-Advocate, and the sections particularly relating to Burgh High Class Schools, such as the Grammar School and Academy, and they approved generally of them. They doubted, however, whether the proposed new School Boards would have the power to improve, maintain, and extend this class of public schools, and to defray the expense of the same out of the school fund. The Town Clerk was desired to direct the attention of Mr. Ewing, the Member for the Burgh, to sections 33 and 61 of that Bill, and to urge him to get the latter section amended so as to make an express provision on the subject. In the beginning of July the Directors had this Bill again brought under their notice. After a correspondence with Mr. Ewing on the subject was read the Directors agreed that the Grammar School and Academy should remain as placed in schedule C. of the Education Bill, and would thereby, when the Bill passed, be under the management of the proposed School Board, but leaving it open to them to decide afterwards, before passing the House of Lords, whether or not it should be taken out of that schedule if they thought proper to do so. It was agreed that a communication should be sent to Mr. Ewing to that effect. The Directors did not afterwards interfere with the Bill, but allowed the Grammar School and Academy to remain in schedule C., whereby it would cease to be under the management of the Town Council, and come under that of the School Board, like the High Schools of Edinburgh Glasgow, &c. The Directors, while of opinion that there were many defects in the Bill, such as not giving the power to supplement the salaries of teachers from the public rates

when the school fees were insufficient, and the mode of electing the Board, believed, however, that these would soon be remedied, and that the course of education would, at any rate in large towns, likely be best promoted by a public board, whose duty it would be to attend alone to all the public schools in the town, and to provide others as they were found to be necessary. The Committee of Subscribers who assisted the Town Council in the management of the Institution could not always do so; and the Directors knew well that the Police and other duties which the Town Council had to discharge were very onerous and important, and continuing to increase. In a community like our own there are many public duties which must be performed gratuitously, and it is the bounden duty of every one to act his part in some way or another, and not to allow all the labour and responsibility to fall upon a few of the more willing members. There is the Town Council for the management of all matters relating to the Government, Police, and Sanitary condition of the Town; a Parochial Board to control everything connected with the support of the poor; and now there is this new School Board to attend to the very important subject of the education of the young. In every town there is a large number of the well educated, including clergymen, lawyers, medical gentlemen, and others who shrink from going to the Council Board, but who, it was thought, would be willing to join the Education Board, and there perform their part for the good of the community of which they are members, and in the prosperity of which they are deeply interested. Town Councils would thus be relieved of the duty of attending to the educational wants of the community, and the services of a class of well-educated gentlemen secured, who would otherwise take no part in the management of public affairs. These were some of the views held by the Directors, and which induced them to act as they did when the Education Bill was passing through Parliament.

Near the close of the Session the usual arrangements were

made for the annual examination. It was to be held on the 27th and 28th June, and the programme of proceedings on these days was arranged as in former years, and afterwards duly advertised. The only new prize given by private gentlemen was one by Bailie Cochran for excellence in geography and history.

The Eighth Annual Examination of the pupils attending the Paisley Grammar School and Academy took place on the 27th and 28th June, 1872. A great deal of interest was excited by the occasion, and on both days the class-rooms were often inconveniently crowded by visitors. The majority of these were ladies, but there was likewise a good attendance of gentlemen, amongst whom were Sir Peter Coats, Sheriff Cowan, Provost Murray, Bailie Cochran, Bailie Masson, Bailie Eaglesim, Mr. Brown of Underwood Park, Mr. Macgregor of Brediland, Mr. Stewart Clark, the Rev. Dr. Thomson, the Rev. Dr. Fraser, the Rev. James Dodds, the Rev. John Martin, the Rev. Robert Duncan, the Rev. A. Henderson, the Rev. John Fleming, the Rev. Mr. Inglis, Johnstone; the Rev. Mr. Clark, Barrhead; the Rev. Alexander Macintosh, the Rev. William M'Indoe, the Rev. G. C. Hutton, the Rev. Mr. Sturrock, the Rev. James Brown, the Rev. A. G. Fleming, the Rev. Mr. Elder, the Rev. John Crouch, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, the Rev. Mr. Dunlop, Mr. James A. MacKean, Mr. James Walker, Mr. Richard Watson, Mr. A. Lewis, Mr. D. Young, Mr. William Polson, Mr. James Adam, Mr. T. W. Macalpine, Mr. William Robertson, Mr. James M'Murphy, Dr. Hunter, Mr. William Coats, Mr. A. Coats, Mr. Alex. Begg, Mr. A. Faulds, jun., Mr. John Wilson, Mr. W. Murray, Mr. Robert Hay, Mr. James Dobie, Mr. James Parlane, Mr. Walter Whitehead, Mr. H. Lang, Mr. J. Reid, Mr. A. Gibb, Mr. Boyd, Mr. A. Wilson, Mr. Baird, Mr. Robert Cochran, Mr. W. M. Mitchell, Mr. Thomas Campbell, Captain Peock, Meikle-riggs, Mr. Jack, &c.

The proceedings of these two days were exceedingly interesting, and fully maintained the high character which the Institution had so long borne.

At the conclusion of the examination there was a general adjournment to the High Church for the distribution of prizes. Provost Murray presided, and there was a large attendance.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. A. G. Fleming.

The Provost called upon Mr. Robert Brown, Convener of the Visiting Committee of the Directors, to address the meeting.

Mr. BROWN, after some remarks, said—At former examinations I had the very great pleasure of congratulating you upon the prosperous position of this Educational Institution ; and I again rejoice to inform you that, during the session that has now closed, the number of scholars has been greater than during any previous period. In every department there has been an increase, and the total number of pupils this year has all but reached 400,—being 40 more than last year, and nearly 100 more than the previous year. High as our hopes and anticipations were when this Academy was opened eight years ago, even the most sanguine did not expect it to be so prosperous within such a short period of time. I shall not detain you by giving in detail the number of scholars attending the different classes, but I may state that this prosperity is not confined to the English and Commercial departments alone, but extends to the classical also ; as an example, I may inform you that in the junior Latin class of this session, the number of scholars enrolled was 32, which is a greater number than during any year since Dr. Brunton became Rector—and that embraces the long period of thirty years. I am justified, I think, in stating that this continued increase of pupils in the Grammar School and Academy, is a sure and practical proof that the labours and exertions of the teachers have been thoroughly successful and appreciated. Looking also to the admirable manner in which the scholars have acquitted themselves during the two days of the examination, and to the specimens of their writing and drawing, which they have executed so extremely well, the teachers have evidently done their duty most efficiently and successfully, and have shown that they are in every way qualified to uphold the good name of this institution. I am glad to state that, during the past year, everything in the school has been conducted in the most harmonious and correct manner. Indeed, all has been moving on as smoothly and as steadily as the most perfectly regulated machinery ; and no complaints of any kind have come to the Directors from either the masters or the scholars. The prizes to be given to-day by the Provost to the scholars are numerous, and in many cases they are valuable. For these we are indebted to the Town Council, and to the many gentlemen who have so kindly and generously placed them at the disposal of the directors. Some persons, I know, are of opinion that the prizes are too numerous, but the scholars do not think so ; and I am satisfied that they are a great incentive to the scholars in encouraging them to learn their lessons well, and to conduct themselves with propriety in the class-rooms and the playground. There is one novelty this year regarding the prizes to which I will shortly advert. At the last examination, I stated that the old

scholars under Mr. Reid, in the former English School before this Academy was erected, had raised a fund that would yield £5 10s. annually, which was to be applied to the purchase of two prizes—the one for a girl and the other for a boy—for excellency in the advanced classes in the English language. The scholars selected to compete for these prizes were two girls and two boys, taken from four different classes—making in all sixteen scholars who had the highest number of marks during the session. These scholars had questions given to them in English Grammar, Geography, and History, and were allowed two hours on each subject to prepare written answers. These answers from the scholars, after being examined by Mr. Donaldson, were sent to Dr. Dick of the Free Church Training College, Glasgow, to decide who were the successful competitors. I now hold in my hand the report from Dr. Dick, and it is as follows:—

“Free Church Training College,
“Glasgow, 20th June, 1872.

“I have read carefully the papers on History, Geography, and Grammar, sent me from the Paisley Grammar School and Academy, and written by the scholars competing for the Reid Prize. They were sixteen in number, written by eight of the boys and eight of the girls. Catherine J. Henderson is highest on the list of girls; Robert Barr on that of boys. Of the whole list, Robert Barr is highest. Next to these, and worthy of special honourable mention, are Jane Yuill and Matthew P. Fraser. At the same time, I think it right to state that, taking each of the subjects separately, Catherine J. Henderson stands higher than any of the rest in History and Geography, while Robert Barr occupies the same position in Grammar. The papers, as a whole, give evidence of most careful teaching; and it has afforded me much pleasure to see the large amount of attention given in the Grammar School to the subjects of History and Geography. The most striking feature in the work is the exactness of the mode of answering, and the strictness with which each writer has constrained himself or herself to answer (rightly or wrongly) *only* what was asked. I consider this is a proof that most careful attention is paid in the school to the mental discipline of the scholars, as well as to the getting up of a knowledge of facts. The last is, now-a-days, too often sacrificed to the first in school-work. I believe that there are few schools in which children of the same ages would have answered so well and passed so creditably, in all respects, the test of such a set of questions as these which were placed before the youthful competitors at this examination.

(Signed) A. H. DICK, D. Sc., M.A., LL.B.”

It will thus be observed that the girls' prize has been awarded to Catherine J. Henderson, and the boys' prize to Robert Barr. This report by the Examiner was addressed to me as the Convener of the Visiting Committee, and this is the first announcement of its contents; and till just now, they were unknown even to Mr. Donaldson. I do not require to state to you that this report, by a neutral and well-qualified gentleman, is extremely satisfactory, and is alike honourable to the competitors and to Mr. Donaldson, the head master of the English department. It should be kept in view, also, that it is the first session of this kind of competition, and is therefore quite new to the scholars. In future years, I have no doubt but the competitions for the Reid Prizes will more and more be entered into with the most lively interest by the scholars. The Rev. Mr. Sturrock will afterwards more especially address the scholars; but I cannot part from them without bidding good-bye to those of them who are leaving the Academy altogether. Let me say to them that they depart from us with our warmest and most fervent wishes for their future success; and I hope every one of them will, in the battle of life which they are about to undertake, distinguish themselves and act well their part. They have here, in addition to the all-important and powerful influence of the kind rule at home, been engaged in the most important duty of laying the foundation, and preparing the way of their future character and success in this too often selfish and busy world. Many of them likewise should keep in view that, in all probability, they will in after times be filling the places which I, and those around me, now occupy. To the other portion of the scholars who will return to the school again after the vacation is over, I would say,—enjoy well the two months during which you will be relieved from attending the school and preparing your lessons. The vacation is given not only for the benefit of the masters to recruit their energies, but also for the scholars to enable them to get free of the necessarily close atmosphere of the classrooms and the mental exertions to which they have been subjected during the session. No lessons require to be learned during the vacation, but all are to enjoy themselves wherever they may be placed. The most of you are aware that the Government of the country have at present an Education Bill before Parliament, and which, among other provisions, proposes to transfer the management of this educational institution to a Board of Managers to be elected by the ratepayers; but I do not now enter into the merits or faults of this measure. Should this Bill become the law of the land,—and there is some appearance that such will be the case,—this will be, in all likelihood, the last time I shall come before you in my present capacity. This Grammar School has now been established for very

nearly 300 years, and we all have every reason to be proud of its past history. During that long period of time, it has sent forth many men who have distinguished themselves for their learning, and knowledge, and prudence, in every department of society. Our Grammar School and Academy has always had our warmest sympathies, and let us fervently hope that it will, under the proposed new management, be even still more successful and glorious than in the times that are past.

The prizes were then distributed.

Mr. STURROCK, being next called on, said—My young friends, during these two days some of us have been engaged putting before you questions which you were expected to answer without any assistance whatever ; but if I am to solve the problem which has been set me by the Directors of this Institution, I must be largely dependent upon your kindly help. So difficult indeed is the task felt to be by many, that they are in the habit of saying that a minister's lot in Paisley might be a very happy one, but for this, that he is expected, when his turn comes round, to keep a large audience of young folks in good humour after all the prizes have been given away, and when the holidays are at the very door, anxious to get in and claim you as their own. I need not tell you that I am the victim of this sad destiny on this occasion ; but, acting in concert, you and I must just try to get through the task as best we can. Indeed, with studied brevity on my part, and courteous patience on yours, we may reach such a solution of this problem that, if it cannot be called the best possible in the circumstances, shall yet at least possess some merit, so that the kind-hearted Directors may softly whisper to us, "Try again." Now, my one object in addressing you will be to seek to impress you with a conviction of the high advantage you possess in attending the Paisley Grammar School. To gain this, I will give you some of the impressions made upon me by the examination now closed. Whilst among you, I, in the character of a friendly critic, have been taking notes ; and you will now have the benefit of them, whatever they are worth. We take the English Department first, because there we are sure to meet with all the pupils, and, besides, with most of the visitors. It is evidently popular, in the best sense of the term, as it deserves to be ; for whatever you get at any school, you ought to get a good knowledge of your mother-tongue. And this is certainly put within your reach by attendance on the classes conducted by Mr. Donaldson and his assistants—Miss Hannington and Mr. Niven—who so worthily second his efforts. The teacher here, well-known far beyond the bounds of Paisley for the extent and thoroughness of his scholarship, has evidently given himself to his work. No one could be long in his room without discovering

this, that he was one who was a master in the art of teaching, and who was determined to make you his debtors by every lesson that was taken up. It was here, too, that we met with the elocution class. It may be an exaggeration, but we used to hear, with some degree of trepidation, that all the Paisley people were born orators ; only, without committing ourselves to that opinion, from the evidence put in to-day we may safely assert, that in Mr. Baynham this Academy possesses one who will make the most of the native talent that comes in his way. We will now step across the court to the Commercial Department, where we are sure to find more room, but not less work. Here everything is quietly and efficiently conducted. Some of the exercises shown here on the side-tables evidenced a high state of advancement in mathematical studies, and gave a good reason to hope that we would meet with the same names years after this in college prize-lists. Indeed, if you are not quick at figures and exact in reasoning, I am sure it will not be the fault of your painstaking and talented teacher, Mr. Glass. We come now to the Classical Department, which we all were delighted to find in such a flourishing state, under the venerable Dr. Brunton, who, more than any man living, has put his stamp upon the mind of Paisley. Well may he be had in honour, for he is worth more than his weight in gold. It was with deep satisfaction we observed that his first-class was larger than usual ; for this proved that parents here are not being carried away with that cry for utilitarianism in education which has got to be popular in certain circles. We gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity of uttering our strongest protest against a theory which would sacrifice general culture to what will bring in the readiest return for money spent on education, and under which we might have smarter machines but smaller men. Scotland, we hope, will continue true to this tradition at least, that the language which ruled the ancient world, forms even yet one of the best gymnasia for the training of intellectual athletes, and one of the best schools for the cultivation of true taste. And we are sure that, under Dr. Brunton, however much Greek and Latin you may carry away with you—and this may be much, if you rightly apply yourself—you will not leave without receiving impulses for good which will last you a lifetime. In the Department of modern languages you did admirably. We were here treated to a conversation in French, which raised the comfortable reflection in our minds, that should any of you wander across the Channel during the holidays, you will not lose yourselves from having such good French tongues in your heads. We also had recited to us a passage from one of Schiller's plays, by those who clearly proved that they were capable of enriching themselves at first-hand from the stores of knowledge to be found in the

grand German language. Our impression of Mr. Meyer's work is, that the study of modern languages may be most successfully pursued here, as it ought to be in the midst of a community which is "cosmopolitan" in its trade, whatever it may be in its politics. Of the music I shall only say this, that if encores had been allowed, the visitors would gladly have had Mr. Cross and his choir before them until now. In drawing, the specimens exhibited proved that cunning hands and clear eyes had been carefully superintended by Mr. Kirkwood. Of the other articles shown in the same room, it is not for me to speak. Only one does not require to have a wide acquaintance with human life to know when ladies are pleased; and I had but to watch the faces of our female friends, in that room, to know that here were displayed things of beauty that were expected to turn out joys for ever. Having now given you our impressions, we are entitled, because of your great educational advantages, to expect good of you in after life. If the knowledge you gain here be at the command of love to God, you must prove blessings wherever your lot may be cast. In that inimitable book for Boys, "Tom Brown's School-Days," you find a father speaking out his wishes thus regarding his son's school career—"If he'll turn out a brave, helpful, truth-telling Englishman, and a gentleman, and a Christian, that is all I want." Without commenting on this, I will just say that the character of the teaching in this Academy is fitted to give us a noble type of man and woman; and I trust that you will so live as to be in your character and conduct the best advertisement the old school can have, and the best testimonials your teachers can ever get. Meanwhile, you seem to be valuing your privileges. Your appearance during the examination has gladdened us a good deal,—for some of us lately have been engaged in such a dreadful battle about your education, that we were almost beginning to dread the sight of a schoolboy. In your presence, however, we have forgotten all about that war; and our wish is that, come what may, we will continue to have with us schools as vigorously conducted, teachers as highly honoured, and pupils as hopeful and happy as have been before us these two days.

The CHAIRMAN then intimated that the session was at an end, and that the classes would be resumed on the 2nd of September.

Sir PETER COATS proposed a vote of thanks to Provost Murray for his excellent services as Chairman during the proceedings.

The CHAIRMAN shortly acknowledged the compliment.

The pronouncing of the benediction by the Rev. John Martin closed the proceedings.

The Syllabus for the Session 1872-3 was similar in all

respects to that of the preceding year, except that the following list of honours gained at the University of Glasgow, by former pupils of the Grammar School was appended to it:—

H O N O U R S

WERE GAINED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, AT THE CLOSE OF SESSION 1871-2, BY THE FOLLOWING PUPILS OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND ACADEMY.

- DUNCAN M. BRUNTON.** Degree of M.A.
- DUNDAS W. PORTEOUS.** (1) Certificate of Proficiency in Engineering Science; (2) Prize for Vacation Exercise in Natural Philosophy.
- JAMES MILLAR.** (1) First Prize in Conveyancing Class (equal with another student); (2) The Procurator's Prize for Conveyancing.
- WILLIAM Y. KING.** (1) The Cowan Gold Medal for the Blackstone Examination in Greek; (2) Prize for Translations into Greek Hexameters; (3) The Coulter Prize for Translation from Demosthenes; (4) 10th Prize in Logic Class.
- JAMES E. CAMPBELL.** (1) 3rd Prize in Senior Humanity Class; Prize for Latin Verse Composition (equal with another student).
- WILLIAM DICKIE.** 10th Prize in Senior Humanity Class.
- FRANCIS HAUXWELL.** 5th Prize in English Literature Class.
- ROBERT WALKER.** A Patrik Bursary of £100.

When the next session commenced, at the beginning of September, 1872, the Education Bill had passed both Houses of Parliament, and become the law of the land. The Directors felt that they were now merely interim managers, but continued to do everything which they considered would best promote the prosperity and usefulness of the Institution, and all the more that it had succeeded so well under their management.

When the funds, subscribed for erecting an Academy, were all expended, and more were required to complete it, they were obtained from the Union Bank. Mr. Robert Brown,

the Chairman, and Mr. Thomas Coats, the Treasurer to the Subscribers, became security that it would be repaid.

A balance of £284 was still due to that bank, and the Directors resolved that an effort should be made to obtain sufficient money, by subscription, to pay it off. With this view, the following circular was addressed to several gentlemen in the town:—

PAISLEY, 10th December, 1872.

SIR,—We take the liberty of laying before you the following statement in reference to the Subscription to the Erection of the New Academy in Oakshaw Street, in connection with the Grammar School.

Shortly after the opening of the Academy, the Committee of Subscribers were called upon to lay a new Pavement, and they also enclosed the Buildings with a Wall and Iron Railing, and provided additional Desks and other Furniture, whereby they incurred a debt, of which a balance is still owing of £284. The Committee, believing that a much larger sum would require to be raised to purchase additional Playground, have hitherto delayed making an appeal for Subscriptions to pay off this debt; but as the management of the Grammar School and Academy will shortly be transferred to the Education Board to be appointed under the Education Act recently passed, they think it proper to make this application before the Academy passes out of the hands of the Corporation, having no doubt that the new Board will, when the opportunity occurs, acquire additional Playground under the powers conferred upon them by the Act of Parliament.

The sum required to pay off the debt is inconsiderable; and looking to the success that has attended the Academy since it was opened, and the great benefits it has conferred on the inhabitants, the Committee hope this appeal will be readily responded to.

In a few days, a deputation of the Subscribers will take the liberty of waiting on you to solicit a subscription.

We are,

SIR,

Your obedient Servants,

ROBERT BROWN, Chairman.

THOMAS COATS, Treasurer.

The amount was at once subscribed by a few gentlemen, and the Directors were enabled to pay off the debt, and to balance the Treasurer's books. They then prepared a statement of income and expenditure, which, with the subscription list, and a relative circular, was printed and sent to each subscriber. The following is a copy of this statement :—

PAISLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND ACADEMY.

REPORT AND ABSTRACT STATEMENT

OF THE

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

CONNECTED WITH THE

ERECTION AND FURNISHING

OF THE

NEW ACADEMY AT THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

OAKSHAW STREET.

REPORT BY THE COMMITTEE OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE
NEW ACADEMY IN OAKSHAW STREET.

Your Committee was appointed on 20th May, 1864, to co-operate with the Educational Committee of the Town Council in the selection and appointment of suitable teachers, and in the management of the School. At that date the building was not fully completed, and your Committee superintended the completion thereof; provided the necessary furniture for the various departments of the new building; supplemented what was wanting in the Grammar School; entered into contracts for enclosing the grounds with a parapet wall and railing, and for laying a pavement in front of the building in Oakshaw Street—the cost of which exceeded the money received in subscription and otherwise, to the extent of £284 14s. 4d.

The Joint Committee of Town Council and of Subscribers, upon their appointment, advertised for a Teacher for the Commercial Department, and for a male and female Assistant to Mr. Reid, then Master of the English Department, and were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Glass as Master of the Commercial Department, and two well-qualified Assistants to Mr. Reid. Dr. Brunton also appointed an Assistant to conduct the Modern Languages, and with this staff of Teachers the Institution was opened on 1st September, 1864. Upon the retirement of Mr. Reid, the Joint Committee made selection of Mr. Donaldson, as Head Master of the English Department, whose ability as a teacher is well known. In addition to the branches taught in the Old Burgh Schools, Classes were opened for Drawing, Vocal Music, and Industrial Work.

Since 1864, the number of Pupils attending the Academy has been more than doubled, and your Committee, being strongly impressed with the inadequacy of the Playground for such a number of children, intended to acquire the only available ground for that purpose when it came into the market. The passing during last session of Parliament of the Education (Scotland) Act, however, transfers the management of the Grammar School and Academy to the School Board recently erected, with powers to raise money for the purpose of providing Playground; and your Committee have no doubt that, when the opportunity occurs, the Board will acquire it, and thus supply what appears to be the only want in connection with the Institution.

Towards payment of the above debt, before the transfer to the School Board, an appeal for subscriptions was made in December last, and the amount having been at once contributed by a few friends of the Institution, your Committee were enabled to bring their transactions in connection with the erection and furnishing of the Academy to a satisfactory close, and they now annex a statement of the whole money received and expended.

In conclusion, the Committee take this opportunity of congratulating the subscribers on the attainment of the object contemplated when it was agreed to raise funds to erect the Academy, and on the great success of the Institution. Commodious buildings have been erected and furnished, efficient masters conduct the different classes, which are now attended by upwards of 400 pupils. This is most gratifying, and your Committee hope and believe that the New School Board, under the ample powers conferred on them by the Education Act, will, when necessary, still further improve the facilities for enabling the inhabitants to secure to their children a high class education in the Grammar School and Academy.

Signed,

In name of the Committee,

ROBERT BROWN, Chairman.

PAISLEY, 20th May, 1873.

PAISLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND ACADEMY.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT

OF THE

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

CONNECTED WITH THE

ERECTION AND FURNISHING OF THE NEW ACADEMY AT
THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, OAKSHAW STREET.

INCOME.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Abercrombie & Craig, Lady Lane,	-	-	£3	0	0
Abercrombie & Yuill, Forbes Street,	-	-	50	0	0
Abercrombie, Wm., Gilmour Street,	-	-	5	5	0
Arthur, James, of Barshaw,	-	-	50	0	0
Baird, John, Netherhill,	-	-	50	0	0
Barbour, Wm., Camphill,	-	-	5	0	0
Barclay, John, Gateside,	-	-	15	0	0
Barr, Archibald, Causeyside,	-	-	1	1	0
Barrie, Andrew, Dumfries,	-	-	70	0	0
Bartlemore, John, Love Street,	-	-	10	0	0
Bell, Alex. M., Edinburgh,	-	-	25	0	0
Bell, Archd., Dyer,	-	-	1	0	0
Blackwood & Gordon, Port-Glasgow,	-	-	5	0	0
Boyd, James, Glaxier,	-	-	5	5	0
Brough, Peter, Oakshaw Street,	-	-	10	0	0
Buchanan, Rev. Wm., Ayr,	-	-	2	0	0
Brown, John, Thrusheraig,	-	-	10	0	0
Brown, Robert, Underwood Park,	-	-	100	0	0
Brown, Wm., Jun., & Co., Causeyside,	-	-	2	0	0

Caldwell, James, Craigislea Cottage,	-	-	5	5	0
Campbell, Archd., of Blythswood,	-	-	25	0	0
Campbell, David, Love Street,	-	-	8	8	0
Campbell, Thomas, Caledonia Street,	-	-	1	1	0
Chapman, Allan, North Arkleston,	-	-	1	0	0
Clark, George A., New York,	-	-	75	0	0
Clark, James, Camphill,	-	-	50	0	0
Clark, James, Chapel House,	-	-	25	0	0
Clark, James, Jun., Chapel House,	-	-	10	0	0
Clark, John, Gateside,	-	-	25	0	0
Clark, John, Jun., Gateside,	-	-	10	0	0
Clark, John, Jun., & Co., Glasgow,	-	-	20	0	0
Clark, J. & J., & Co., Seedhills,	-	-	100	0	0
Clark, Robert, Chapel House,	-	-	10	0	0
Clark, Stewart, Oakshaw Street,	-	-	10	0	0
Coats, J. & P., Fergualie Thread Works,	-	-	100	0	0
Coats, Wm., & Sons, Broomlands,	-	-	10	0	0
Coats, Sir Peter, Woodside,	-	-	150	0	0
Coats, Thomas, Fergualie,	-	-	150	0	0
Colquhoun, Dr. Hugh, Glasgow,	-	-	21	0	0
Craig, Archd., Gateside,	-	-	60	10	0
Craw, Wm., Caledonia Street,	-	-	7	0	0
Cross, Wm., Glasgow,	-	-	1	0	0
Cunningham, John, Seville,	-	-	50	0	0
Duncan, Wm.,	-	-	0	10	6
Dunn, J. & J. H., Gilmour Street,	-	-	2	2	0
Eaglesim, Robert, High Street,	-	-	1	1	0
Ewing, H. E. Crum, M.P.,	-	-	50	0	0
Ferrie & Murray, dyers,	-	-	5	0	0
Fisher, John, accountant,	-	-	1	10	0
Forbes, James, Marchfield,	-	-	50	0	0
Foulds, Wm., wine and spirit merchant,	-	-	3	3	0
Fullerton, Alex., Crossflat,	-	-	50	0	0
Galloway, John, coal merchant,	-	-	25	0	0
Gardner, Alex., Greenhill,	-	-	1	1	0
Gibson, Wm., Oakshaw Street,	-	-	5	0	0
Gillespie, Wm., New Sneddon Street,	-	-	5	0	0
Gilmour, D., Causeyside,	-	-	5	0	0
Glen, Thomas, & Sons, Hawkhead Mills,	-	-	10	0	0
Graham, Alex., Saucel,	-	-	5	0	0
Graham, John, Oakshaw,	-	-	25	0	0
Graham, Mrs. John, Oakshaw,	-	-	25	0	0
Greenlees, Thomas, merchant,	-	-	10	0	0
Guthrie, Robert, Causeyside,	-	-	2	0	0
Hatrick, Wm., & Son, druggists,	-	-	5	0	0
Hay, Robert, & Son, lithographers,	-	-	1	1	0
Hodgart, Matthew, Renfrew Road,	-	-	15	0	0

Hodge, Wm., Town Clerk,	-	-	-	45	0	0
Holms, A. C., Sandyford,	-	-	-	10	0	0
Holms, Wm., Brabloch,	-	-	-	10	0	0
Holms, Wm., & Brothers, Glasgow,	-	-	-	30	0	0
Houston, C. & A.,	-	-	-	1	1	0
Hunter, Thomas, spirit merchant, New Street,	-	-	-	5	0	0
Hutcheson, James, Glen Lane,	-	-	-	1	1	0
Hutton & M'Calman, manufacturers,	-	-	-	5	0	0
Jamieson, Wm., & Sons, Saucel,	-	-	-	2	2	0
Jeffray, John, plumber,	-	-	-	1	1	0
Johnston, J. & G., Shuttle Street,	-	-	-	10	10	0
Kerr, James, Underwood,	-	-	-	25	0	0
Kerr, Peter, Gallowhill,	-	-	-	50	0	0
Kerr, R. & J. P., Underwood,	-	-	-	10	0	0
Kerr, W. P., Underwood,	-	-	-	5	0	0
King, Alex., draper,	-	-	-	5	0	0
Lamberton & Tennant, drapers,	-	-	-	5	5	0
Lamb, J. J., Underwood Cottage,	-	-	-	38	0	0
Lorimer, John, Millarston,	-	-	-	5	0	0
Love, Hugh, brassfounder,	-	-	-	1	0	0
Martin, John, W.S., Edinburgh,	-	-	-	10	0	0
Masson, George, tobacconist,	-	-	-	1	1	0
Menzies, Graham, Edinburgh,	-	-	-	25	0	0
Millar, Andrew, Oakshaw,	-	-	-	5	0	0
Millar, Andrew, Jun., Oakshaw,	-	-	-	4	0	0
Millar, James, Adelphi House,	-	-	-	10	0	0
Morgan, John, Greenlaw,	-	-	-	25	0	0
Morrison, Wm., baker,	-	-	-	5	0	0
Muir, Matthew, & Sons, millers, Glasgow,	-	-	-	50	0	0
M'Arthur, James, manufacturer,	-	-	-	5	0	0
M'Callum, John, Gordon's Lane,	-	-	-	1	1	0
M'Fadyen, Finlay, County Place,	-	-	-	3	0	0
M'Farlane, Alex., Hunter Street,	-	-	-	1	1	0
M'Farlan, Daniel, writer,	-	-	-	1	0	0
Macfarlane, Hugh, Love Street,	-	-	-	25	0	0
M'Farlane, Misses, Canal Bank,	-	-	-	20	0	0
M'Farlane, Thos. H., Canal Bank,	-	-	-	50	0	0
M'Ghee, James, pawnbroker,	-	-	-	1	1	0
M'Gown, John, Savings Bank,	-	-	-	7	2	0
M'Gregor, D., & Son, merchants,	-	-	-	5	0	0
Macgregor, P. Comyn, of Brediland,	-	-	-	35	0	0
M'Innes, John, writer,	-	-	-	10	0	0
M'Intyre, Wm., Jun., bookseller,	-	-	-	1	1	0
MacKean, Wm., New Sneddon Street,	-	-	-	5	0	0
M'Kechnie, John, manufacturer,	-	-	-	10	0	0
M'Kechnie, John, manufacturer,	-	-	-	2	2	0
M'Kechnie, Wm., M.D.,	-	-	-	10	0	0

M'Kenzie, Arohd, gardener, - - -	1 1 0
M'Kinlay, Daniel, M. D., - - -	10 0 0
M'William, John, Gateside, - - -	5 0 0
Nairn, Andrew, Glasgow, - - -	5 0 0
Nicol, Walter, manufacturer, - - -	5 0 0
Parlane, James, draper, - - -	3 3 0
Park, Alex. H., grocer, - - -	2 2 0
Patrick, J. G., Saucel, - - -	20 0 0
Peden, John, banker, - - -	5 0 0
Philips, Wm., Crossflat, - - -	25 0 0
Pinkerton, Lachlan, tinsmith, - - -	2 0 0
Pollock, Alex., Jun., Riccartbar, - - -	10 0 0
Pollock, A. R., Greenhill, - - -	25 0 0
Polson, John, West Mount, - - -	50 0 0
Polson, Wm., starch manufacturer, - - -	12 2 0
Potter, Benjamin H., Causeyside, - - -	1 1 0
Ranken, Jonathan, Glasgow, - - -	10 0 0
Reid, Wm., writer, - - -	25 0 0
Robertson & M'Gibbon, drapers, - - -	1 1 0
Robertson, Thomas F., - - -	1 1 0
Robin & Houston, soap manufacturers, - - -	2 2 0
Rodger, Gavin, dyer, - - -	3 3 0
Russell, Dalgliah, & Co., Lonend, - - -	25 0 0
Scott, Matthew, manufacturer, - - -	3 3 0
Sim, Wm., & Co., soap manufacturers, - - -	10 10 0
Spence, John, Storie Street, - - -	1 0 0
Speirs, David, manufacturer, - - -	10 0 0
Speirs & Gibb, coal merchants, - - -	1 1 0
Stevenson, Nathaniel, Glasgow, - - -	10 0 0
Stewart, James, joiner, - - -	1 1 0
Stewart, John, Falside, - - -	1 0 0
Stewart, Sir M. R. Shaw, Bart., - - -	25 0 0
Swan, James, Wattiston, - - -	1 1 0
Symington, John M., Oakshaw, - - -	35 0 0
Thomson, H. H., Saucel Brewery, - - -	55 0 0
Thomson, John, stationer, - - -	1 1 0
Walker, Drybrough, & Co., Arkleston, - - -	8 3 0
Walker, John, Jun., manufacturer, - - -	10 0 0
Walker, Robert, manufacturer, - - -	10 0 0
Wallace, Charles, slater, - - -	2 2 0
Watson, Wm., flesher, - - -	0 10 6
Weddell, Alex., confectioner, - - -	0 10 6
Whitehead, Joseph, Kilnside, - - -	75 0 0
Whitehead, Walter, Broomlands, - - -	1 1 0
Whitehill, M., & Co., manufacturers, - - -	10 0 0
Wilson, Hugh, Glasgow, - - -	10 0 0
Wotherspoon, Wm., Maxwellton, - - -	50 0 0

Young & Smith, wood merchants,	-	-	5	0	0
Yuill & Campbell, manufacturers,	-	-	2	2	0

OTHER RECEIPTS

Subscriptions raised at a former period to erect an Academy, per Alex. Carlile,	-	-	40	11	6
Building Materials Sold,	-	-	79	16	11
Price of Ground Sold, and of Old School Houses,			524	16	4½

Total Income,	-		£3472	19	3½
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EXPENDITURE.

Property purchased in Oakahaw Street,	£940	0	0	
Tradesmen's Accounts, viz. :-						
Builder, including excavations, &c.,...	£1182	8	2			
Wright Work,	470	18	7			
Slater Work,	185	8	10			
Plumber Work,	114	2	7			
Plaster Work,	37	18	7			
Ironmongery, Gasfittings, &c., ...	52	2	6			
Smith Work,	79	3	4			
				2122	2	7
Inspector over the Buildings while being erected,	...	...	44	2	0
Furniture, Painting, Upholstery, and Maps,	...	...	205	9	3
Architect's Charges, ... ..	...	...	123	0	0
Interest, ... ..	...	...	1	10	4
Advertising, Printing, and Insurance,	...	...	31	9	6
Balance of Cash on hand, ... ..	...	...	5	5	7½
Total Expenditure,	...	...	£3472	19	3½

PAISLEY, 18th April, 1873.—The foregoing Accounts of Thomas Coats, Esq., Treasurer, examined and compared with the Vouchers, and found correct.

ROBERT BROWN.
STEWART CLARK.
P. COMYN MACGREGOR.



James P. Smith

Young & Smith, wood merchants,	1
Young & Campbell, manufacturers,	2

OTHER RECEIPTS

Subscriptions raised at a fete in period to erect an	
Academy, per Nov. Club,	1
Buildings Materials sold,	2
Price of ground between wall of Old School House,	24
Total Income	<u>5</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Professors' salaries in Ottershaw Street,		1
Tradesmen's Accounts, viz.:-		
Builder, including excavations, &c.,	£1182	8 2
Wright Work,	479	18 7
Sister Work,	185	0 10
Joiner Work,	114	0 7
Plaster Work,	37	18 7
Ironmongery, Glazings, &c.,	5	2 6
Smith Work,	70	3 4
Inspector of the Buildings while being erected,		
Furniture, Paints, Upholstery, and Maps,		
Architect's Charges,		
Interest,		
Advertising, Printing, and Insurance,		
Balance of Cash on Hand,		5
Total Expenditure,		<u>1311</u>

Paisley, 18th April, 1873.--The foregoing Accounts of the
 Comrs. & Treasurers, examined and compared with the Receipts & Disbursements
 found correct.

ROBERT FRASER,
 STEWART CLACK,
 P. COMYN MAIR.



James P. Fraser.

The Directors were thus in a position to hand over the buildings to the School Board free of debt.

The teachers had often expressed a wish to have a bell erected outside of the Academy Buildings, which could be rung at certain times to warn the pupils of the closing and the opening of the classes. Some time previous to this, Mr. Stewart Clark presented to the Directors a bell; and they now agreed that it should be erected on the most convenient part of the buildings.

Towards the end of the year, Mr. W. Paterson Cross resigned his situation of Music Teacher, and the Directors appointed Mr. James Roy Fraser to be his successor.

Mr. James Reid, whom we have had occasion to refer to so very frequently in favourable terms, died on the 18th March, 1873, in the 80th year of his age, much regretted by those who knew him and admired him for his intelligence and upright independence. After retiring from the Academy, in 1865, he continued to act as registrar of the Middle Parish, and afterwards of the Low Parish also, till 1870, when, from failing sight and health, he was under the necessity of resigning these situations. When in the enjoyment of good health, he took an active part in the management of the Philosophical Society. He was President for one year, and on several occasions read able and interesting essays to the members. He was Session Clerk to the Middle Parish, and was an elder in the Middle Church from 1843. Mr. Reid was never married.

Mr. Reid was Secretary to the Paisley Branch of the Educational Institute of Scotland for twenty-three years, and on the occasion of his resigning the office, he was on 28th May, 1870, entertained to dinner, in the George Hotel, by the members. There was a large attendance of teachers, many of them having come from a considerable distance to do honour to the venerable guest. Dr. Brunton, Rector of the Grammar School, acted as chairman, and Mr. Cooke, Glasgow, President of the Paisley Branch of the Institute, performed the duties of croupier.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the toast of the evening, said—Gentlemen and friends, I am not in my own place at the head of this table, but I have been put here at the desire of the Preses of the Paisley Branch of the Educational Institute, and I am not sorry, but rather glad, that I occupy this chair on the present occasion, for I yield to no man, not even to my friend, Dr. Lockhart, in my love, esteem, and admiration of our guest. I have been acquainted with Mr. Reid for nearly half a century. We were fellow-students, in 1823-4, in the logic class, under the celebrated Professor Jardine, the very last year of his professorship. We were, indeed, not much acquainted till towards the close of the session, but our acquaintance was exceedingly pleasant. About that time Mr. Reid became master of a Corporation School in Glasgow, where he remained for eighteen years, and I did not meet him again till we were both placed in Paisley in 1842, when we met without recognising each other. He was the first to find out his old friend, and then our joy was mutual, and our friendship has subsisted unbroken for nearly a generation. Our prospects in Paisley were at the time anything but cheering. The town had become bankrupt—the attendance of pupils was small. By a little hard work and perseverance the scene changed, and we had soon as much as we could do. The confidence of the public never left either of us; and when Mr. Reid resigned, after the labours among the young of Paisley of a quarter of a century, his fame as a teacher was in no way dimmed. And no wonder, for he possessed the true qualifications of a teacher,—hard working patience, untiring diligence and skill, the result of long and varied experience. Mr. Reid is, besides, a scholar and a gentleman. During his long sojourn in Glasgow he embraced every opportunity of cultivating his mind, enlarging his sphere of knowledge, and giving of his time and attention to the business of societies which had for their object the extending of a philosophical education to inquirers among the general public. His name is among the lists of many institutions in Glasgow. He was the friend of the late Dr. Graham, Master of the Mint, and is the friend of Mr. Young, his assistant, who has, by his chemical skill, risen to great wealth. But Mr. Reid was especially attentive in cultivating the friendship of his brother schoolmasters. He was the life and soul of societies. I remember the first business he asked me to, was to go with him to Glasgow to attend a meeting of the brethren. I went. There I saw him in his true sphere, and was astonished at the life he infused into the society,—the estimation in which he was held by the brethren, old and young; and this estimation was created and upheld by the thorough, honest, and even-down character which he displayed, as well as by the stream that flowed from the fountain of varied knowledge which he

possessed. This was years before the starting of the Institute, when it was projected, and he threw himself wholly into the movement. The limited society in Glasgow was given up for the more catholic association, which was to embrace the kingdom, and neither time, trouble, nor expense, was spared by him to get it a firm and sure footing. He was appointed by his brethren Secretary to the Paisley Branch, which office he filled till, he said, failing sight compelled him to resign in March last. His resignation the Paisley Branch were reluctantly compelled to accept; and in doing so, and in appointing a successor, they resolved to treat him as we do to-day. And well we may, gentlemen, for the Paisley Branch, I have no hesitation in saying, owes its existence to his attention and care. The Institute has passed through many trials. It has met with the cold shoulder from those who ought to have stood by it. It has met with opposition from the Committee of Council, who commenced, shortly after its existence, to grant certificates with a money qualification; but by the consistent and persistent aid of Mr. Reid, and others of similar spirit, it has continued to weather the storm, and will yet be a power pervading with its influence every corner of the kingdom. I have many reasons to feel a glow of gratitude to Mr. Reid. He has been my fast friend; he has educated my children so far; he has been, and is, the firm supporter of the brotherhood, and the soul of the Institute in this place. I call upon you, therefore, to drink his health in a flowing bumper.

Mr. Reid acknowledged, with gratitude, the kindness of his brethren, in paying this mark of respect to him. He referred touchingly to his long service as a teacher, and his connection with the Institute—a connection which the increasing infirmities of old age had now compelled him to dissolve; and, after dwelling on various topics connected with education, concluded by thanking the company for the warm welcome they had given him.

The election of the new School Board, on the 22nd April, 1873, was the signal for the Directors to bring their connection with the Grammar School and Academy to a speedy close. On the 17th of this month, the Visiting Committee paid their last visit to the different class-rooms, and, on leaving, took good-bye with the teachers. On the following day, the Directors also had their last meeting, and, after transacting some routine business, they “resolved to record

their sense of Mr. Robert Brown's valuable services, not only in the erection of the Academy, but also of the unremitting attention he has devoted to the interests of the Institution as Convener of the School Committee—an office which he has held since the establishment of the Academy." The Directors "also resolved to record a vote of thanks to Mr. Thomas Coats for discharging the duties of Treasurer to the subscribers, and to Mr. Hodge for acting as Secretary to the Directors."

On the 20th of May another meeting of the Directors became necessary, in consequence of a request from the School Board to meet with a committee of their number, regarding the arrangements to be made for conducting the next annual examination. At this meeting, Mr. R. L. Henderson, the convener of the committee from the School Board, handed a letter from the Rev. Dr. Fraser, apologising for his absence, and expressing his desire that the Directors should conduct the next examination as formerly, and intimating that the members of the School Board would be present, and that one of their number would deliver an address at the end of the proceedings, and intimate the transfer of management to the new Board. The Directors then stated that the pupils had proceeded with their classes on the understanding that the usual prizes would be given, and that the Directors would render the Board every assistance in completing the arrangements, or, if desired, they were willing to conduct the examination as hitherto. On the 29th of the same month, another meeting was held to consider the following excerpt from the minutes of the School Board, which had been sent to the Directors, viz. :—"Resolved that, considering all the circumstances connected with the Paisley Grammar School and Academy, the Board ask the Directors of the School to conduct the examination of the said school as hitherto at the close of the present session." The Directors unanimously agreed to comply with this request, made the necessary arrangements for providing prizes as formerly, and for conducting and closing the examination

which was fixed to be held on the 26th and 27th June. The prizes given by private gentlemen were the same as last year, there being no new ones.

On Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th June, 1873, the Ninth Annual Examination of the pupils in the Grammar School and Academy took place, in presence of a large number of the parents and friends of the scholars. On both days, the several halls were crowded by visitors. In the English and Classical Departments, the pupils were searchingly tested as to their proficiency in the various branches of study. Dr. Brunton's classes were examined from Ovid, Virgil, Tacitus, Greek Rudiments, and Homer; and were tested not only by the teacher, but by Rev. Dr. Fraser, Rev. Messrs. Hutton, Dodds, Sturrock, Clazy, Henderson, Fleming, Sheriff Cowan, &c., answering in a most creditable manner the questions put to them. Much interest was evinced by the spectators in the examination of the pupils of Mr. Donaldson and Miss Hannington, where a most satisfactory exhibition was made of the attainments of the members of the several classes. In Mr. Glass's room, the copy-books on the desks exhibiting the first and last writing exercises of each pupil for the session, showed by contrast the progress that had been made. In every case the penmanship was gratifyingly clean and regular, indicating that great attention was paid to the formation of the letters. This was further shown by specimens arranged along the walls. At intervals the proficiency of the scholars in vocal music was tested by their teacher, Mr. J. R. Fraser. In the north-west room there was an excellent display of needlework and fancy knitting, together with some fine vases of artificial flowers in wax, all the work of the pupils, and testifying to the power of Miss Hannington to impart instruction in these several branches. In the same room were exhibited specimens of drawing, of various degrees of excellence, but all showing diligence and aptitude on the part of the pupils. There were here also a number of excellently executed maps.

At the close of the examination, the visitors and pupils assembled in the High Church adjacent, where the annual distribution of prizes was to take place. Provost Murray presided; and amongst the gentlemen then present, as well as during the previous proceedings, we noticed Sir Peter Coats, Sheriff Cowan, Bailie Masson, Bailie Watson, Councillor Clark, Councillor Eaglesim, Councillor Lewis, Councillor Fisher, Rev. Dr. Fraser, Rev. G. C. Hutton, Rev. James Dodds, Rev. James Brown, Rev. R. Duncan, Rev. A. Henderson, Rev. A. Mackintosh, Rev. A. G. Fleming, Rev.

John Fleming, Rev. John Crouch, Rev. A. Bannatyne, Rev. J. B. Sturrock, Rev. Wm. France, Rev. John Martin, Rev. James Inglis, of Johnstone; Robert Brown, Esq.; Stewart Clark, Esq.; P. Comyn Macgregor, Esq.; James M'Murphy, Esq.; Wm. Hodge, Esq.; Wm. Polson, Esq.; Wm. Coats, Esq.; Allan Coats, Esq.; George Dobie, Esq.; James Dobie, Esq.; Walter Whitehead, Esq.; Thomas M'Robert, Esq.; John Malloch, Esq., &c., &c.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Duncan.

The Provost intimated that it had been arranged by the Directors that ex-Provost Brown, the Convener of the Visiting Committee of the Grammar School and Academy, should, previous to the distribution of the prizes and the other business, address the meeting.

Mr. Brown then said,—Mr. Provost, ladies and gentlemen—The scholars in the Grammar School and Academy, after the examination just now concluded, and which has extended over these two days, come before you to receive the prizes which have been awarded to them for their diligence and superiority in the different classes during the past session. Looking back to the examination that took place last year, the intervening time appears to me but as yesterday; but I have no doubt the session now ended has been to the pupils a period of anxiety and labour, and appeared to them as if it were very long in coming to a close. During the past year nothing has taken place that requires to be specially referred to, for all the business has gone on continuously, and with the usual quietness and regularity. At the conclusion of the first quarter of the session, Mr. Paterson Cross, who conducted the music classes, resigned his charge, and the Directors elected Mr. Fraser, of this town, to fill his place, and he has been doing so till the present time. Hitherto, these annual examinations—particularly those since the Academy was erected—have been highly interesting and satisfactory, and I think I may safely venture to state that the one now concluded has not been less so. The concourse of visitors who have thronged the different classrooms to witness the proceedings during these two days, and the numerous attendance here just now, conclusively show the deep interest that the inhabitants take in this ancient and valuable institution. From what we have seen of the scholars during this examination, they must have prosecuted their studies during the session most faithfully and diligently. I congratulate them on the progress they have made in their education, and in what they have learned and acquired; and I trust that, in after life, they will reap the reward of their labours. And let me state to them that, if the many educational advantages which they have had at this seminary are rightly used by them, they are sure to be successful. But I have to caution them to keep in mind that, had it not been for the constant and well-

applied efforts of their able and painstaking teachers, all their exertions would in a great measure have been without value to them. We all, I think, will therefore admit that the pupils are well entitled to the two months of holidays which will now commence, and I wish them health to enjoy them. Many think that this vacation in the summer is given alone for the benefit of the masters. Now, this is not the case; for I believe that the pupils, whose mental and physical powers are far from being matured, derive at least as much advantage by this cessation of labour, and valuable opportunity for healthful recreation, as the teachers. On many previous occasions of this kind, I have taken the liberty to point out the continued success of this seminary, and it again gives me the greatest pleasure to state that this prosperity has increased during the last session. In every one of the leading departments, there has been an increase in the number of scholars, and the whole business connected with the institution is in such a flourishing condition as to make it most satisfactory and cheerful to contemplate. As one year after another has come round, this institution has shown more and more its great usefulness to the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, and that it is appreciated by them. The new Academy which was erected in connection with the Grammar School was opened in September, 1864, just nine years ago, and it is worth while to look back and see the increase that has taken place in the number of pupils during that time. The following statement will show this:—

	1864-5.	1872.
Pupils in Classical department, about	50	88
Pupils in Modern Language,	30	52
Pupils in Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, &c.,...	170	287
Pupils in English,	160	330

During the first session, commencing in 1864, the number of scholars on the roll was under 200; last session, there were upwards of 400. This great prosperity I ascribe entirely to the zeal and ability of the different masters, and the conscientious way in which they and their assistants,—altogether nine in number,—have discharged their numerous and difficult duties. The directors took great pains in selecting good masters, and fortunately were very successful; and they thereafter left the conducting of the classes and the management of the school very much to the teachers themselves. Instead of having one of the masters to be above all the others, the directors caused them to meet regularly as a court, and one of them to act as chairman for six months in rotation. At these meetings they considered all matters relating to the classes and the discipline in the school, and their chairman reported any suggestions which they had to make

to the directors, and they in turn corresponded with the chairman of the teachers. This arrangement worked most satisfactorily among the masters, and also as between them and the directors. In giving the statement of the number of classical scholars as in 1864 and as at present, it will have been observed that it is very little short of being doubled, and I am glad to have it in my power to mention this. Although reading, writing, arithmetic, modern languages, and geography may be said to be the most useful in a trading and manufacturing community such as this, yet, as the English language is very much derived from both the Greek and the Latin, a knowledge of these is greatly conducive to a correct knowledge of it ; and there is no position in life that an understanding of the classics will not better qualify a person to fill. In conducting these annual examinations, the directors have been greatly indebted to the clergymen of the town for assistance, which, from their education, no other class of gentlemen is better qualified to give. The two prizes given by them for several years past to two pupils—a boy and a girl—for excellence in Bible knowledge during the session, are much valued, are exceedingly acceptable, and at the same time most appropriate. In the English initiatory classes under the guidance of Miss Hannington, and also in the higher English classes, Bible teaching and the Catechism are regularly conducted,—and I trust they shall always continue to be so,—without interfering with the religious liberty of any one. Since the Academy was opened, nine years ago, every pupil has accepted of religious instruction without any objections whatever ; and at present there are only five pupils who do not learn the Catechism, and three of these belong to one family. At the examination last year, and also yesterday, every one who heard Miss Hannington examine the young pupils under her charge on subjects in the Bible, must have been pleased to observe the ready and correct answers that were given, and the able manner in which the examination was conducted. The prizes to be distributed to-day are again very numerous, and some of them valuable. In addition to the books and the gold medal, there are also twelve silver medals. This is the second year of the Reid prizes, and the same course has been followed in awarding them as on the former occasion. Each of the pupils had a fixed time of about one and a-half hours allowed them to write an exercise in grammar, history, and geography, without any opportunity afterwards to correct them, and these were sent to Mr. Morrison, the Rector of the Free Church Normal School, Glasgow, to determine which were the best. The girl to whom the prize had been awarded is Jeanie Smith, and the boy Charles Macalpine. The letter which Mr. Morrison has sent accompanying the report is very interesting, and I will read it to you,—

“ Free Church Normal School,
“ Glasgow, 19th June, 1873.

“ R. Brown, Esq.

“ Sir,—Having been requested by Mr. Donaldson to examine the Reid Prize examination papers, I now send you the results. I may explain that I fixed on one hundred as the number I would give for each paper, supposing it to be perfect. The numerical values in the accompanying statements refer to that standard. I have had much pleasure in examining these papers. I adopted a high standard, and the pupils, both boys and girls, have acquitted themselves remarkably well. All the boys save one, and all the girls save two, obtain more than fifty per cent. of a perfect value. This, I consider as highly creditable. But the mere numerical value scarcely represents the actual value of each paper. Through the whole there is evidence of careful and intelligent teaching, and no amount of mere cramming would have produced the results displayed. I think the directors have good cause to be thoroughly satisfied with the work done in the English department of the Grammar School. Among the boys, I had considerable difficulty in deciding between “B” and “A.” After much deliberation, I decided in favour of “B,” but only by a few marks. I had not the same difficulty with the girls. “A” stands easily at the head; indeed, she stands first of all, for the standard was the same in the case both of boys and girls. I have sent the papers by this post.—I am, yours very truly, “T. MORRISON.”

Mr. Morrison, you will observe, states that he had great difficulty in deciding which of the exercises marked “A” or “B” is best, and although he gave the preference to “B” yet it should be known that the other boy represented by “A” is James Begg. The remarks made by Mr. Morrison are very favourable, and must be extremely gratifying to Mr. Donaldson and the competing pupils, as well as to the directors; for from Mr. Morrison’s abilities and experience, there is no one better qualified to judge of exercises of this kind. I am glad to see our worthy Provost presiding here to-day, and to distribute all these numerous prizes. Among the many varied and responsible duties he has to discharge in connection with the important position which he fills in this community, I am sure there is none which gives him greater pleasure to perform than the one in which he is now engaged. When I had the honour of filling the same exalted official position, these were my own feelings. These prizes, let me state, have been adjudged, as they have always been, with the utmost impartiality, and those who receive them must take care not to indulge in any supposed superiority over their unsuccessful competitors. And I must caution those who have not got any prizes

that they are not for a moment to suppose they have suffered any injustice, and therefore regard those who have received prizes with any ill-will ; and they must, above all, avoid being disappointed ; they ought rather to be more imbued with the noble spirit of perseverance, which never in the long run fails to be successful. The giving of prizes to pupils in such an assembly as this I most heartily approve of, because they are in many ways most beneficial. Besides being appreciated by the pupils, they encourage the masters in their many laborious and frequently discouraging labours ; and they also cause the parents to take a more lively interest in the progress that their children are making. It should also be kept in view that, while all the pupils in a class are striving for a prize, it is very often the case that the defeated competitors derive at least as much advantage as those who are successful ; for the prize-takers may, through some particular and natural gifts, be the first by almost no trouble. The examination and meeting to distribute these prizes are at this time more than usually interesting. At our last meeting in this place, I referred to the Education Bill, then under the consideration of the Legislature. Since then that Bill has become the law of the land, and we, the Directors, are here only to close the work of the session at the request of the School Board. This is an ancient educational institution. In 1576, King James VI. granted a charter to the Town Council for establishing and endowing it ; and in 1586, ten years afterwards, the first school building was erected. From time to time since then, the Town Council, with the utmost desire to give every facility to the inhabitants of the Burgh to obtain a good education for their children, have erected new buildings as the population increased, and other circumstances rendered such to be necessary. In 1864, the Academy was erected in connection with the Grammar School by public subscription, and so combined and superseded the Commercial and other English Schools under the management of the Town Council. From that time to the present, this Institution has been managed by a committee of these subscribers and the Educational Committee of the Town Council, and, as already stated, with a success that has been most gratifying. This joint committee during these nine years, I am proud to say, acted together in the most agreeable and harmonious way, and without an angry word or unpleasant discussion ; and the meetings were invariably well attended. Hence, it is not to be wondered when I state that we cannot part from this important educational institution, which has been receiving a portion of our care and attention, without some feelings of regret. The Town Council and the representatives of the subscribers to the Academy have, however, the great satisfaction of knowing that they leave this seminary in the most

prosperous condition—with an efficient and able staff of teachers, and in the different class-rooms upwards of 400 pupils, who are as intelligent and well behaved a band of noble youths as could be desired, and whom it is a pleasure to look upon. The duties to be discharged by the new School Board will be of the utmost importance to the inhabitants, and to the prosperity of the town. Although this may not be the proper time to give my opinion as to the mode of electing the members of the School Board, yet I cannot refrain from stating that the cumulative system of voting, with all its great expense and gambling tendencies, is bad, and should be abandoned; and that the same constituency who elect our Town Councillors and Parliamentary Representative should also elect the members of the School Board. Another alteration which I wish to see made in the Education Act is, that the School Boards should have the power, when found necessary, to increase the salaries of the teachers in high-class Burgh schools, such as this, in the same way as they have in all the other schools, and not to be dependent upon the stinted and uncertain system of voluntary contributions. I am in great hope, however, that the labours of our School Board will yet be crowned with success. At the same time, I confess that their responsibilities are very great; for a wrong step or two might convert this now-flourishing seminary into the very opposite. But my ardent desire is, that this institution may continue to provide an education for the youth of this community, from the initiatory up to the highest departments; and that for ages to come, the education may be not only equal to, but better, than it has been in the times that are gone. Ladies and gentlemen, I have taken up too much of your valuable time with these remarks, but my apology is, that it will be the last time I shall come before you as convener of the committee of directors of our Grammar School and Academy, in whose prosperity I feel a deep interest.

The Provost then called on Rev. A. G. Fleming, of Thread Street U.P. Church, to address the audience.

Rev. Mr. FLEMING then said—It is fabled of Orpheus, that the music from his lyre was so sweet that rocks were charmed, trees followed as he passed along, and the streams paused in their channels to listen to his melody. I had wished Orpheus were here, and that I were he, that I might check the general stampede to the door, so natural when the holidays are announced, and that I might infuse a little patience into my young friends for the two or three minutes I am to address them. By a happy stratagem of the Provost, I am saved from that position, having been called to address you at the beginning, rather than the close. It is said of a distinguished schoolmaster in the 16th century, that he never entered his class-

room without gravely saluting his boys. The reason given by Trebonius was, that perhaps a future Minister of State or Chancellor of the Empire was sitting before him. It so happened there was greater than either, for one of his scholars was Martin Luther. Now, it is not so easy a task to address a large gathering like this, many of whom are distinguished prizetakers, and some of whom are, year by year, making for themselves a name and a fame in the colleges of Scotland, and beyond it. I do not believe in loading young people with what is known as good advice. They regard it for the most part as the sugary coating under which lies some nauseous medicine. Let me say, however, to those who have been receiving prizes to-day, that their worth lies in the industry and application of which they are the index, and that their value in the future depends entirely on whether they shall still stimulate you to renewed and increased assiduity. Dr. Adam, of the High School, Edinburgh, used to rouse the boys that were boarded with him at six o'clock in the winter mornings. He would lead them to the window, and bid them look across to Dr. M'Crie's window, and tell them it had been lighted for the last hour. The result of Dr. M'Crie's industry remains in such valuable contributions to the history of his native country as the "Life of Knox" and the "Life of Melville." I trust that those who carry home with them to-day the rewards of their industry, will be stimulated to fresh industry. I trust that those who have not received prizes will remember that, in the powers of application which they possess, they have the ability with which to take prizes, and that the ability has only to be cultivated to make them successful at school, or in the business of life. Having ventured an advice on school work, I should scarcely venture an advice on how to spend the holiday. That may be very safely left to the young people themselves. Let me suggest, however, that a holiday is all the more enjoyable when you contrive to learn something of the trees, and plants, and flowers of your native land. I like a boy who goes about with his eyes open for different kinds of birds, varieties of eggs, diversity of plumage; he may be a new Wilson who is to give us a new ornithology of some new country, just opening up to the discoverer and explorer. I like the youth who is attracted by Natural History, and who, when he has laid down Cæsar, can take up Buffon. He may be a new Wilson of Woodville, that is to shed new lustre on the ancient burgh that claims the Wilsons, one and all, as her own. This is not to turn a vacation into toil; it is to make leisure at once pleasant and profitable; it is to make the holiday subservient to education. The session that is closing is in many respects a memorable one. One of your former pupils, after a distinguished career at Glasgow College, has taken the highest honour Scotland has to give,

and goes as an exhibitor to Balliol College, Oxford, I do not know whether the Grammar School of Paisley has ever achieved a success so splendid before. I trust Mr. King is not the last who will write Paisley as his birth-place in the matriculation books of Oxford. I am sure he will make that name respected, and that you all wish him God speed. Our ancient burgh has been figuring before the public in more ways than one. Through the princely munificence of one of her much-loved sons, a magnificent foundation has been laid for scholarships, which shall hand the name of George Aitken Clark to generations yet unborn. I am sure the gratification we feel in connection with such enlightened generosity is only increased when, in such an instance as Mr. King, we see that our schools can rear pupils worthy of the highest honours that can be given. To one other circumstance in connection with the past session I may be permitted to refer in conclusion. Some one said, when the union of Scotland with England was consummated, "And so there's an end of an auld sang." The connection of the Grammar School with the Town Council is to-day ceasing, and so there's an end to that "sang." I am sure you do so with feelings of gratitude to the Provost and all his predecessors, who have given dignity to such occasions as this. And whilst grateful to all the Committee, you are specially grateful to one whose heart has been in this Grammar School and Academy—the respected convener, Mr. Brown of Underwood Park. I trust that those who succeed to the curatorship will be able worthily to carry on work worthily begun and worthily sustained by those who have gone before them—

"The old order changeth, giving place to the new;
And God fulfils himself in many ways,
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world."

The Provost then said that they had heard it announced that the directors of the Grammar School had, at the request of the School Board, consented to finish, as usual, the work of the session by conducting this examination. He understood that the Rev. Dr. Fraser, on behalf of the School Board, desired to say a few words at this stage of the proceedings.

The Rev. Dr. FRASER then said—Before discharging the duty assigned me by the School Board, I may be allowed to say that I have been very much gratified yesterday and to-day by the devotedness and quiet enthusiasm of the teachers, and by the general intelligence of the pupils. Many of the scholars have done remarkably well, and I am satisfied that every department is fully sustaining the deservedly high reputation of this Academy. I have to express, on behalf of the School Board, our sense of obligation to the former Directors of the

Grammar School for their kindness in conducting the examination, and in otherwise completing for this year the usual arrangements. We are also much indebted to the Town Council and other gentlemen for their liberality in presenting and distributing so many valuable prizes and medals, and we are not without hope that the same generous interest in the Institution will be expressed by the continuance for next year of all the medals and prizes. While this brief reference to the kindness and liberality of the Directors and other friends of the Institution, as shown in the proceedings of yesterday and to-day, may be held to be all that immediately concerns us as a School Board, we cannot justly dissociate from these proceedings the antecedent exertions and liberality which have made them possible. No one who was cognisant of the very inadequate and unsuitable provision for intermediate education which existed when the Grammar School had indirectly connected with it English classes in another part of the town, in a building which few of us would have had courage to acknowledge as a public school, can fail to mark the enlightened zeal which has effected this comprehensive change, and given to us a handsome building, and excellent teachers of Classics, French and German, English, Mathematics, Drawing, and other branches. The advance has been very great. Looked at from the outside, it seems to have been made by a single bound; but those only who know what difficulties lay in the way, can understand fully how much this success has been due to the devotedness of a few friends interested in the higher branches of education. I am quite sure that none of them will hesitate to acknowledge that I do no more than justice to one of their number, when I state that to the wisdom, energy, and perseverance of ex-Provost Brown we are indebted for originating, completing, and placing on a new basis this very important institution. When Mr. Brown, as Provost, issued in 1859 his first circular calling attention to the deplorable condition of the Town's schools, not only were the English classes in the state I have indicated, but the Commercial School in Meeting-house-brae presented such a miserably ruinous aspect, that a teacher, when appointed, would not enter it. In completely retrieving our position, Mr. Brown has given a locally historical value to his Provostship, and he and the other directors have conferred a great boon on the community. And I may be allowed to state, on behalf of the School Board, that there is the most sincere desire to utilise to the utmost possible extent, not only this institution, but every educational agency which the Act has assigned us, or which may yet come under our guidance. We are most anxious to make firmer and more conspicuous the connection that has always subsisted between the elementary and intermediate schools on the one hand, and the

Universities on the other. It is that connection which pre-eminently distinguishes the arrangements in Scotland from the systems which prevail in England and Ireland. Mr. Brown has alluded to the financial condition of the Academy, and I am convinced that that difficulty must be faced. While other schools have liberal assistance from Parliamentary grants, and will also be aided by the rates, this Institution has support from neither. If we cannot obtain grants, or rates, I trust that there will be such an endowment as may secure equal advantages for all the children and fair play for all the teachers associated in schools and academies that may be recognised as working under a system professedly national. Only thus, I believe, can this Academy maintain its honourable position in relation to the University. As this subject has not been under consideration of the School Board, I do not feel at liberty to make fuller reference to it,—there might be difference of opinion,—but we are, however, thoroughly unanimous in most gratefully acknowledging the important services which ex-Provost Brown has rendered to educational interests in Paisley.

The PROVOST, on behalf of what he would now style the late directors of the Grammar School, acknowledged the complimentary terms in which their past services had been alluded to by Dr. Fraser, and also the warm response which the audience had given to these remarks. The Grammar School had now passed into the hands of the School Board ; and he had to express, on behalf of the late directors, their gratification at being able to hand over the institution free of debt, and their confidence that its interests, as an educational institution, were quite safe in the hands of the new Board.

The prizes, consisting of medals and of elegantly bound works, were then distributed to the scholars amidst the frequent applause of the audience.

For some years past, indeed, since Mr. Brown had been appointed Convener of the Visiting Committee, there had been a social meeting at his house on the last day of the annual examination. For the first two or three years, only the teachers were invited ; afterwards, the members of that committee and the clergymen who officiated at the examination were added to the company. This social meeting tended much to promote harmony and good feeling, and was an agreeable and pleasant termination to the labours of the session. On this occasion, the members of the School Board were also invited, and thus happily the work of the

Directors was wound up, and that of the School Board inaugurated.

We have now brought our agreeable labours to a close. We have, in addition to the other Town's Schools, endeavoured to describe the vicissitudes through which the Grammar School has passed, from its foundation, nearly three hundred years ago, to the present time. The list of its scholars who have adorned the professions is long and brilliant, and some of them have been made illustrious, for all time, by services to literature and science. Many also of them have entered every branch of commercial enterprise, — have been scattered over the whole world; numbers of them have distinguished themselves both at home and abroad; and it is not too much to say that, for whatever important positions they occupied, they were much indebted to the sound education they received in the Paisley Grammar School. Well may Paisley be proud of this ancient seat of learning! and our earnest prayer is, that, by continuing to have a succession of eminent and able masters, the splendour of its reputation may remain untarnished; that it may continue to flourish, to be appreciated by the inhabitants, and send forth many examples of integrity, industry, and learning.

CHAPTER IX.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE TEACHERS.

THE following is a chronological List of the Teachers, Doctors, and Rectors in the Grammar School; Teachers in the Scots or English School; the Writing or Commercial School; the Low Parish School, Storie Street; and, in the Grammar School and Academy; with the dates of their appointment, so far as known; and with *fac-similes* of their autographs, when they could be found:—

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

	APPOINTED.	AUTOGRAPH.
ROBERT HENDERSON.....	1586.	
THOMAS BELL,	10th Feb., 1604.	
ROBERT PARK,	before 1618.	

Robert park

WILLIAM HUTCHISON, ...	20th April, 1626.	
JOHN KNOX, .....	..... 1645.	

John Knox

JOHN WILL,	11th April, 1646.	
ALEX. PARK,	14th Feb., 1648.	

Alex Park

THOMAS FULTON (<i>did not enter</i>),	6th Oct, 1653.	
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Thomas Fulton

WILLIAM CRINKS,	4th Nov., 1653.	
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William Crinks

	APPOINTED.	AUTOGRAPH.
ALEX. AITCHISON,.....	12th Oct.,	1654.
ALEXANDER PARK,	3d Nov.,	1662.

Alex. Park.

DAVID SKEOCH,.....	5th Dec.,	1676.
ALEX. ORR, .....	...	1678.
NEIL SNODGRASS,	22d March,	1683.

Neil Snodgrass

CHARLES HAY (did not enter.)	6th Oct.,	1683.
WILLIAM STEWART, .....	...	1683.

William Stewart

JOHN LEES,	Dec.,	1689.
JAMES COWAN or COWIE,	14th April,	1692.
JOHN BINNIE or BINNING,	18th March,	1693.
ANDREW KERR,.....	26th Dec.,	1695.
WILLIAM DOUGALL, .....	...	1699.

Wm: Dougall

JOHN CAMPBELL,	30th Aug.,	1701.
GEORGE GLEN, .....	...	1703.
JAMES ALEXANDER,	30th Sept,	1713.

James Alexander

JOHN STEWART, } Joint	{ 15th Oct.,	1725.
JOHN BOWIE, ... } Masters	{ 15th Oct.,	1725.

*John Stewart
Bowie*

APPOINTED.

AUTOGRAPH.

WILLIAM BALLINGALL, ..11th Oct., 1751.

Will. Ballingal

WILLIAM BALD, 8th Sept., 1758.

JOHN DAVIDSON,15th May, 1761.

John Davidson

MUNGO HENRY,.....24th Sept., 1781.

Mungo Henry.

JOHN PEDDIE,21st March, 1797.

John Peddie

JOHN POOL, Assistant, ... before 1806.

John Pool

ALEX. LORIMER, Assistant, ... 1807.

Alexander Lorimer.

WILLIAM HUNTER, 1st March, 1833,

William Hunter

WILLIAM BRUNTON,15th Feb., 1842.

Wm. Brunton

DOCTORS.

ROBERT LAWSON, before 1646.

JOHN TANNAHILL,21st Oct., 1647.

ROBERT YOUNG,26th March, 1649.

WALTER BUCHANAN, 8th May, 1654.

APPOINTED.

AUTOGRAPH.

CLAUD ALEXANDER,25th May, 1680.

*Claud Alexander*DAVID TIVINDAILL }
or TAVINDALE, } ...20th June, 1683.*David Tivindale*CLAUD ALEXANDER, re-appointed, 1684.
JAMES COWIE, 8th Nov., 1690.
JOHN BAIRD, 6th May, 1692.
WILLIAM ARTHUR, 1698.
ALLAN GLEN,18th May, 1700.*Allan Glen.*

JAMES ALEXANDER,16th Nov. 1703.

James Alexander

JOHN CRAIG, 6th Nov. 1714.

Craig

HUGH MAXWELL, 1717.

Mr Hugh Maxwell

JOHN SLATER,16th June, 1721.

John Slater

JOHN STEWART,10th April, 1724.

John Stewart

ENGLISH SCHOOL,
AT WEST STEEPLE.

APPOINTED.

AUTOGRAPH.

DAVID TIVINDAILL }
or TAVINDALE, } ...10th Nov.. 1684.

David Tivindail

JOHN MURRAY,10th Jan., 1702.
ALLAN GLEN,18th Dec., 1705.

Allan Glen.

JOHN LILLIE,24th April. 1724.

John Lillie

JOHN McDONALD, 1742.
JAMES PORTER,11th Oct., 1751.

Ja. Porter

WILLIAM WALKINSHAW, 22d Jan., 1758.

Wm Walkinshaw

WILLIAM ADIE,22d Sept., 1760.

William Adie

WILLIAM BURNSIDE, 5th July, 1788.

Wm Burnside

APPOINTED.

AUTOGRAPH.

JAMES CAMPBELL,10th March, 1797.



ENGLISH SCHOOL IN SCHOOL WYND.

JAMES PEDDIE, 5th July, 1788.



JOHN REID, 8th Feb., 1833.



JAMES REID, 7th Jan., 1842.



WRITING OR COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,

IN EAST END OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL, AND AFTER 1781 IN MEETING-
HOUSE LANE.

ROBERT SMITH,23d April, 1762.

EBENEZER MACOME, 8th Sept., 1770.



ROBERT MACOME,10th Dec., 1802.



	APPOINTED.	AUTOGRAPH.
ALEX. MACOME .....	... 1806.	

Alex Macome

PETER M'GILVRAY,14th Jan., 1845.

P. M. Gilvray

LOW PARISH SCHOOL, IN STORIE STREET.

WILLIAM BELL,..... 5th July, 1788.

William Bell

WILLIAM RANKINE29th July, 1816.

William Rankine

THOMAS MARCH.21st Feb., 1837.

Thomas March

ROBERT DONALD,..... 7th Nov, 1845

Robert Donald

GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND ACADEMY.

WILLIAM BRUNTON, Gram-
mar School,.....15th Feb., 1842.

Wm. Brunton

APPOINTED.

AUTOGRAPH.

JAMES REID, English
School,..... 7th Jan , 1842.

James Reid

DAVID GLASS,12th July, 1864.

D. Glass.

ISABELLA THOMSON,..... 9th Aug., 1864.

Isa Thomson

GEORGE DICKSON,..... „ Aug., 1864.

George Dickson

JAMES B. STEPHENS, ...30th Aug., 1864.

James B. Stephens

DAVID DONALDSON,16th June, 1865.

D. Donaldson.

JAMES MAYER, Aug., 1867.

James Mayer

NICHOLAS MEYER, Sept., 1867.

N. Meyer

MARY HANNINGTON,23d Dec., 1867.

Mary Hannington

APPOINTED.

AUTOGRAPH.

THOMSON KIRKWOOD, ...11th June, 1868.

Thomson Kirkwood

J. C. NIVEN,15th April, 1870.

John Coult's Niven

W. PATERSON CROSS,31st May, 1870.

W. Paterson Cross

GEO. W. BAYNHAM,14th April, 1871.

G. W. Baynham

JAMES ROY FRASER,31st Oct., 1872.

James Roy Fraser

APPENDIX.

SCHOOL PRIZES.

List of Pupils, with the Address of their Parents, who have received prizes for merit in the Grammar School, English School, Commercial School, and Grammar School and Academy, in so far as such have been ascertained :—

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

29th June, 1820.

James Robertson, High Street,—a Copy of Adam's "Roman Antiquities,"—who had, for a series of years, behaved with the greatest propriety, and had prosecuted his studies with the greatest success.

29th June, 1821.

FIFTH OR HIGHEST CLASS.

Matthew White (*Dux*), Newtown.

FOURTH CLASS.

John Pollock, Maxwelton.

THIRD CLASS.

James Wilson, Fergualie House.

SECOND CLASS.

William Nisbet, Maxwelton.

FIRST CLASS.

John Symington, 19 Gauze Street.

26th June, 1823.

GREEK CLASS.

John Pollock, Maxwelton.

FIRST LATIN CLASS.

William Reid, Linside. | Peter Coats, Fergualie.

SECOND LATIN CLASS.

David M'Lean, Causeyside. | Robert Rankin, Oakshaw.
William Nisbet, Maxwelton. | John Martin, Love Street.

THIRD LATIN CLASS.

John Symington, 19 Gauze Street. | William Symington, Oakshaw.
William King, Lonend.

FOURTH LATIN CLASS.

Wm. M'Kechnie, Old Smithhills. | James Hodge, High Street.
James Jamieson, Garthland Place.

FIFTH LATIN CLASS.

Robert Hendry, Broomlands. | Alex. Campbell, Garthland Place.
Robert Fleming, Oakshaw. | James Donald, Johnstone.
John Hodge, High Street. | David M'Donald, Love Street.

29th June, 1824.

GREEK CLASS.

William Baird.

FIRST LATIN CLASS.

David M'Lean, Causeyside. | Robert A. Rankin, Oakshaw.
John Martin, Love Street.

SECOND LATIN CLASS.

John Symington, 19 Gauze Street. | William King, Lonend.
Alexander Laird, George Street. | William Symington, Oakshaw.

THIRD LATIN CLASS.

Wm. M'Kechnie, Old Smithhills. | James Hodge, High Street.
James Jamieson, Garthland Place.

FOURTH LATIN CLASS.

John Montgomery, St. Brydes' Mill | David M'Donald, Love Street.
John Hodge, High Street. | Alex. Campbell, Garthland Place.
William Coats, Fergualie. | William Symington, Back Sneddon.
John Cross, High Street. | James Donald, Johnstone.

FIFTH LATIN CLASS.

John M. Symington, Back Sneddon.	David Balloch.
John Davidson, Gauze Street.	William Muir, Greenhill.
James M'Donald, Love Street.	James Nairn, Maxwelton.
William Kirkwood, Fullwood.	

28th June, 1825.

GREEK CLASS.

Robert A. Rankine, Oakshaw Street.

FIRST LATIN CLASS.

John Symington, 19 Gauze Street.	John M. Houston, Oakshaw.
William Symington, Oakshaw.	William M. Bell, Woodside.

SECOND LATIN CLASS.

Wm. M'Kechnie, Old Smithhills.	George Baird, Old Hall.
James Hodge, High Street.	

THIRD LATIN CLASS.

John Cross, High Street.	David M'Donald, Love Street.
John Hodge, High Street.	Alexander Jeffery, Moss Street.
Wm. Coats, Back Row, Ferguslie.	James Donald, Johnstone.

FOURTH LATIN CLASS.

John M. Symington, Back Sneddon.	William Hart, High Street.
James Muir, Greenhill.	Matthew Hart, High Street.
William Muir, Greenhill.	William Kirkwood, Fullwood.
John Douglas, Johnstone.	James Nairn, Maxwelton.

FIFTH LATIN CLASS.

David Smith, New Sneddon.	John Storie, Causeyside.
John Baird, Old Hall.	James Giffen, Canal Bank.
J. S. Symington, Oakshaw Street.	

30th June, 1826.

GREEK CLASS.

Prize given by the Ministers of the Town of Paisley.

John Symington, 19 Gauze Street.

FIRST LATIN CLASS.

Wm. M'Kechnie, Old Smithhills.	George Storie, Causeyside.
George Baird, Old Hall.	

SECOND LATIN CLASS.

John Cross, High Street.	Alexander Jeffrey, Moss Street.
John Hodge, High Street.	David M'Donald, Love Street.
Wm. Coats, Back Row, Ferguslie.	

THIRD LATIN CLASS.

John M. Symington, Back Sneddon Street.	William Muir, Greenhill.
James Muir, Greenhill.	Matthew Hart, High Street.
John Douglas, Johnstone.	William Kirkwood, Fullwood.
William Hart, High Street.	Charles Macvitie, Broomlands.
	James Nairn, Maxwellton.

FOURTH LATIN CLASS.

David Smith, New Sneddon.	James S. Symington, Oakshaw St.
John Baird, Old Hall.	James Giffen, Canal Bank.
John Storie, Causeyside.	

FIFTH LATIN CLASS.

Thomas Hodge, High Street.	Robert Pullar, Causeyside.
Wm. Macpherson, South Croft.	Alex. C. White, Newtown.
John M'Gibbon, High Street.	John Barr, Maxwellton.

Besides the above, a Prize given by a Society of Gentlemen, who had formerly been Pupils in this Seminary, to the Scholar of the highest class, who had excelled through the whole period of his attendance, was adjudged to

William M'Kechnie, Old Smithhills.

29th June, 1827.

Prize given by the Ministers of Paisley to the Dux of the Greek Class—

William M'Kechnie, Old Smithhills.

Prize, given by a Society of Gentlemen, formerly pupils of this Seminary, to the Scholar in the Highest Latin Class who had excelled during the whole period of his attendance.

John Cross, High Street.

FIRST CLASS.

John Cross, High Street.	Neil Campbell, Garthland Place.
Wm. Wilson, St. Mirren's Court.	John Ogilvie, Knock Farm.
Alex. Jeffrey, Moss Street.	

SECOND CLASS.

John M. Symington, Back Sneddon.	Wm. Kirkwood, Fullwood.
Wm. Hart, High Street.	Charles Macvitie, Broomlands St.
Matthew M. Hart, High Street.	James M'Donald, Love Street.
John Douglas, Johnstone.	Alex. H. Taylor, High Street.

THIRD CLASS.

John Storie, Causeyside.	John Baird, Oldhall.
John S. Symington, Oakshaw St.	Henry M. Bell, Woodside.

FOURTH CLASS.

Wm. Macpherson, South Croft.	| Thomas Hodge, High Street.
John M'Gibbon, High Street.	| Robert Pullar, Causeyside.

FIFTH CLASS.

James J. Lamb, Underwood.	| John Cunningham, High Street.
Robert M'Kechnie, Smithhills.	| James Barr, Maxwellton.
John Jack, Storie Street.	| David Trail, Water Brae.

27th June, 1828.

Prize, given by the Ministers of the Town of Paisley to the Dux of the Greek Class, was awarded to

John Cross, High Street.

A Prize, given by a Society of Gentlemen, formerly pupils of this Seminary, to the Scholar in the Highest Latin Class who had excelled during the whole period of his attendance, was adjudged to

John M. Symington, Back Sneddon.

FIRST CLASS.

John M. Symington, Back Sneddon.	| Charles Macvitie, Broomlands St.
James M'Donald, Love Street.	| Wm. Scott, Union Bank.

SECOND CLASS.

John Storie, Causeyside.	| James S. Symington, Oakshaw St.
David Coats, Fergualie.	| John Baird, Oldhall.

THIRD CLASS.

Thomas Hodge, High Street.	| John M'Gibbon, High Street.
John Pinkerton, Muslin Street.	| James M'Gibbon, High Street.

FOURTH CLASS.

James J. Lamb, Underwood.	| Robert M'Kechnie, Smithhills.
John Jack, Storie Street.	| John Cunningham, High Street.

FIFTH CLASS.

George Symington, Gauze Street.	| Peter Jack, Storie Street.
William Fry, Berbice.	| William Jackson, Oakshaw Street.

30th June, 1829.

The Prize given by the Ministers of the Town of Paisley, to the Dux of the Greek Class was adjudged to

John M. Symington, Back Sneddon.

A Prize, given by the Rector to the Second Dux in the Greek Class, was delivered to

William Scott, Union Bank.

A Prize, given by a Society of Gentlemen, formerly pupils of this Seminary, to the Scholar in the highest Latin Class, who had excelled during the whole period of his attendance, was awarded to

John Storie, Causeyside.

FIRST CLASS.

John Storie, Causeyside.
David Coats, Ferguslie.

Henry M. Bell, Woodside.
John Baird, Oldhall.

SECOND CLASS.

William Macpherson, South Croft.
Charles Orr, Bank Street.

James Blair, Kilmalcolm.
John White, Little Fullwood.

THIRD CLASS.

James J. Lamb, Underwood.
John Jack, Storie Street.
Robert M'Kechnie, Old Smithhills.

David Trail, Water Brae.
John Cunningham, High Street.

FOURTH CLASS.

Peter Jack, Storie Street.
William Fry, Berbice.

William Jackson, Oakshaw Street.
William Millar, Greenlaw Street.

FIFTH CLASS.

Thomas Fry, Berbice.
John Hood, New Smithhills.
James M'Nair, Abbey Manse.

James Sharp, St. George's Place.
William Gillespie, Moss Street.
John Anderson, Love Street.

29th June, 1830.

Prize given by the Ministers of the Town of Paisley to the Dux of the Greek Class, was awarded to

John Storie, Causeyside.

A Prize, given by the Rector to the Second Dux in the Greek Class, was given to

Robert O. Campbell, Garthland Place.

Prize, given by a Society of Gentlemen, formerly pupils in this Seminary, to the Scholar in the Highest Latin Class, who had distinguished himself during the whole period of his attendance, was awarded to

William M'Pherson, Old Sneddon.

FIRST CLASS.

William M'Pherson, Old Sneddon.
Charles Orr, Bank Street.

John White, Fullwood.

SECOND CLASS.

George Houston, Oakshaw Street.

Grant A. Ferrier, Oakshaw Street.

THIRD CLASS.

Peter Jack, Storie Street.	|	William Fry, Berbice.
William Jackson, Maxwell Street.	|	

FOURTH CLASS.

Thomas Fry, Berbice.	|	John Hood, New Smithhills.
James M'Nair, Abbey Manse.	|	James Sharp, St. George's Place.
William Gillespie, Moss Street.	|	John Anderson, Love Street.

FIFTH CLASS.

John Bartholomew, Caledonia St.	|	John Gibson, Moss Street.
Hugh Jack, Storie Street.	|	Robt. Patrick Gibson, High Street.
Thomas Cochran, Wellmeadow.	|	

1st July, 1831.

The Prize, given by the Ministers of the Town of Paisley to the Dux of the Greek Class, was adjudged to

John White, Fullwood.

A Prize, given by the Rector to the Second Dux of the Greek Class, was awarded to

Robert Lang, Broomlands Street.

An extra Prize was given by the Rector to John Storie, Causeyside, who has remained at School beyond the usual term of attendance, has always distinguished himself, and uniformly carried the first prize in his class.

FIRST CLASS.

John White, Fullwood.		Robert Lang, Broomlands Street.
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SECOND CLASS.

Peter Jack, Storie Street.		Andrew Muir, Moss Street.
Robert Wilson, Back Sneddon.		

THIRD CLASS.

James M'Nair, Abbey Manse.	|	John Anderson, Love Street.
William Gillespie, Moss Street.	|	Alexander R. Findlay, New Street.

FOURTH CLASS.

Hugh Jack, Storie Street.	|	Thomas Cochran, Wellmeadow.
John M'Gibbon, High Street.	|	Alex. Davidson, St. Mirren Street.
John Bartholomew, Caledonia St.	|	John Richardson, Burns' Place.
John Gibson, Moss Street.		

FIFTH CLASS.

James Cunningham, High Street.		George H. M'Nair, Abbey Manse.
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20th June, 1832.

Peter Jack, Storie Street.		Alex. Davidson, St. Mirren Street.
James M'Nair, Abbey Manse.		George E. Barr, Underwood.
Alex. R. Findlay, New Street.	|	Archd. Galbraith, Oakshaw Street.
Gideon Thomson, Castlehead.	|	Robert Patrick Gibson, High Street.

20th June, 1833.

John M'Gibbon, High Street.	|	John Barclay, Wardrop Street.
Hugh Jack, Storie Street.	|	Francis Barclay, Wardrop Street.
John Bartholomew, Caledonia St.	|	George H. M'Nair, Abbey Manse.
John Gibson, Moss Street.	|	James Fraser, Thread Street.

24th October, 1833.

FIRST CLASS.

Latin in connection with English Grammar, Geography, History of Scotland, Paul's Travels.

Allan Glen, Broomlands.

SECOND CLASS.

Latin in connection with English Grammar, Geography, History of Scotland, Paul's Travels.

1. John Sharp, St. George's Place. | 2. James Burns, Oakshaw Street.

THIRD CLASS.

Latin in connection with English Grammar, Geography, History of England, Paul's Travels.

1. Peter Kerr, New Street. | 3. George Lyall, Oakshaw Street.
2. Lindsay M'Kechnie, Smithhills. |

FOURTH CLASS.

Cato Major—History of Rome—Italia.

1. George E. Barr, Underwood. | 2. John Bartholomew, Caledonia St.

FIFTH CLASS.

Cato Major, Virgil, History of Greece, Æneæ Navigatio.

1. Charles Ferguson, New Sneddon. | 3. Peter Jack, Storie Street.
2. James M'Nair, Abbey Manse. | 4. John M'Gibbon, High Street.

GREEK CLASS.

Greek Grammar, and Sir D. K. Sandford's Extracts and Exercises.

1. John Macalaster, Oakshaw. | 2. Alex. R. Findlay, New Street.

FOURTH AND FIFTH CLASSES.

Mental Philosophy, Several Important Principles in Political Science, and Arguments on the Evidences of Christianity.

James Carlile, New Sneddon Street.

Belles Lettres, Crombie's Gymnasium.

Peter Jack, Storie Street. | John M'Gibbon, High Street.

Life of Cicero.

Alexander R. Findlay, New Street.

Recitation.

Alexander R. Findlay, New Street.

For habits of continued attention and a well regulated mind.

John M'Gibbon, High Street.

21st October, 1834.

LATIN CLASSES.

SIXTH CLASS.

For part of the Etymology of the Latin Language compared with that of the English Language.

James M'Arthur, Barclay Street.

FIFTH CLASS.

For the Etymology of the Latin Language compared with that of the English Language.

John Barclay, Wardrop Street.

FOURTH CLASS.

For the Etymology and part of the Syntax of the Latin Language compared with the Etymology and Syntax of the English Language.

Peter Macfarlane, Love Street. | Robert Merrylees, Calaide.

THIRD CLASS.

For Latin Etymology and Syntax compared with English Etymology and Syntax.

Peter Kerr, New Street. | Lindsay M'Kechnie, Old Smithhills.

SECOND CLASS.

For Translations of Cæsar, Ovid, Cicero, and Virgil, with Exercises. Greek, Latin, and English, illustrative of studies; Analysis of Porteus' Evidences of Christianity; Derivatives; Paronymous Words. Proper and Metaphorical Meaning of Words. Adam's Antiquities.

George E. Barr, Underwood. | John Bartholomew, Caledonia St.

FIRST CLASS.

For Translations of Cæsar, Virgil, Cicero, and Horace, with Exercises from *Symbola Classica*, Crombie's *Gymnasium*; Bland's *Verses*; and turning portions of the *Psalms* and our *Standard Poetic Writings* into *Sapphic* and *Horatian Verse*; and *Blair's Belles Lettres*; *Derivatives*; *Paronymous Words*; *Proper and Metaphorical Meaning of Words*; *Analysis of Porteus' Evidences of Christianity*; *Logical Analysis of Cicero's Oration—Pro Milone*; *Adam's Antiquities*.

Charles Ferguson, New Sneddon St. | John Macalaster, Oakshaw Street.

SENIOR GREEK CLASS.

Sir D. K. Sandford's Exercises—Tait, Moor, Butman, and Matthias's Grammars—Extracts from the Gospels and Anacreon, Homer, Herodotus, Theocritus and Xenophon—Exercises on the different dialects—Derivatives and Paronymous Words—Potter's Antiquities.

Alex. R. Findlay, New Street. | Alex. Fullerton, Oakshaw Street.

JUNIOR GREEK CLASS.

Sir D. K. Sandford's Exercises—Tait, Moore, Butman, and Matthias's Grammar—Extracts from the Gospels and Anacreon, with Derivatives and Paronymous Words.

Charles Ferguson, New Sneddon | William Graham, High Street.
Street.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

FOURTH, FIFTH, AND SIXTH CLASSES.

Robertson's History of Scotland, principal events, (with causes and effects). Geography of Europa and Europe—Britannica and Britain—Adam's Geography.

Alexander Smith, Barrhead. | Robert Merrylees, Calside.

THIRD CLASS.

History of England (read various portions of Hume and Smollett, Miller and Blackstone, principal events with causes and effects)—Geography of Europa and Europe—Gallia and France—Adam's Geography.

Peter Kerr, New Street. | William Macalpine, Camphill.
Lindsay M'Kechnie, Old Smithhills.

SECOND CLASS.

History of Rome, Gibbon and Goldsmith, principal events (with causes and effects)—Government of Rome, compared with that of Britain—Geography of Italia and Italy—Adam's Geography and Antiquities.

William Graham, High Street. | George E. Barr, Underwood.

FIRST CLASS.

History of Greece—Gillies, principal events (with causes and effects)—Comparison of the Governments of Greece, Rome, and Britain—Potter's Antiquities—Geography of Graecia and Turkey.

Charles Ferguson, New Sneddon | Alexander R. Findlay, New Street.
Street.

For Excelling in Reading Greek and Latin, and turning English into Latin *extempore*.

Charles Ferguson, New Sneddon | Peter Jack, Storie Street.
Street. | Alex. R. Pollock, Greenhill.
George E. Barr, Underwood.

RECITATIONS.

SENIOR CLASS.

Alexander R. Findlay, New Street.

JUNIOR CLASS.

John Sharp, St. George's Place.

VACATION EXERCISES.

SENIOR.

John Macalaster, Oakahaw Street.

JUNIOR.

Lindsay M'Kechnie, Old Smithhills.	|	Peter Macfarlane, Love Street.
Peter Kerr, New Street.	|	Robert Merrylees, Calside.

For Exercises on Conversations listened to, Lectures, Outline of Sermons.
Original Essay.

Robert Patrick Gibson, High Street.

For a Comparison between the Governments of Greece, Rome, and Britain,
James Carlile, New Sneddon Street.

For a Logical Analysis of several Argumentative Works,
Robert Orr, Bank Street.

Intellectual, Moral, and Religious Education.—For a well-regulated Mind,
John Macalaster, Oakahaw Street.

GYMNASTICS.

Charles Hook, East Indies. | Robert Barclay, Canal Bank.

October 30, 1835.

Mr. Livingstone, Glasgow, presented John Orr, Underwood, with a Prize for translating the 10th chapter of the Sixth Book of Cæsar.

Mr. Stewart, after a well-merited compliment to Peter Kerr, New Street, for translating English into Latin of the story of Damon and Pythias, presented him with a copy of the Rudiments of the Greek Language.

A Prize given by the Hon. Geo. Groves for an explanation of the different meaning of various words on the principles of Association, was gained by William Graham, High Street.

Dr. Burns presented a copy of a Greek Testament, from the Ministers of the Town, to the best scholar in the Greek Class, to William Buchanan, Gauze Street.

A Prize for an examination in Latin was given to Robert Merrylees, Calside.

GREEK.

William Graham, High Street. | William Buchanan, Gauze Street.

LATIN.

FIRST CLASS.

William Buchanan, Gauze Street. | William Graham, High Street.

SECOND CLASS.—(1st Division.)

Peter Kerr, New Street. | Lindsay M'Kechnie, Old Smithhills.
Peter M'Farlane, Love Street.

(2nd Division.)

Robert Merrylees, Calside. | John Houston, Moss Street.
James Merrylees, Calside.

THIRD CLASS.

John Orr, Underwood.

FOURTH CLASS.

James M'Arthur, St. James Street. | George M'Alpine, Camphill.
George A. Clark, Gateside.

FIFTH CLASS.

James Drummond, George Street. | William Banks.

SIXTH CLASS.

William Allan, Causeyside. | John Shannon, Causeyside.
William Macalaster, Oakshaw.

SEVENTH CLASS.

Robert Fulton, Gauze Street. | Andrew Leiper, Gateside.
George Barclay, Abbey Close.

EIGHTH CLASS.

Thomas Muir, Greenhill. | William Gemmell, High Street.

ANCIENT AND MODERN GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY
—ANTIQUITIES.

FIRST CLASS.

Alex. R. Pollock, Greenhill. | William Graham, High Street.
William Macalpine, Camphill.

SECOND CLASS.

Peter Kerr, New Street. | Lindsay M'Kechnie, Old Smithhills.
Peter Macfarlane, Love Street.

THIRD CLASS.

Alexander Smith, Barshaw. | William Peacock, Causeyside.
Robert Merrylees, Calside.

FOURTH CLASS.

George A. Clark, Gateside. | James M'Lean, High Street.
Andrew Leiper, Gateside.

COMPOSITION—ENGLISH AND LATIN.

FIRST CLASS.

William Graham, High Street.	|	Robert Leishman, Oakshaw Street.
William Buchanan, Gauze Street.	|	

SECOND CLASS.

William Wylie, Garthland Place.	|	John Polson, High Street.
Allan Glen, Broomlands.	|	James M'Lean, Caledonia Street.

OUTLINES OF SERMONS.

John Orr, Underwood.	|	William Graham, High Street.
James Burns, Oakshaw Street.	|	

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

William Graham, High Street.	|	William Buchanan, Gauze Street.
Peter Macfarlane, Love Street.	|	Robert Merrylees, Calside.

FOR A WELL-REGULATED MIND.

Robert Leishman, Oakshaw Street.	|	Peter Kerr, New Street.
Robert Merrylees, Calside.	|	

GYMNASTICS.

John Dow.

21st October, 1836.

ETYMOLOGY—LATIN AND ENGLISH.

SIXTH CLASS—(1st Division.)

William Ritchie, Gauze Street.	|	Robert Burns, Camphill.
William Reid, High Street.	|	

(2nd Division.)

Robert Rowat, Wardrop Street.	|	William Orr, Underwood.
Andrew Gibb, Moss Street.	|	Adam M'Arthur, St. James Street.
John Wilson, Glen Street.	|	

FIFTH CLASS—(1st Division.)

Thomas Risk, Gateside.	|	Gavin Carlile, New Sneddon.
Charles Wilson, Smithhills.		

(2nd Division.)

Daniel Mitchell, Causeyside.		James Brewster, Hillhead.
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LITERATURE—LATIN AND ENGLISH.

4TH CLASS.—(1st Division.)

Alexander Wallace, King Street.		John Cameron, Causeyside.
Alexander Gibb, Moss Street.	|	John Hart, High Street.
John Mair, Glen Street.	|	

(2nd Division.)

James Fulton, Moss Street.	|	Andrew Leiper, Gateside.
Alexander Leiper, Gateside.	|	

THIRD CLASS.

William Allan, Causeyside.	|	William Macalaster, Lylesland.
James Drummond, George Street.	|	John Polson, High Street.

SECOND CLASS.

John Cunningham, High Street.	|	John Orr, Underwood.
James M'Arthur, St. James' Street.	|	George A. Clark, Gateside.

FIRST CLASS.—(Latin).

Peter Kerr, New Street.	|	Robert Merrylees, Calside.
John Fulton, Cotton Street.	|	Lindsay M'Kechnie, Old Smithhills.
Alex. Thomson, Garthland Place.	|	James Merrylees, Calside.

(Greek.)

John Smart, Causeyside.	|	Lindsay M'Kechnie, Old Smithhills.
Alexander Smith, Barshaw.	|	James Merrylees, Calside.
Peter Kerr, New Street.	|	Alex. Thomson, Garthland Place.
Robert Merrylees, Calside.	|	John Smart, Causeyside.
John Fulton, Cotton Street.	|	

HISTORY—ANCIENT AND MODERN.

FOURTH CLASS.

Andrew Leiper, Gateside.	|	Robert Burns, Camphill.
Alexander Gibb, Moss Street.	|	

THIRD CLASS.

John Polson, High Street.	|	William Macalaster, Lylesland.
William Allan, Causeyside.	|	

SECOND CLASS.

John Cunningham, High Street.	|	George A. Clark, Gateside.
James M'Arthur, St. James' Street.	|	

FIRST CLASS.

Peter Kerr, New Street.	|	Robert Merrylees, Calside.
John Fulton, Cotton Street.	|	Lindsay M'Kechnie, Old Smithhills.

GEOGRAPHY—ANCIENT AND MODERN.

THIRD CLASS.

Robert Rowatt, Wardrop Street.	|	Charles Wilson, Smithhills.
William Reid, High Street.	|	

SECOND CLASS.

John Cunningham, High Street.	|	George A. Clark, Gateside.
James M'Arthur, St. James Street.	|	John Rice, High Street.

FIRST CLASS.

Peter Kerr, New Street.	| Lindsay M'Kechnie, Old Smithhills.
Robert Merrylees, Calside.	| Alex. Thomson, Garthland Place.
John Fulton, Gauze Street.	|

COMPOSITION AND CRITICISM.

Alex. Wallace, King Street.	| Robert Merrylees, Calside.
John Cunningham, High Street.	| John Polson, High Street.
Peter Kerr, New Street.	| Wm. Allan, Causeyside.
John Fulton, Cotton Street.	

GYMNASTICS.

Robert Merrylees, Calside.	John M'Gibbon, High Street.
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ANALYSIS OF SERMONS.

James Henderson, Linwood.	John Sharp, St. George's Place.
James Muir, Greenhill.	|

ANTIQUITIES.

Peter Kerr, New Street.	| John Polson, High Street.
Robert Merrylees, Calside.	| Henry Drummond, George Street.
James M'Arthur, St. James Street.	| George A. Clark, Gateside.

FOR A WELL REGULATED MIND.

Alex. Wallace, King Street.	| James Merrylees, Calside.
James Drummond, Causeyside.	|

FOR PROMOTING THE INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE JUNIOR PUPILS.

John Warnock, High Street.	Alex. Thomson, Garthland Place.
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EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

Peter Kerr, New Street.	James Muir, Greenhill.
Robert Merrylees, Calside.	James M'Arthur, St. James Street.
James Merrylees, Calside.	| John Polson, High Street.

27th October, 1837.

LATIN.

EIGHTH CLASS.

Andrew Risk, Burns Place.

SEVENTH CLASS.

Wm. Orr, Underwood.	| James Brewster, Hillhead.
Archibald Weir, Gauze Street.	|

SIXTH CLASS.

Thomas Rowat, Wardrop Street.

FIFTH CLASS.

John Scott, Gauze Street.		David Mitchell, Causeyside.
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FOURTH CLASS.

Thomas Risk, Burns Place.		Robert Macnair, Abbey Manse.
William Reid, High Street.		Robert Burns, Camphill.

THIRD CLASS.

Thomas Muir, Greenhill.

LATIN AND GREEK.

SECOND CLASS.

James Muir, Greenhill.	|	William Fraser, George Street.
William Allan, Causeyside.		

FIRST CLASS.

Alexander Smith, Barshaw.		James Merrylees, Calside.
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HISTORY IN CONNECTION WITH GEOGRAPHY AND CHRONOLOGY, AND GRECIAN AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

FIRST CLASS.

Robert Rowat, Wardrop Street.	|	Thomas Callender, Niddry Street.
James Porter, Wardrop Street.	|	John Wilson, Glen Street.
William Ritchie, Gauze Street.	|	

SECOND CLASS.

Alexander Gibb, Cross.	|	Charles Wilson, Abbey Street.
John Polson, Wellmeadow.	|	

THIRD CLASS.

Alexander Smith, Barshaw.	|	John Cameron, Causeyside.
George A. Clark, Gateside.	|	

LOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ARGUMENTATIVE WORKS.

John Orr, Underwood.

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY AND SERMONS.

James Merrylees, Calside.	|	Alexander Gibb, Cross.
James Muir, Greenhill.	|	Robert Rowat, Wardrop Street.

The following Students are honourably mentioned :—

John Fulton, Cotton Street.	|	Alexander Leiper, Gateside.
John Mackie, Love Street.	|	Thomas Adam, Middleton.
Robert Gibson, High Street.	|	William Graham, St. James Street.
Robert Turnbull, Broomlands.	|	David Campbell, High Street.
John Dougall, Underwood.	|	

2nd November, 1838.

LATIN AND GREEK.

FIRST CLASS.

John Cameron, New Street.	|	J. Rice, Broomlands.
William Fraser, Canal Street.	|	

SECOND CLASS.

William Reid, High Street.	|	Robert Macnair, Abbey Manse.
Thomas Risk, Gateside.	|	Robert Burns, Camphill.

THIRD CLASS.

John Dougall, Underwood.	|	Thomas Rowat, Wardrop Street.
Thomas Muir, Greenhill.	|	James M'Arthur, Causeyside.

LATIN.

FOURTH CLASS.

Andrew Risk, Gateside.	|	R. Turnbull, Broomlands.
A. Weir, Gauze Street.	|	W. Jamieson, Garthland Place.
D. Campbell, Queen Street.	|	J. Graham, St. James Street.

FIFTH CLASS.

J. Thomson, Causeyside.	|	H. Fletcher, High Street.
J. Miller, Lenend.	|	J. Caldwell, Nelson Street.
W. Holms, Lonend.	|	

SIXTH CLASS.

T. Graham, High Street.	|	R. Farquharson, St. James Place.
J. Rowat, Wardrop Street.	|	R. Wilson, Glen Street.
J. Gibb, Moss Street.	|	

ANCIENT HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, GRECIAN AND ROMAN
ANTIQUITIES.

J. Rice, Broomlands Street.	|	R. Turnbull, Broomlands Street.
W. Reid, High Street.	|	J. Love, Hallhill.
J. Rowat, Wardrop Street.	|	W. Macintosh, Wilson Street.
D. Mitchell, Causeyside.	|	

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

R. Burns and Wm. Patrick Gibson, High Street.	|	A. Robertson, Wardrop Street.
A. Symington, Back Sneddon.	|	William Orr, Underwood.

25th October, 1844.

A copy of Middleton's "Life of Cicero" was presented to Alex.
Walker, Maxwellton, as being the most advanced scholar.

25th June, 1846.

LATIN.

FIRST CLASS.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| 1. John Langmuir, Newtown. | | 3. James Coats, Woodside. |
| 2. James Balderston, Seedhill. | | |

SECOND CLASS.

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|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Allan Coats, William Street. | | 2. John Brunton, Churchhill. |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------|

THIRD CLASS.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. James M'Arthur, Gallowhill. | | 2. Robert Boyd, Causeyside. |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|

FOURTH CLASS.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Thomas Adam, New Sneddon. | \| | 2. Alexander Reid, Castlehead. |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|

GREEK.

FIRST CLASS.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Thomas Adam, New Sneddon. | \| | 2. Archibald Gardner, Johnstone. |
|------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|

SECOND CLASS.

1. Robert Anderson, Bushmill.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Matthew Wilson, St. James Street.

GEOGRAPHY.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. George Graham, High Street. | \| | 2. William Gilchrist, Lonend. |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
- Special Prize to James M'Kenzie, son of the Rev. J. M'Kenzie, Jail Chaplain, for great proficiency, considering his age.

24th June, 1847.

The Prize for the most advanced scholar given by Mr. Stewart to
Robert Anderson, Bushmills.

FOR PRE-EMINENCE IN LATIN AND GREEK.

Thomas Crawford, Glen Lane.	|	James Balderstone, Seedhill.
John Langmuir, Newtown.	|	William Murray, Gilmour Street.
John Anderson, Bushmills.	|	John Greenlees, High Street.
James M'Arthur, Gallowhill.	|	John Murray, Gilmour Street.
Allan Coats, William Street.	|	James H. Dunn, High Street.
John Brunton, Churchhill.	|	William Muir, New Sneddon.

FOR EXCELLENCE IN GREEK.

James Donald, Johnstone.	|	Robert L. Henderson, East Buchanan Street.
--------------------------	--	--

FOR THE BEST EXECUTION OF MAPS.

James Clark, Chapel.	|	Thomas Gentles, New Street.
----------------------	--	-----------------------------

FOR EXCELLENCE IN ENGLISH EXERCISES.

James Muir, Carriagehill.

| William J. Gilchrist, Lonend.

For the best Essay on "The Foundation of Rome,"—a Prize given by Mr. Clark,—adjudged to William J. Gilchrist, Lonend.

7th July, 1848.

LATIN.

FIRST CLASS.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Andrew Moody, Storie Street. | \| | 5. Duncan M'Intyre, Colinslie. |
| 2. Kenneth Brown, Egypt Park. | \| | 6. David Ritchie, Gauze Street. |
| 3. Nathan Brand, Barshaw. | \| | 7. James Wilson, Causeyside. |
| 4. Alexander Clark, Gateside. | \| |  |

SECOND CLASS.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. William Muir, High Street. | \| | 3. John Greenlees, High Street. |
| 2. John Murray, Gilmour Street. | \| |  |

THIRD CLASS.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Andrew Clark, Newtown. | \| | 2. John Hunter, Oakshaw. |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|

FOURTH CLASS.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Allan Coats, William Street. | \| | 2. John Brunton, Churchhill. |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------|

FIFTH CLASS—(Old Scholars' Prize).

John Langmuir, Newtown.

GREEK.

FIRST CLASS.

James Balderston, Seedhills.

SECOND CLASS—(Old Scholars' Prize).

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. Thomas Crawford, Glen Lane. | \| | 3. Robert L. Henderson, East Buchanan Street. |
| 2. John Langmuir, Newtown. | \| |  |

FRENCH CLASS.

John Watson, High Street.

FOR THE BEST ENGLISH EXERCISES DURING THE YEAR.

Robert Wright Highat, son of Captain Highat.

Prize given by Mr. Stewart for an Essay on "The Study of History : its Pleasures and Advantages."

John Stewart Templeton, Glasgow.

PRIZE FOR THE BEST MAPS.

John Anderson, Bushmills.

26th October, 1849.

Mr. A. R. Pollock, Greenhill, delivered the Old Scholars' Prizes to the following Pupils :—

LATIN CLASS.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Allan Coats, William Street. | \| | Andrew Orr, High Street. |
| William Muir, High Street. | \| | John Hunter, School Wynd. |

GREEK CLASS.

John Brunton, Churchhill. | John Murray, Gilmour Street.

LATIN.

FIRST CLASS.

1. Robert Stewart, Causeyside. | 2. James T. M. Smith, Gateside.

SECOND CLASS.

1. Andrew Moody, Storie Street. | 4. Alexander Clark, Gateside.
2. Nathaniel Brand, Barshaw. | 5. Robert Dick, Oakahaw.
3. David Ritchie, Gauze Street. | 6. Kenneth Brown, Egypt Park.

THIRD CLASS.

1. John Murray, Gilmour Street. | 3. James H. Dunn, High Street.
2. John Greenlees, High Street.

FOURTH CLASS.

1. James C. Balderston, Seedhills. | John James Gammell, Caledonia St.

GREEK CLASS.

1. Andrew Moody, Storie Street. | 3. John Greenlees, High Street.
2. David Ritchie, Newtown.

FRENCH CLASS.

Nathaniel Brand, Barshaw.

Prizes for Excelling in Geography, History, and Antiquities.

1. David Telfer, New Smithhills. | 3. John Greenlees, High Street.
2. Ronald M'Donald, George Street. | 4. James H. Dunn, High Street.

Prize given by Mr. Stewart for an Essay on "The Progress of Paisley
as a Manufacturing Town."

James H. Dunn, High Street.

22nd October, 1852.

LATIN AND GREEK.

FIFTH CLASS.

The Barrie Medal—

Andrew Orr, High Street.

1. Andrew Moody, Storie Street. | 2. Thomas Arnot Eaglesham, High
Street.

FOURTH CLASS.

1. David Ritchie, Gauze Street. | 3. James F. M. Smith, Gateside.
2. Alex. Bryson, Barrhead.

THIRD CLASS.

1. Samuel Dunn, Greenhill. | 3. Robert Greenlees, High Street.
2. Robert Brown Symington, St.
James' Street.

SECOND CLASS.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Donald Smith Brunton, Churchhill. | 4. John M'Isaac, Storie Street. |
| 2. John M'Intyre, Colinslie. | 5. William Simm, Williamsburgh. |
| 3. John Ross M'Gregor, Lonend. | 6. John Campbell, New Sneddon Street. |

FIRST CLASS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. John Urie, New Sneddon Street. | 4. Robert Lamb, Gateside. |
| 2. Thomas Greenlees, High Street. | 5. William Galloway, Oakshaw. |
| 3. Alexander King, Lonend. | 6. John Boyd, Oakshaw. |

For a Copy of 30 Weekly Exercises fairly written out, and a Journal of the Vacation.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Andrew Moody, Storie Street.—
Mr. M'Intyre's Prize. | 9. Samuel Dunn, Greenhill. |
| 2. John M'Intyre, Colinslee. | 10. John Campbell, New Sneddon. |
| 3. John Ross M'Gregor, Lonend. | 11. Matthew Muir, Greenhill. |
| 4. D. S. Brunton, Churchhill. | 12. Thomas Eaglesim, High Street. |
| 5. John M'Isaac, Storie Street. | 13. William Graham, High Street. |
| 6. Walter King, Moss Street. | 14. Daniel M'Kinlay, Smithhills. |
| 7. Henry Aitken, Falkirk. | 15. James A. Callender, Thread Street. |
| 8. John Lochhead, Caledonia St. | 16. George Houston, Oakshaw. |

21st October, 1853.

LATIN AND GREEK.

FIFTH CLASS.

The Barrie Medal—
Thomas Arnot Eaglesim, High Street.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. James T. M. Smith, Gateside. | 3. James Nisbet, Barshaw Cottage. |
| 2. Robert Greenlees, Cartvale. | |

FOURTH CLASS.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. John M'Intyre, Collinslie. | 3. R. B. Symington, St. James' Street. |
| 2. John Ross M'Gregor, Lonend. | |

THIRD CLASS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Donald S. Brunton, Churchhill. | 3. John Campbell, New Sneddon Street. |
| 2. John M'Isaac, Storie Street. | 4. William Simm, Williamsburgh. |

SECOND CLASS.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Thomas Greenlees, Oakshaw. | 4. John Boyd, Oakshaw. |
| 2. John Urie, Old Sneddon. | 5. William Galloway, Oakshaw. |
| 3. Alexander King, Lonend. | |

FIRST CLASS.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. James Hay, Canal Street. | 4. Colin M'Isaac, Storie Street. |
| 2. Archd. Graham, Saucel. | 5. Alexander Miller, Oakshaw. |
| 3. Archd. Pinkerton, Newtown. | 6. Thomas Weir, Williamsburgh. |

For English Exercises, being a Revised Copy of thirty of the ordinary exercises, and a Journal of the Vacation.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. John R. M'Gregor, Lonend. | 6. John Campbell, New Sneddon. |
| 2. James Hay, Canal Street. | 7. Walter King, Moss Street. |
| 3. R. B. Symington, St. James' Street. | 8. Alexander King, Lonend. |
| 4. John M'Isaac, Storie Street. | 9. Henry Aitken, Falkirk. |
| 5. D. S. Brunton, Churchhill. | 10. Robert Pringle Russell, Glen Street. |

27th October, 1854.

Barrie Medal—

James F. M. Smith, Gateside.

LATIN AND GREEK.

FIFTH CLASS.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. John R. M'Gregor, Lonend. | 3. R. B. Symington, St. James' Street. |
| 2. John M'Intyre, Colinslie. | |

FOURTH CLASS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Donald S. Brunton, Churchhill. | 4. John Lochhead, Caledonia St. |
| 2. John M'Isaac, Storie Street. | 5. Hugh B. Barclay, Canal Bank. |
| 3. John Campbell, New Sneddon. | |

THIRD CLASS.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Alexander King, Lonend. | 3. John Boyd, Oakshaw. |
| 2. John Urie, Old Sneddon. | 4. William Young, Fullwood. |

SECOND CLASS.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Archibald Gardner, Johnstone. | 4. Alexander Millar, Oakshaw. |
| 2. Archd. Pinkerton, Newtown. | 5. John Brown, Underwood Park. |
| 3. Colin M'Isaac, Storie Street. | 6. John Barbour, Camphill. |

FIRST CLASS.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. William Clark, Gateside. | 4. Archibald Craig, Gateside. |
| 2. James Craw, Caledonia Street. | 5. William Lamb, Gateside. |
| 3. John Hart, Love Street. | |

26th October, 1855.

LATIN AND GREEK.

FIFTH CLASS.

The Barrie Medal—
Robert Brown Symington.

- | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Donald Smith Brunton, Church-
hill. | | 2. John M'Isaac, Storie Street. |
|---|--|---------------------------------|

FOURTH CLASS.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. John Urie, Old Sneddon Street. | \| | 3. Archd. Pinkerton, Newtown. |
| 2. John Boyd, Oakshaw. | \| |  |

LATIN.

THIRD CLASS.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Colin M'Isaac, Storie Street. | \| | 2. Archd. Gardner, Johnstone. |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|

LATIN.

SECOND CLASS.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. William Clark, Gateside. | \| | 3. Archibald Craig, Gateside. |
| 2. James Craw, Caledonia Street. | \| |  |

LATIN, &c.

FIRST CLASS.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1. James Barclay, Canal Bank. | \| | 4. William G. A. Smith, Gateside. |
| 2. Donald Campbell, New Sneddon
Street. | | 5. Robert Young, Fullwood. |
| 3. James B. M'Isaac, Storie Street. | | 6. Matthew Lochhead, Caledonia
Street. |

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND CLASS.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. John Lochhead, Caledonia St. | \| | 2. Joseph Lochhead, Caledonia St. |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|

FIRST CLASS.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. John R. Macgregor, Lonend. | \| | 3. William Young, Fullwood. |
| 2. R. B. Symington, St. James' St. | \| |  |

ARITHMETIC.

Wilson Bell, Renfrew.

WRITING.

Henry Aitken, Falkirk.

For the best Latin Verses. Subject—"Autumnus." Mr. Phillips' Prize.

John M'Isaac, Storie Street.

EXERCISES AND JOURNALS.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. John M'Intyre, Colinslie. | | 7. John Campbell, New Sneddon
Street. |
| 2. R. B. Symington, St. James' St. | \| | 8. R. P. Russell, Glen Street. |
| 3. John M'Isaac, Storie Street. | \| | 9. John Barbour, Camphill. |
| 4. Donald S. Brunton, Churchhill. | \| | 10. John Boyd, Oakshaw. |
| 5. Walter King, Moss Street. | \| | 11. Colin M'Isaac, Storie Street. |
| 6. Alexander King, Lonend. | \| | 12. John Brown, Underwood Park. |

SPECIAL PRIZES.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. John Campbell, New Sneddon Street. | 3. Walter King, Moss Street. |
| 2. Hugh B. Barclay, Canal Bank. | 4. Robert Barclay, Canal Bank. |

FOR JOURNALS AND EXERCISES.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. John M'Isaac, Colinalie. | 6. John Campbell, New Sneddon St. |
| 2. Walter King, Moss Street. | 7. Joseph Lochhead, Caledonia St. |
| 3. Colin M'Isaac, Storie Street. | 8. Robert P. Russell, Glen Street. |
| 4. William Young, Fullwood. | 9. George Read, Saucel. |
| 5. John Brown, Underwood Park. | |

FOR MAPS.

William Wilson, Glen Street.

Ex-Provost Phillips' Prize for the best Latin Poem. Subject—"Ver."
John Urie, Old Sneddon Street.

26th October, 1856.

LATIN AND GREEK.

FIFTH CLASS.

The Barrie Medal—

John Boyd, Oakshaw.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. William Young, Fullwood. | 3. John M'Donald, Calcutta. |
| 2. Robert P. Russell, Glen Street. | |

LATIN AND GREEK.

FOURTH CLASS.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Colin M'Isaac, Storie Street. | 3. William Gardner, Greenhill. |
| 2. Robert H. Dunn, Greenhill. | 4. Duncan Love, Campbelton. |

LATIN.

THIRD CLASS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. William Clark, Gateside. | 2. James Craw, Caledonia Street. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|

LATIN, &c.

SECOND CLASS.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. James Barclay, Canal Bank. | 3. James B. M'Isaac, Storie Street. |
| 2. Donald Campbell, New Sneddon Street. | 4. Robert Young, Fullwood. |
| | 5. Alex. Graham, Saucel. |

LATIN, &c.

FIRST CLASS.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. William Faulds, Abbey Street. | 4. Andrew Barclay. |
| 2. John M'Kean, Causeyside. | 5. John Paton, Orr Square. |
| 3. James M'Calman, Hamilton St. | 6. John Hodgart, Renfrew Road. |

Ex-Provost Phillips' Prize for a Latin Poem. Subject—"Hyema."
Colin M'Isaac, Storie Street.

ARITHMETIC.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. William Reid, Chapelhill. | 3. William Faulds, Abbey Street. |
| 2. John Hodgart, Renfrew Road. | 4. William Clark, Gateside. |

GEOMETRY.

FIRST CLASS.

William Young, Fullwood.

SECOND CLASS.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Colin M'Isaac, Storie Street. | \| | 2. Jas. Craw, Caledonia Street. |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|

WRITING.

William Young, Fullwood.	|	John Paton, Orr Square.
--------------------------	--	-------------------------

EXERCISES AND JOURNALS.

Colin M'Isaac, Storie Street.	|	James B. M'Isaac, Storie Street.
John R. Macdonald, Calcutta.	|	Donald Campbell, New Sneddon St.
John Rennison, Thread Street.	|	Matthew Lochhead, Caledonia St.
John Smith, High Street.	|	Wm. L. Symington, St. James' St.
James Barclay, Canal Bank.	|	John M'Queen, Glen Street.

27th October, 1857.

LATIN AND GREEK.

FIFTH CLASS.

The Barrie Medal—

Colin M'Isaac, Storie Street.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Robert H. Dunn, Greenhill. | \| | 2. William Gardner, Greenhill. |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|

LATIN AND GREEK.

FOURTH CLASS.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. John M'Donald, Calcutta. | \| | 3. John Rennison, Thread Street. |
| 2. James Patrick, Underwood. | \| | 4. Henry Williamson, Lochwinnoch. |

LATIN, &c.

THIRD CLASS.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. James Barclay, Canal Bank. | \| | 3. James B. M'Isaac, Storie Street. |
| 2. Donald Campbell, New Sneddon Street. | \| | 4. John Kirkwood, Fullwood. |
|  | \| | 5. Matthew Lochhead, Caledonia Street. |

LATIN.

SECOND CLASS.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. William Faulds, Abbey Street. | \| | 4. John Reid, Chapelhill. |
| 2. John M'Kean, Causeyside. | \| | 5. James Macalister, Calside. |
| 3. John Paton, Orr Square. | \| |  |

LATIN, &c.

FIRST CLASS.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. John Young, Fullwood. | \| | 4. Walter Kirkwood, Fullwood. |
| 2. Alexander Campbell. | \| | 5. Robert Kerr Holms, Brabloch. |
| 3. Daniel Muir, Charleston. | \| | 6. James Barr Lamb, Underwood. |

Ex-Provost Phillip's Prize for a Latin Poem. Subject—"Pax."

Colin M'Isaac, Storie Street.

27th October, 1858.

LATIN AND GREEK.

FOURTH CLASS.

The Barrie Medal—

James Barclay, Canal Bank.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Donald Campbell, New Sneddon Street. | 3. John Kirkwood, Fullwood. |
| 2. James B. M'Isaac, Storie Street. | 4. William G. A. Smith, Gateside. |

LATIN AND GREEK.

THIRD CLASS.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. William Foulds, Abbey Street. | 4. John Paton, Orr Square. |
| 2. John M'Kean, Causeyside. | 5. John Young, Fullwood. |
| 3. David Muir, Charleston. | |

LATIN, &c.

SECOND CLASS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Robert Kerr Holms, Brabloch. | 3. Walter Kirkwood, Fullwood. |
| 2. Robert Blair, George Street. | 4. James B. Lamb, Underwood. |

LATIN, &c.

FIRST CLASS.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Robert King, Lonend. | 4. Hugh Hamilton, Thread Street. |
| 2. Robert Mackenzie, West March. | 5. James Millar, Oakshaw. |
| 3. James Bright Brown, Underwood Park. | 6. James Anderson, Love Street. |
| | 7. George Mackenzie, West March. |

Provost Brown's Silver Medal for a Model in Wood of Caesar's bridge over the Rhine.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Robert Blair, George Street. | 2. Robert Mackenzie, West March. |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|

The model, for which the first prize was given, was deposited in the Museum of the Philosophical Institution, Paisley.

26th October, 1859.

The Barrie Medal—

James B. M'Isaac, Storie Street.

LATIN AND GREEK.

FOURTH CLASS.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. William Foulds, Abbey Street. | 4. Donald C. Love, Campbelton. |
| 2. John M'Kean, Causeyside. | 5. John Young, Fullwood. |
| 3. John Paton, Orr Square. | |

LATIN, &c.

THIRD CLASS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Robert K. Holms, Brabloch. | 3. L. W. Rennison, Thread Street. |
| 2. Robert Blair, George Street. | 4. Thomas Black, Falkirk. |

LATIN, &c.

SECOND CLASS.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. George Mackenzie, West March. | 3. William White. |
| 2. James Millar, Berwick. | 4. David Dunn, Greenhill. |

LATIN, &c.

FIRST CLASS.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. William B. Speirs, Calside. | 5. James Paton, Orr's Square. |
| 2. Isa. M. Brunton, Church Hill. | 6. Walter Nicol, Love Street. |
| 3. Robert Walker, Stanley. | 7. Robert Phillips, Crossflat. |
| 4. William T. Baird. | |

JOURNALS, &c.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Arthur C. Henderson, High Street. | 4. Robert Blair, George Street. |
| 2. William Reid, Chapel Hill. | 5. Donald C. Love, Campbelton. |
| 3. Robert K. Holms, Brabloch. | 6. John M'Kean, Causeyside. |
| | 7. John Reid, Chapel Hill. |

For the best collection of Geological Specimens—Robert Galloway, Oakshaw.

For Botanical Specimens—Robert Blair, George Street.

For a Metrical Translation of the first Satire of Horace—Matthew Robertson, New Street.

31st October, 1860.

LATIN AND GREEK.

FIFTH CLASS.

The Barrie Medal—

William A. G. Smith, Gateside.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Robert Galloway, Oakshaw. | 2. William Reid, Chapel Hill. |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|

LATIN AND GREEK.

FOURTH CLASS.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Alexander Lochhead, Caledonia Street. | 2. Robert Pollock. |
|--|--------------------|

LATIN, &c.

THIRD CLASS.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. James Millar, Berwick. | 3. Alexander Cochran, Sneddon. |
| 2. Robert Macalister, Calside. | |

LATIN, &c.

SECOND CLASS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. William B. Speirs, Calside. | 4. James Paton, Orr Square. |
| 2. Wm. T. Bird, County Buildings. | 5. Robert Phillips, Crossflat. |
| 3. Robert Walker, Stanley. | 6. Walter Nicol, Love Street. |

LATIN, &c.

FIRST CLASS.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Thomas Brunton, Church Hill. | 6. Wm. Craw, Caledonia Street. |
| 2. James Millar, Oakshaw. | 7. Wm. Abercrombie, Oakshaw. |
| 3. James Bright Brown, Underwood Park. | 8. Harry Blair, George Street. |
| 4. James W. Greenlees, Oakshaw. | 9. Thos. J. Dumayne, Bombay. |
| | 10. Andw. Balderston, High Street. |

Special Prize for Rapid Progress in Latin and Greek.

John Craig, Houston.

26th October, 1861.

LATIN AND GREEK.

FOURTH CLASS.

The Barrie Medal—

Robert Walker, Stanley.	} Equal.
Wm. T. Bird, County Buildings.	

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. James Paton, Orr Square. | \| | 2. Robert Phillips, Crosslist. |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|

LATIN, &c.

THIRD CLASS.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. George M'Kenzie, West March. | \| | 3. Alexander Cochran, Sneddon. |
| 2. James Millar, New Sneddon Street. | \| | 4. Robert Walker, Abercorn Street. |

LATIN, &c.

SECOND CLASS.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Thomas Brunton, Church Hill. | \| | 4. Wm Abercrombie, Oakshaw. |
| 2. James Millar, Oakshaw. | \| | 5. Robert Brown, Underwood Park. |
| 3. James W. Greenlees, Oakshaw. | \| | 6. Harry Blair, George Street. |

LATIN, &c.

FIRST CLASS.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Duncan M'Gregor Campbell,
New Sneddon Street. | | 3. Hugh M'F. Russell, St. James
Place. |
| 2. Peter Pollock, Riccartbar. | \| | 4. James Boyd, Oakshaw. |
|  | \| | 5. Walter Urie, Old Sneddon. |

27th October, 1862.

LATIN AND GREEK.

FIFTH CLASS.

The Barrie Medal—

James Paton, Orr Square.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Robert Walker, Stanley. | \| | 2. Robert Pollock, Lounsdale. |
|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|

LATIN AND GREEK.

THIRD CLASS.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Thomas Brunton, Church Hill. | \| | 4. William Abercrombie, Oakshaw. |
| 2. James Millar, Oakshaw. | \| | 5. Thomas J. Dumayne, Bombay. |
| 3. Andrew Henderson, Castlehead. | \| |  |

LATIN, &c.

SECOND CLASS.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Duncan M'Gregor Campbell,
New Sneddon Street. | | 3. Hugh M'F. Russell, St. James'
Place. |
| 2. Peter Pollock, Riccartbar. | \| | 4. James Boyd, Oakshaw. |
|  | \| | 5. Walter Urie, Old Sneddon Street. |

LATIN, &c.

FIRST CLASS.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Robert Foulds, Abbey Street. | 5. Henry Martin Johnstone, Oakshaw. |
| 2. James Pinkerton, New Town. | 6. Alfred J. Lamb, Underwood Cottage. |
| 3. Duncan M'Naughtan Brunton, Church Hill. | |
| 4. Fred. George Dumayne, Bombay. | |

23th October, 1863.

LATIN AND GREEK.

FOURTH CLASS.

The Barrie Medal—
James Millar, Oakshaw.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Thomas Brunton, Church Hill. | 3. John Stalker, Love Street. |
| 2. Thomas J. Dumayne, Bombay. | |

LATIN, &c.

THIRD CLASS.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. D. M'Gregor Campbell, New Sneddon. | 3. James Boyd, Oakshaw. |
| 2. Hugh M'F. Russell, St. James' Place. | 4. Robert Oliver, Charleston. |
| | 5. William Ronald, Patrick Bank. |

LATIN, &c.

SECOND CLASS.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. James V. Pinkerton, High Street. | 4. Alfred J. Lamb, Underwood Cottage. |
| 2. Duncan M'N. Brunton, Church Hill. | 5. Fred. G. Dumayne, Bombay. |
| 3. John Stirling, Johnstone. | |

LATIN, &c.

FIRST CLASS.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Robert F. Lang, Colinslie. | 5. James Thomson, High Street. |
| 2. James E. Campbell, Caledonia Street. | 6. John Paton, Orr Square. |
| 3. Simon F. Campbell, Clippens House. | 7. John T. Campbell, Clippens House. |
| 4. John Henderson, Castlehead. | 8. William M'Ghee, Abbey Street. |
| | 9. William Phillips, Crossflat. |

FOR JOURNALS AND EXERCISES.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Robert Oliver, Charleston. | 2. John Stirling, Johnstone. |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|

25th July, 1864.

LATIN AND GREEK.

FIFTH CLASS.

The Barrie Medal—
Thomas Brunton, Church Hill.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Thomas J. Dumayne, Bombay. | 2. John Stirling, Love Street. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|

LATIN AND GREEK.

FOURTH CLASS.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Hugh M'F. Russell, St James' Place. | 3. John Caldwell, Glen Lane. |
| 2. James Boyd, Oakshaw. | 4. Wm Bartlemore, Lochwinnoch. |

LATIN, &c.

THIRD CLASS.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. James V. Pinkerton, High Street | 3. Duncan M'N. Brunton, Church Hill. |
| 2. James E. Campbell, Caledonia Street. | 4. Fred. G. Dumayne, Bombay. |

LATIN, &c.

SECOND CLASS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Simon F. Campbell, Clippens. | 4. William M'Ghee, Abbey Street. |
| 2. John Henderson, Castlehead. | 5. John T. Campbell, Clippens. |
| 3. James Thomson, High Street. | 6. William Donald, Riccartbar. |

LATIN, &c.

FIRST CLASS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. John Crow, Caledonia Street. | 3. James Young, Blackhall. |
| 2. Robert Young, Abbey Street. | 4. Robert Clelland, Govan. |

Special Prize for carefully done Exercises.

William Phillips, Crossflat.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

29th June, 1827.

Agnes D. Gibson, High Street.
 Margaret Sharp, St. George's
 Place.
 Mary Sharp, St. George's Place.
 Ann Pullar, Causeyside.
 Agnes Gibson, Moss Street.
 Margaret Carswell, Renfrew Road.
 Julia M'Leod, Moss Street.
 John Campbell, Glasgow.
 Robert Rankin, Oakshaw Street.
 John Fraser, Berbice.
 William Sharp, St. George's Place.
 William Scott, Union Bank.
 William M'Kechnie, Smithhills.
 John Buchanan, Storie Street.
 Thomas Smith, Old Bridge.
 James Chalmers, Smithhills.
 James Russell, Glasgow Road.
 William Murray, Dyers' Wynd.
 John Hood, High Street.
 George Jeffrey, Moss Street.
 James Jackson, Oakshaw Street.
 David Phillips, High Street,
 Henry Bowie, Causeyside.

Margaret Farquharson, St. James
 Street.
 Jess. Crawford, Christie Street.
 Mary Hyndman, Abbey Close.
 Jane Walker, Renfrewshire Ton-
 tine.
 Margaret Gillespie, School Wynd.

 John Richardson, Renfrew Road.
 James Macnair, Abbey Manse.
 David Thomson, Auchentorlie.
 William Macalpine, Camphill.
 John Bartholomew, Caledonia
 Street.
 William Gillespie, Moss Street.
 James Scott, Union Bank.
 John Murray, Dyers' Wynd.
 John Gibson, Moss Street.
 James Sharp, St. George's Place.
 John R. Speirs, High Street.
 William Jackson, Oakshaw Street.
 William M'Donald, Love Street.
 Robert Patrick Gibson, High Street.

27th June, 1823.

FIRST CLASS—GIRLS.

Elizabeth Bowie, Causeyside. | Alison Robertson, High Street.
 Jess. Crawford, Christie Street.

SECOND CLASS.

Mary Pinkerton, New Town. | Ursilla M'Gibbon, High St. .

THIRD CLASS.

Helen Jamieson, Bridge Street.		Margaret Taylor, High Street.
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FOURTH CLASS.

Eliza Carswell, Caledonia St.		Mary Gibson, Moss Street.
Mary Crawford, Christie St.		Jess M'Lean, Dyers' Wynd.

FIRST CLASS—BOYS.

Thomas Smith, Cross.	|	William Robertson, High Street.
William Gillespie, Moss Street.	|	

SECOND CLASS.

James M'Nair, Abbey Manse.	|	John M'Kean, West Croft Street.
James Sharp, St. George's Place.	|	Thomas Fry, Barbice.
Robert Gibson, High Street.	|	

THIRD CLASS.

John Jeffrey, Moss Street.	|	John Murray, Dyer's Wynd.
John Bartholomew, Caledonia St.	|	

FOURTH CLASS.

Joseph M'Leod, Cross.	|	Nathaniel Gibson, High Street.
Alexander Wilson, Newtown.	|	

FIFTH CLASS.

John Ralston, Castlehead.	|	Samuel Bingham, New Street.
Alexander Thomson, Croft Street.	|	William Hood, Cross.
Lindsay M'Kechnie, Newtown.	|	Robert Jack, Storie Street.
Joseph Speirs, New Street.	|	Duncan Fullarton, High Street.

DRAWING CLASS.

A. Gibson, High Street.	|	George Storie, Causeyside.
Margaret Sharp, St. George's Place.	|	William Scott, Union Bank.
Robert Speirs, Arran.	|	Archibald Kerr, Newtown.
Robert Cook, Newtown.	|	John Campbell, Glasgow.

PRIVATE CLASS.

Jane Patrick Gibson, High St.	|	Robert Glen, Hawkhead Mains.
Jane Patrick, Stevenson.	|	William Fry, Barbice.
Jane Ritchie, West End.	|	David Gibson Webster, Antigua.

30th June, 1829,

FIRST CLASS—GIRLS.

Jean Ralston, Castlehead.	|	Elizabeth Ralston, Castlehead.
Margaret Pinkerton, Muslin St.	|	

SECOND CLASS.

Carswell, Caledonia St.	|	Jessie Lorimer, Croft Street.
Jean Jackson, Oakahaw St.	|	Margaret Gillespie, Moss St.

THIRD CLASS.

Ann Jack, High Street.	|	Mary Gibson, Moss Street.
Jessie Bartholomew, Caledonia St.	|	

FOURTH CLASS.

Ann M'Gibbon, High Street.	|	Jean Fletcher, Smithhills.
Janet Smith, Moss Street.	|	

FIRST CLASS—BOYS.

Thomas Cochrane, Castle Street.	|	John Speirs, Causeyside.
David Phillips, High Street.	|	Thomas Cockburn Kerr, Gauze St.

SECOND CLASS.

John Gibson, Moss Street.	|	John Jamieson, Bridge Street.
James Cunningham, New Street.	|	

THIRD CLASS.

Lindsay M'Kechnie, Gauze Street.	|	Lockhart Carswell, Churchhill.
John Jack, High Street.	|	

FOURTH CLASS.

John Bartholomew, Caledonia St.	|	John Murray, Dyers' Wynd.
John Jeffrey, Wallneuk.	|	Alex. Thomson, Croft Street.

FIFTH CLASS.

George H. M'Nair, Abbey Manse.	|	James Holms, Saucel Hill.
Arch. F. Richmond, Glen Street.	|	Duncan Fullarton, High Street.
William Hood, Cross.	|	James Stewart, New Street.
Arch. C. Cunningham, New Street.	|	George Gardner, Underwood.
Robert Jack, Storie Street.	|	John Carswell, Caledonia Street.

DRAWING.

Margaret Sharp, St. George's Place.	|	Robert Cook, Stow Place.
Mary Sharp, St. George's Place.	|	William Fry, Berbice.
Agnes Patrick, Stewarton.	|	Thomas Fry, Berbice.
Jean P. Gibson, Townhead.	|	

29th June, 1830.

FIRST CLASS—BOYS.

Alexander R. Findlay, New Street.	|	Walter B. M'Callum, Hamilton St.
James Cunningham, New Street.	|	Alexander Provan, Thread Street.
John Snodgrass, Cardonald Mill.	|	George Anderson, Love Street.
David Phillips, High Street.	|	

SECOND CLASS.

Lindsay M'Kechnie, Old Smithhills.	|	Joseph M'Leod, High Street.
John Murray, Dyers' Wynd.	|	George M'Nair, Abbey Manse.

THIRD CLASS.

Neil M'Donald, Love Street.	|	Duncan Fullerton, High Street.
Robert Jack, Storie Street.	|	Thomas M'Alpine, Camphill.
Lockhart Carswell, Churchhill.	|	Archibald M'Alpine, Camphill.
Archibald Barr, Maxwell Street.	|	William M'Alpine, Camphill.

FOURTH CLASS.

Arch. F. Richmond, Glen Street.	George Gardner, Underwood.
William Wylie, Haircraigs.	John Sharp, St. George's Place.

FIFTH CLASS.

William Fletcher, Old Smithhills.	Alex. M'Ausland, High Street.
John Stirling, St. James' Place.	

SIXTH CLASS.

George M'Alpine, Camphill.	Patrick M'Gregor, Caledonia Street.
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FIRST CLASS—GIRLS.

Urilla M'Gibbon, High Street.	Eliza Carswell, Caledonia Street.
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SECOND CLASS.

Mary Lamb, Underwood.	Jessie Bartholomew, Caledonia St.
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THIRD CLASS.

Elizabeth Stewart, New Street.	Mary Gardner, Underwood.
Elizabeth Lorimer, West Croft St.	Ann Jack, Storie Street.
Jane Stirling, St. James' Place.	Mary Holms, Saucel Hill.

DRAWING CLASS.

Robert Cook, Stow Place.	Thomas Fry, Berbice.
William M'Kechnie, Old Smithhills.	N. Patrick, Stewarton.
James J. Lamb, Underwood.	Jane Patrick Gibson, High Street.
David Trail, Water Brae.	Robert Patrick Gibson, High Street.
Daniel Wilson, Back Sneddon.	Alexander Cochran, Sneddon.
Robert Wilson, Back Sneddon.	William Provan, Thread Street.
William Fry, Berbice.	

1st July, 1831.

FIRST CLASS—BOYS.

John Hood, Linwood.	Wm. Gilmour Peacock, Causeyside Street.
William Linn, Hamilton Street.	Thomas Fraser, Bridge Street.
Neil M'Donald, Love Street.	
Archibald Barr, Maxwell Street.	

SECOND CLASS.

Samuel Bingham, Christie Buildings.	James Burns, Oakshaw Street.
Duncan Fullerton, High Street.	William Wylie, Love Street.
Robert Jack, Storie Street.	John Morris, Canal Street.
George Gardner, Underwood.	John Sharp, St. George's Place.
Thomas M'Alpine, Camphill.	James Holms, Saucel Hill.

THIRD CLASS.

James M'Lean, High Street.	Walter Knox, Abercorn Street.
James Stewart, New Street.	George M'Alpine, Camphill.
Alexander M'Ausland, High Street.	John Carswell, Caledonia Street.

FOURTH CLASS.

Wm. Fletcher, End of Old Bridge.	| John Fleming, Oakshaw Street.
Patrick M'Gregor, Caledonia St.	| John Stirling, St. James' Place.
Thomas Richardson, Gateside.	| Bowman Bannerman, Sneddon.
John Hart, High Street.	

FIFTH CLASS.

Andrew Murdoch, Love Street.	| Thomas Sharp, St. George's Place.
William Patrick Gibson, High St.	| David Condie, Moss Street.

FIRST CLASS—GIRLS.

Eliza Carswell, Caledonia Street.	| Margaret Gillespie, Moss Street.
Mary Lamb, Underwood.	| Catherine M'Gregor, Caledonia St.
Jean Fletcher, East End of Old Bridge.	| Mary Gibson, Moss Street.
Jessie Lorimer, West Croft Street.	| Elizabeth Stewart, New Street.

SECOND CLASS.

Mary Gardner, Underwood.	| Ann Jack, Storie Street.
Jean Stirling, St. James' Place.	| Elizabeth Lorimer, West Croft St.
Mary Holms, Saucel Hill.	

THIRD CLASS.

Catherine Wylie, Love Street.	| Ann Fraser, Cross.
Mary M'Gregor, High Street.	| Catherine Fraser, Cross.

YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE CLASS.

Nancy Patrick, Drumbowie.	| Jane P. Gibson, Townhead.
Nancy Gibson, Moss Street.	

YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S PRIVATE CLASS.

James J. Lamb, Underwood.	| Robert Wilson, Sneddon.
Peter Jack, Storie Street.	

June 20th, 1832.

FIRST CLASS—BOYS.

Samuel Bingham, Christie Street.	| George Gardner, Love Street.
Robert Jack, Storie Street.	| William Wylie, Love Street.

SECOND CLASS.

John Hart, High Street.	| John Sharp, St. George's Place.
William Taylor, High Street.	| Walter Knox, Abercorn Street.
James M'Lean, High Street.	| George M'Alpine, Camphill.
Alex. M'Ansland, High Street.	

THIRD CLASS.

John Fleming, Oakshaw Street.	| Alexander M'Leod, Moss Street.
William Fletcher, Smithhills Street.	| Andrew Murdoch, Love Street.
Wm. Patrick Gibson, High Street.	| Alexander Cameron, Moss Street.
James Stuart, Causeyside.	

FOURTH CLASS.

David Condie, Moss Street.	|	David Fleming, Oakahaw Street.
Thomas Sharp, St. George's Place.	|	Hugh Fletcher, Smithhills.

FIRST CLASS—GIRLS.

Jean Fletcher, Smithhills.	|	Mary Gardner, Love Street.
Elizabeth Stuart, Causeyside.	|	Elizabeth Lorimer, West Croft St.
Ann Jack, Storie Street.	|	Jean Stirling, St. James' Place.
Mary Gibson, Moss Street.	|	Mary Holms, Saucal Hill.

SECOND CLASS.

Catherine Wylie, Love Street.	|	Catherine Fraser, Cross.
Ann Fraser, Cross.	|	Marion M'Gregor, High Street.

DRAWING.

Peter Jack, Storie Street.	|	John Bartholomew, Caledonia St.
Robert Patrick Gibson, High Street.	|	Alexander E. Findlay, New Street.
Gideon Thomson, High Street.	|	

24th October, 1833.

GRAMMAR.

James Keith, Ince Street.	|	Grace Whyte, Ladyburn.
Andrew Whyte, Ladyburn.	|	Jessie Farquharson, St. James Place.

HISTORY.

Alexander Glen, Hawkhead Mains.	|	Agnes Gibson, High Street.
D. Glen, do.	|	E. J. Farquharson, St. James' Place.
Andrew Leiper, Gateside.	|	

RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.

Alexander M'Ausland, High Street.	|	Elizabeth Thomson, High Street.
Andrew Leiper, Gateside.	|	

ENGLISH READING CLASS.

Robert Craig.	|	William Reid, High Street.
Robert Cochran, Garthland Place.	|	

Extraordinary Prize for General Eminence in Elocution, History, Grammar, and Composition.

William M'Alpine, Camphill.

2nd December, 1834.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

LADIES' CLASS—(1st or Highest Division.)

1st Prize. Margaret Macalaster Symington, Back Sneddon.

2nd ,, Jane Balfour, Kirkcaldy.

GENTLEMEN'S CLASS.

Archibald Jamieson, Garthland Place.

(2nd Division.)

1st Prize. Jessie Farquharson, St. James' Place.

2nd ,, Jessie Bartholomew, Caledonia Street.

Additional. Miss Margaret Orr, Bank Street.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

(Highest Division.)

1st Prize. James Yuill, New Street.

Andrew Whyte, Abbotsburn. }

2nd ,, John Fulton, George Street. } Equal.

Andrew Leiper, Gateside. }

(2nd Division.)

1st Prize. James Parlane, High Street.

2nd ,, Wm. Neilson Gemmell, New Smithhills.

READING AND RECITATION.

HIGHEST CLASS—YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

1st Prize. James Shaw Wylie, Thornly Cottage.

2nd ,, Wm. D. Fletcher, New Smithhills.

YOUNG LADIES—(1st Division.)

1st Prize. Margaret Richardson, Gateside.

2nd ,, Mary Ann Leiper, Gateside. }

Agnes Stevenson, Springbank Cottage. } Equal.

3rd ,, Margaret Mackie, Cross.

SECOND CLASS—(1st Division.)

1st Prize. William Reid, High Street. }

Thomas H. Richardson, Gateside. } Equal.

2nd ,, David Fleming, Cavers Bank.

(2nd Division.)

1st Prize. Wm. Patrick Gibson, High Street.

2nd ,, Malcolm Macdonald, Love Street.

THIRD CLASS—YOUNG LADIES.

1st Prize. Catherine Faulds, High Street.

2nd ,, Agnes M'Lean, Caledonia Street.

THIRD CLASS—YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

1st Prize. Robert M'Ausland, High Street.

2nd ,, James Hunter Glen, Hawkhead Mains.

GENERAL EMINENCE.

SIXTH CLASS—(2nd Division.)

James Munn, George Street.	|	Hugh Fletcher, High Street.
David Sharp, St. George's Place.	|	

SEVENTH CLASS.

Mary Ann Leiper, Gateside.	|	Charles Wilson, Water Brae.
Agnes Stevenson, Springbank Cottage.	|	William Reid, High Street.

GENERAL EMINENCE.

Alex. M'Ausland, High Street.	|	Thomas Rowat, Wardrope Street.
Robert Rowat, Wardrope Street.		James Templeton.

GRAMMAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Mary M'Ausland, Oakshaw.		Jane Lamb, Underwood.
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SECOND CLASS.

Janet Craig, Nethercommon.		John Adam, Causeyside.
Grace Macalaster, Oakshaw.		James Yuill, New Street.

In addition to the above, two prizes in the higher Recitation Classes were competed for, in presence of the Examinators and other strangers, which were gained by

Jane Lamb, Underwood.		John Adam, Causeyside.
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20th October, 1836.

ENGLISH READING AND RECITATIONS.

FIRST OR YOUNGEST CLASS.

Isabella Aikman, Camphill.	|	John Stevenson, St. James Street.
Jane Graham, High Street.	|	

SECOND CLASS.

Archibald Holms, Saucel.	|	Alexander Bain, High Street.
Alexander Hart, Cartvale.	|	

THIRD CLASS.

Elizabeth Kerr, New Street.	|	Robert Wilson, Water Brae.
Wm. K. Campbell, Garthland Place.	|	William Wright, High Street.

FOURTH CLASS.

William Holms, Saucel.	|	John Brown, Wardrope Street,
Peter Jack, High Street.	|	

FIFTH CLASS.

Mary Symington, Oakshaw.	| James Stirling, St. James Street. Robert Hair, High Street. Robert M'Ausland, High Street.
Isabella Macalaster, Oakshaw.	
Marion Taylor, Storie Street.	
Margaret Muir, George Street.	

SIXTH CLASS.

Wm. Callender, Thread Street.	| James Robertson, High Street.
Charles Clark.	

SEVENTH CLASS.

Mary Ann Farquharson, St. James Pl.	| John Ingram, Canseyside. Thomas Callender, Thread Street. Alex. Jamieson, Garthland Place.
Isabella Whitehill.	
Catherine Faulds, High Street.	
Eliza Millar, Oakshaw.	

GENERAL EMINENCE.

James Boyle, Canal Bank.	Thomas Ewing.
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GRAMMAR.

FIRST CLASS.

James Stirling, St. James Place.	Robert M'Ausland, High Street.
John Love, Hallhill.	

SECOND CLASS.

Thomas Sharp, St. George Place.	| Hugh Fletcher, High St. } Equal Alex. Fullerton, Oakshaw. }
Hugh Houston, Oakshaw.	

THIRD CLASS.

Mary Ann Farquharson, St. James Pl.	| William Callender, Thread Street. William Jamieson, Garthland Place.
Lilly Ann Macalaster, Oakshaw.	
Robert M'Nair, Abbey Manse.	

FOR EXCELLING AT EXAMINATION.

Andrew Symington, Oakshaw.

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

FIRST CLASS.

Margaret Fullerton, Oakshaw.	Mary Muir, Moss Street.
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SECOND CLASS.

Grace Macalaster, Oakshaw.	Elizabeth Jack, Love Street. Margaret Stevenson, St. James' St.
Margaret Halden, Camphill.	

ELOCUTION CLASS.

Janet Cochran, Garthland Place.	| William Houston, Oakshaw.
John Smith, Barshaw.	

GEOGRAPHY CLASS.

Helen Muir, Saucel.	Julia Grace Hart, Cartvale.
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26th October, 1837.

READING AND RECITATION.

FIRST OR YOUNGEST CLASS.

Thomas Carlile, New Sneddon St. | Duncan Fletcher, High Street.

SECOND CLASS.

Susan Kirkwood, Fullwood. | Eliza Crawford, Orchard Street.

THIRD CLASS.

Margaret Jack, High Street. | David Callender, Thread Street.

FOURTH CLASS.

Jane Hunter, High Street. | Margaret Kelly.

FIFTH CLASS.

John Rowat, Wardrop Street. | Robert Wilson, Water Brae.

SIXTH CLASS.

John Lawson, Stow Place. | James Callender, Thread Street.
James Rowat, Wardrop Street.

SEVENTH CLASS.

James Fraser, Wellmeadow. | Peter Jack, High Street.

EIGHTH CLASS.

Catherine Faulda, High Street. | James Boyle, Canal Bank.
Margaret Clark, Renfrew Road. | John Love, Hallhill.

GRAMMAR.

FIRST CLASS.

James Rowat, Wardrop Street. | Joseph Twigg, New Sneddon St.
Robert Farquharson, St. James' Pl.

SECOND CLASS.

Peter Jack, High Street. | Robert Macauland, High Street.

THIRD CLASS.

Catherine Faulda, High Street. | Charles Clark.
Mary Symington, Oakahaw. | James Munro, George Street.

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

Mary Dunn, Greenhill. | John Smith, Barahaw.
Janet Cochran, Garthland Place. | Thomas Ewing.

GEOGRAPHY.

George Macalaster, Calside. | Elizabeth Burns, Oakahaw Street.

HISTORY.

James Boyle, Canal Bank. | Andrew Symington, Oakahaw.

EXCELLING AT EXAMINATION.

William Whyte, Abbotsburn.

1st November, 1838.

FIRST (OR YOUNGEST) CLASS.

James Henderson, High Street. | John Machie, George Street.

SECOND CLASS.

Hugh Morrison, Broomlands.	|	Duncan Fletcher, High Street.
Hugh Stirling, Sneddon.	|	

THIRD CLASS.

Marion Auld, Storie Street.	|	Matthew Faulds, High Street.
Margaret Kerr, Thread Street.	|	

FOURTH CLASS.

Jane Hunter, School Wynd.	|	Robert Barclay, Abbey Street.
Mary Hutcheson, George Street.		David Callender, Thread Street.

FIFTH CLASS.

Alexander Hart, High Street.		James Houston, Canal Street.
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SIXTH CLASS.

James Callender, Thread Street.		John Lawson, Stow Place.
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SEVENTH CLASS.

James Muir, Calaide.		Robert Macauland, High Street.
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EIGHTH CLASS.

Catherine Faulds, High Street.		Mary Barclay, Thread Street.
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GRAMMAR.

FIRST CLASS.

Peter Jack, High Street.		Joseph Twigg, New Sneddon.
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SECOND CLASS.

Catherine Faulds, High Street.		Alexander Rose, Caledonia Street.
Catherine Fraser, Moss Street.	|	John Crawford, Stow Place.
Elizabeth M'Gallan, Cross.	|	Robert Houston, Oakahaw Street.

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

Jane Lamb, Calcutta.	|	William Wylie, Garthland Place.
Elizabeth Jack, Love Street.	|	William Orr, Underwood.
John Love, Hallhill, Lochwinnoch.		

GEOGRAPHY.

Jane Lamb, Calcutta.		Jane Stirling, Sneddon Street.
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PRIZE EXERCISES IN COMPOSITION.

Mary Love, Hallhill, Lochwinnoch.

GENERAL SUPERIORITY AT EXAMINATION.

Andrew J. Pollock, Dublin.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

29th June, 1827.

Prize for the Best Formed Alphabet of Current Hand Capitals was adjudged by the Examinators to
William Wilson, St. Mirren's Court.

27th June, 1828.

Prize for the Best Formed Alphabet of Current Hand Capitals—
John Hodge, High Street.

Prizes for being oftenest Dux in their respective classes—

James M'Donald, Love Street.	|	William Thomson, Muslin Street.
Thomas Hodge, High Street.	|	Robert Wilson, Back Sneddon St.
Jane Thomson, George Street,	}	Equal.
Jane Thomson, Christie Street,		
Margaret Baird, Oldhall.		

30th June, 1829.

For being oftenest Dux in their respective classes—

William Scott, Gauze Street.	|	John Jamieson, Bridge Street.
David Trail, Water Brae.	|	Margaret Caldwell, High St.
David Gibson Webster, Wallneuk.	|	Isabella M'Leod, High St.

For the Best Writing. Prizes determined by the Visitors.

William Scott, Gauze Street.	|	Susanna M'Leod, High Street.
Eliza Fullerton, High Street.	|	

29th June, 1830.

FOR WRITING.

John Peock, Meiklerigg.	|	Mary Fullerton, High Street.
James Richardson, Gateside.	|	Julia M'Leod, High Street.
William Jackson, Oakshaw Street.	|	Catherine Auld, New Smithhills.
James Chalmers, Moss Street.	|	

FOR EXPEDITION IN CALCULATIONS.

John Anderson, Love Street.		Janet Yuill, Causeyside.
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1st July, 1830.

DUXES.

EUCLID'S ELEMENTS.

Robert M'Kechnie, Old Smithhills.

PRACTICAL GEOMETRY.

John Peock, Meikleriggs.

BOOK-KEEPING AND PENMANSHIP.

James Richardson, Gateside.

GEOGRAPHY.—SENIOR CLASS.

George Storie, Causeyside.

GEOGRAPHY.—JUNIOR CLASS.

William M'Alpine, Camphill.

ARITHMETIC.

John Anderson, Love Street.

20th June, 1832.

WRITING.

Archibald M'Alpine, Camphill.	Jessie Biggar, Abbey Street.
George Houston, Oakahaw Street.	Margaret Yuill, New Street.
Peter Kerr, New Street.	Isabella M'Leod, Moss Street.

ARITHMETIC.

George Slater, Hamilton Street.	Jessie Biggar, Abbey Street.
James Millar, New Sneddon Street.	Grace Whyte, Abbotaburn.
James Carlile, do. do.	do. do.

GEOGRAPHY.

William M'Alpine, Camphill.	Isabella M'Leod, Moss Street.
Peter Kerr, New Street.	Grace Whyte, Abbotaburn.

24th October, 1833.

TRIGONOMETRY AND ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

Peter Kerr, New Street.

EUCLID'S DEMONSTRATIONS.

James Carlile, New Sneddon.

BOOK-KEEPING.

John Yuill, New Street.

GEOGRAPHY.

John Gibson, Moss Street.

WRITING.

William Cameron, Cotton Street. | Agnes Gibson, Moss Street.

ARITHMETIC.

William Morton, School Wynd. | Agnes Alexander, School Wynd.

EXEMPLARY DILIGENCE AND UNIFORMLY CORRECT
CONDUCT.

James M'Nair, Abbey Manse. | Robert Patrick Gibson, High St.

31st October, 1834.

- 1st Prize. Andrew Peock, Meiklerigg, for Proficiency in Practical Mathematics, particularly in Spherical Trigonometry and Astronomical Problems.
- 2nd Prize. John Yuill, New Street, for the Solution of Algebraic Equations.
- 3rd Prize. Peter Kerr, New Street, for Neatness and Accuracy in Transcribing his Mathematical Exercises.
- 4th Prize. John Gibson, Moss Street, for Correct Conduct and Exemplary Diligence.
- 5th Prize. Thomas Macalpine, Camphill, for Proficiency in Arithmetic.
- 6th Prize. Walter Knox, Abercorn Street, for Proficiency in Arithmetic.

29th October, 1835.

MATHEMATICS.

- 1st Prize. John Yuill, New Street.
- 2nd ,, William Macalpine, Camphill.
- 3rd ,, James E. Carlile, Carlile Place.

ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize. William M'Donald, Love Street.
- 2nd ,, Neil M'Donald, Love Street.
- 3rd ,, Robert Rowat, Wardrop Street.
- 4th ,, Alexander Cameron, Moss Street.
- 5th ,, James A. M'Kean, West Croft Street.
- 6th ,, Thomas Muir, Greenhill.
- 7th ,, James Boyle, Canal Bank.
- 8th ,, Alexander Leiper, Gateside.
- 9th ,, Alexander M'Leod, Moss Street.
- 10th ,, Andrew Arthur, Foxbar.
- 11th ,, Mary Stewart, New Sneddon Street.

7th July, 1835.

MATHEMATICS.

- 1st Prize. John Barclay, Abbey Street.
- 2nd ,, John Fulton, Cotton Street.

ARITHMETIC.

1st Prize. James Yuill, New Street.
 2nd ,, James Muir, Greenhill.

WRITING.

1st Prize. Thomas Muir, Greenhill.
 2nd ,, James Boyle, Canal Bank.
 3rd ,, John Hart, High Street.

ARITHMETIC.

YOUNG CLASS.

Alexander Cameron, Moss Street.	|	William M'Leod, Moss Street.
Robert Rule, High Street.	|	

26th October, 1857.

PRACTICAL GEOMETRY, EUCLID'S ELEMENTS, AND
ALGEBRA.

Alexander Malloch, Johnstone.	|	Lindsay M'Kechnie, Smithhills.
Alex. Thomson, Garthland Street.	|	

BOOKKEEPING.

James Muir, 7 Burn Row.

GEOGRAPHY.

James Muir, Greenhill.

ARITHMETIC.

George Macalpine, Camphill.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND ACADEMY.

July 13th, 1865.

I.—ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

CLASS I.—(Beginners).

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Florence Lamb, Underwood Cottage. | 3. Dalrymple B. Guthrie, Moss St. |
| 2. Williamina Brown, Underwood Park. | 4. Georgina Masson, Oakshaw-head Cottage. |
| | 5. William Yuill, Moss Street. |

CLASS II.—(Junior Division).

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Jane Erskine, Storie Street. | 3. Mary Fisher, Wellington Place. |
| 2. Susan Robertson, Castlehead. | 4. John Harper, Causeyside. |

CLASS II.—(Senior Division).

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Eliza Craw, Caledonia Street. | 4. Catherine Affleck, Gilmour St. |
| 2. Sarah Lamb, Underwood Cottage. | 5. Matthew Kyle, Laigh Park. |
| 3. Catherine Lamb, „ „ | |

CLASS III.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. John Morrison, Dyer's Wynd. | 1. Maggie Thomson, Abbey Street. |
| 2. John Pollock, Riccartbar. | 2. Eleanora Brown, Underwood Pk. |
| 3. David Campbell, Nethercommon. | 3. Jane Young, Causeyside. |
| 4. Menelaus Anderson, Lawn St. | 4. Jane Paton, St. James Street. |
| 5. Robert Dryborough, Arkleston. | 5. Jane Reid, Chapel Hill. |

GRAMMAR AND GEOGRAPHY.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. John Morrison, Dyer's Wynd. | 1. Maggie Thomson, Abbey Street. |
| 2. John Gillespie, New Sneddon. | 2. Eleanora Brown, Underwood Park. |
| 3. Menelaus Anderson, Lawn St. | 3. Jane Young, Causeyside. |
| | 4. Julia M'Nab, Midton. |

CLASS IV.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Alexander Gordon, Langbank. | 1. Catherine Young, Fullwood. |
| 2. Alexander M'William, Gateside. | 2. Sarah Campbell, New Sneddon St. |
| 3. Robert Hay, Canal Street. | 3. Jessie M'Nab, Midton. |
| 4. Lindsay Galloway, Oakshaw. | 4. Ann Dryborough, Arkleston. |
| 5. Thomas Fairley, Causeyside. | 5. Catherine Bennie, Johnstone. |
| | 6. Jane Abercrombie, Oakshaw-head. |

CLASS V.

- | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Alexander Greenlees, Oakshaw St. | \| | 1. Marion Young, Fullwood. |
| 2. James E. Campbell, Nethercom-
mon. | | |
| 3. John Henderson, Castlehead. | | |

PRIVATE CLASS.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Jeanie M'Murphy, Castlehead. | \| | 3. Eliza Cockburn, Moss Street. |
| 2. Ellen Oliver, Calnda. | | |

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

YOUNG LADIES.

WRITING.

FIRST CLASS—(1st Division.)

Jemmima Orr, High Street.

FIRST CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Marion Young, Fullwood.

SECOND CLASS—(1st Division.)

Isabella Brown, Underwood Park.

SECOND CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Margaret Ritchie.

| Sarah Campbell, New Sneddon St.

SECOND CLASS—(3d Division.)

Catherine Young, Fullwood.

| Jane Abercrombie, Oakshawhead.

THIRD CLASS—(1st Division.)

Maggie Thomson, Abbey Street.

THIRD CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Mary M'Murphy, Castlehead.

THIRD CLASS—(3d Division.)

Eleanora Brown, Underwood Park.

BOOKKEEPING.

Eliza A. B. Brough, America, residing in New Street.

ARITHMETIC.

FIRST CLASS.—(1st Division.)

Jessie M'Nab, Midton.

FIRST CLASS.—(2nd Division.)

Eliza Cockburn, Moss Street.

SECOND CLASS.—(1st Division).

Barbara Gardner, Greenhill.

SECOND CLASS.—(2nd Division).

Mary Ann Richmond, New Street.

SECOND CLASS.—(3rd Division).

Julia M'Nab, Midton.

THIRD CLASS.—(1st Division).

Eliza Vallance, Old Sneddon Street.

THIRD CLASS.—(2nd Division).

Eliza Crow, Caledonia Street.

HOME EXERCISES.

Catherine Bennie, Johnstone.

Mary Ann Semple, High Street.

Margaret Russell, Broomlands.

Jessie Hodgart, Renfrew Road.

Isabella Weir, Gauze Street.

Mr. Wm. Hodge's Prize for best Writer and Arithmetician.

Jeanie M'Murphy, Castlehead.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

WRITING.

FIRST CLASS.—(1st Division).

John Brown, High Street.

FIRST CLASS.—(2nd Division).

William M'Ghie, Love Street.

FIRST CLASS.—(3rd Division).

Duncan M. Brunton, Church Hill.

FIRST CLASS.—(4th Division).

James Boyd, Oakshaw.

SECOND CLASS.—(1st Division).

Patrick Barr, Castlehead.

| William Somerville.

SECOND CLASS.—(2nd Division).

James Anderson, Lawn Street.

SECOND CLASS.—(3rd Division).

Wm. M. Anderson, Love Street.

THIRD CLASS.—(1st Division).

William Lochhead, Calside.

THIRD CLASS.—(2nd Division).

John Craw, Caledonia Street.

THIRD CLASS.—(3rd Division).

William M'Houll, Orchard Street.

BOOK-KEEPING.

John Stirling, Johnstone.

EUCLID.

James Caldwell, Glen Lane.

ALGEBRA.

William Lewis, Storie Street.

ARITHMETIC.

FIRST CLASS.—(1st Division).

James Caldwell, Glen Lane.

FIRST CLASS.—(2nd Division).

John Campbell, Nethercommon.

FIRST CLASS.—(3rd Division).

James M'Kean, Castlehead.

SECOND CLASS.

James Boyd, Oakshaw.

THIRD CLASS.—(1st Division).

Robert Clelland, Love Street.

THIRD CLASS.—(2nd Division).

Carus Anderson, Lawn Street.

FOURTH CLASS.—(1st Division).

John Gillespie, New Sneddon Street.

FOURTH CLASS.—(2nd Division).

Robert Dryborough, Arkleston.

HOME EXERCISES.

Jas. E. Campbell, Nethercommon.

John B. Robertson, George Street.

Alexander Greenlees, Oakshaw.

John Gillespie, New Sneddon St.

Robert Hay, Canal Street.

Francis Hauxwell, Hawkhead.

Ludovic Lamb, Underwood Cottage.

Mr. Wm. Hodge's Prize for best Writer and Arithmetician.

Hugh Russell, St. James' Place.

Mr. Robert Brown, Underwood Park—Silver Medal for greatest

Improvement in Writing. *

Jessie Paton, St. James' Place.

* All the Silver Medals presented, as prizes, by private gentlemen, at this time and afterwards, to the successful pupils, in the different classes, were of the same design as the "Barrie Medal," of which an illustration has been given, but without that name upon them.

III.—THE CLASSICAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

Old Scholars' Prize List.

CLASS V.—LATIN AND GREEK.

Thomas Johnstone Dumayne, Churchhill.

The Barrie Medal.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. James Boyd, Oakshaw. | \| | 3. John B. Robertson, George St. |
| 2. Hugh Russell, St. James' Place. | \| |  |

CLASS IV.—LATIN AND GREEK.

- | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. James Edward Campbell, Nethercommon. | \| | 2. Duncan M'N. Brunton, Churchhill. |
|  | \| | 3. John Campbell, Nethercommon. |

CLASS III.—LATIN, &C.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. James Millar, Oakshaw. | \| | 4. John Henderson, Castlehead. |
| 2. John Gillespie, New Sneddon St. | \| | 5. Alexander Greenlees, Oakshaw. |
| 3. Simon Fraser Campbell, Clippens. | \| |  |

CLASS II.—LATIN, &C.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. John Craw, Caledonia Street. | \| | 3. Robert Young, Fullwood. |
| 2. Wm. Lochhead, Calside. | \| | 4. William Anderson, Love Street. |

CLASS I.—LATIN, &C.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. James M'Kean, Castlehead. | \| | 3. Robert W. Laing, New Street. |
| 2. Thomas Lindsay Galloway, Oakshaw. | \| | 4. Francis Hauxwell, Hawkhead. |
|  | \| | 5. William Dickie, Kilmarnock. |

CLASS II.—FRENCH.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. Jeanie M'Murphy, Castlehead. | \| | 2. Eliza Brough (America), New Street. |
|---------------------------------|--|--|

CLASS I.—FRENCH.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. James Millar. | \| | 3. Alice Lamb, Underwood Cottage. |
| 2. Jane Adam, Gilmour Street. | \| | 4. Alfred J. Lamb, do. |

7th July, 1866.

I.—ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Peter Coats' Silver Medal for Excellence in English Grammar and Composition.

Andrew J. Brodie, Houston.

FIRST SENIOR CLASS.—(BOYS.)

- | | |
|----|------------------------------------|
| 1. | { James Anderson, Lawn Street. |
| | { John Henderson, Castlehead. |
| 2. | { James E. Campbell, Nethercommon. |
| | { William Phillips, Crossflat. |
| 3. | { Duncan Brunton, Churchhill. |

SENIOR CLASS.—GIRLS (PRIVATE.)

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Jessie M'Nab, Midton. | \| | 2. Mary M'Kean, Gauze Street. |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------|

FOR GENERAL PROGRESS.

Catherine Young, Fullwood.

FOR MAPPING.

BOYS.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Robert Hay, Canal Street. | \| | 2. James Anderson, Lawn Street. |
|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|

GIRLS.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Marianne Semple, High Street. | \| | 2. Isabella H. Brown, Underwood Park. |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|

ELOCUTION.

James Anderson, Lawn Street.

SECOND SENIOR CLASS.—(BOYS.)

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Robert Hay, Canal Street. | \| | 3. John H. Thomson, High Street. |
| 2. William Thomson, High Street. | \| |  |

SECOND SENIOR CLASS.—(GIRLS.)

1. Marion Pollock, Riccartbar.
2. { Janet Young, Fullwood.
- { Isabella H. Brown, Underwood Park.
3. Sarah Campbell, New Sneddon.

THIRD SENIOR CLASS.—(BOYS.)

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. John Pollock, Riccartbar. | \| | 3. Dundas Porteous, High Street. |
| 2. William Allan, Greenock Road. | \| |  |

THIRD SENIOR CLASS.—(GIRLS.)

1. { Maggie Thomson, Abbey Street.
- { Jessie Donaldson, Stow Place.
2. Eleanora Brown, Underwood Park.
3. Jane Laug, Espedair Street.

FOR GENERAL PROGRESS.

Eliza Ann Kerr, Whitehangh.

JUNIOR CLASS.—(BOYS.)

1. John Dodds, New Sneddon Street.
2. { George King, Lonend.
- { Thomas Arthur, Barshaw.
3. Charles Macalpino, Castlehead.

JUNIOR CLASS.—(GIRLS.)

- | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Margaret Erskine, Storie Street. | \| | 3. Jeanie M. F. Polson, Gauze Street. |
| 2. Isabella Gillespie, New Sneddon Street. | \| |  |

INITIATORY CLASS.

BIBLE KNOWLEDGE.

Isabella Gillespie, New Sneddon.

FIRST CLASS.

1. Williamina Brown, Underwood Park.
2. { Florence N. Lamb, Underwood Cottage.
Mary Taylor, St. James' Place.
3. { Robina Abercrombie, Oakshawhead.
James M'Murphy, Castlehead.
William Yuill, Moss Street.

SECOND CLASS.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. William Holms, Sandyford. | 2. Robert Pollock, Back Sneddon Street. |
|------------------------------|---|

THIRD CLASS.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Bessie Bell, Greenock Road. | 2. Thomas Kerr, Caledonia Street. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

FOURTH CLASS.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Eliza Donaldson, Barahaw Cottage. | 2. Isabella M'Gregor, Causeyside. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

FIFTH CLASS.

Cecilia Masson, West Brae.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

WRITING—(GIRLS).

FIRST CLASS.

Isabella H. Brown, Underwood Park.

SECOND DIVISION.—(First Division).

M. A. Richmond, New Street.

SECOND CLASS.—(Second Division).

J. K. Currie, Renfrew Road.

THIRD CLASS.—(First Division).

Isabella Weir, Gauze Street.

THIRD CLASS.—(Second Division).

Jane Paton, St. James Street.

THIRD CLASS.—(Third Division).

Isabella Gillespie, New Sneddon.

PRIVATE CLASSES.

Isabella Richmond, Moss Street.

BOOK-KEEPING.

E. Cockburn, Moss Street.

ARITHMETIC.

SECOND CLASS.—(First Division.)

J. K. Currie, Renfrew Road.

SECOND CLASS.—(Second Division).

Margaret Millar, Gauze Street.

THIRD CLASS.—(Third Division).

Jane Lang, Espedair Street.

THIRD CLASS.—(First Division).

Agnes Begg, Thread Street.

THIRD CLASS.—(Second Division).

Margaret Thomson, Abbey Street.

FOURTH CLASS.—(First Division).

Catherine Affleck, Gilmour Street.

FOURTH CLASS.—(Second Division).

Margaret Erakine, Storie Street. | Mary Thomson, High Street.

PRIVATE CLASS.

Mary MacKean, Causeyside.

EXERCISES AND GENERAL PROGRESS.

Ellen Oliver, Calside.

Jessie Hodgart, Renfrew Road.

Jessie Donaldson, Barshaw Cottage.

Margaret M'Kechnie, Old Sneddon Street.

WRITING.—(BOYS).

FIRST CLASS—(1st Division).

Robert Hay, High Street.

FIRST CLASS.—(2nd Division).

James Anderson, Lawn Street. | James Boyd, Oakshaw.

SECOND CLASS—(1st Division).

Frederick Dumayne, Churchhill.

SECOND CLASS—(2nd Division.)

David Lang, Espedair Street.

THIRD CLASS.—(1st Division.)

Dundas Porteous, High Street.

THIRD CLASS.—(2d Division),
William M'Houl, Orchard Street.

THIRD CLASS—(3rd Division).

William Coats, Ferguslie House.

BOOK-KEEPING.

John Gillespie, New Sneddon Street.

EXERCISES AND GENERAL PROGRESS.

John Henderson, Castlehead.	| Thomas Fairley, Causeyside.
D. M. Brunton, Churchhill.	| John Barr, Castlehead.

ARITHMETIC.

FIRST CLASS.—(First Division).

John L. Pinkerton, Johnstone.

FIRST CLASS.—(Second Division).

J. E. Campbell, Caledonia Street.

FIRST CLASS.—(Third Division).

F. Hauxwell, Hawkhead.

SECOND CLASS.—(First Division).

Alexander Stewart, Nethercraigs.

SECOND CLASS.—(Second Division).

J. H. Thomson, High Street.

SECOND CLASS.—(Third Division).

Dundas Porteous, High Street.

THIRD CLASS.—(First Division).

William A. Coats, Fergualie House.

THIRD CLASS.—(Second Division).

F. Lewis, Storie Street.

FOURTH CLASS.—(First Division).

David Campbell, East Buchanan St. | John Dodds, New Sneddon Street.

FOURTH CLASS.—(Second Division).

William Macalpine, Castlehead.

MATHEMATICS—ALGEBRA.

William Y. King, St. James' Street.

MATHEMATICS—EUCLID.

John Gillespie, New Sneddon Street.

EXERCISES, &c.

Wm. Lewis, Storie Street, and Wm. Dickie, Thread Street.

Mr. Hodge's Prizes for Best Writer.

Catherine K. Young, Fullwood. | J. E. Campbell, Caledonia Street.

Mr. Hodge's Two Silver Medals for Best Arithmetician.

Catherine Bennie, Johnstone. | Andrew Brodie, Houston.

Mr. Robert Brown's Two Silver Medals for Improvement in Writing.

Eleanora Brown, Underwood Park. | Alexander Henderson, Castlehead.

III.—CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

LATIN AND GREEK.

FIFTH CLASS.

Virgil, Horace, Cicero, Livy and Tacitus, and Exercises ; Xenophon and Homer.

The Barrie Medal—

James E. Campbell, Caledonia Street.

LATIN AND GREEK.

FOURTH CLASS.

Sallust, Virgil, Cicero, and Exercises.

1. John Gillespie, New Sneddon St. | 2. John Henderson, Castlehead.

LATIN, &c.

THIRD CLASS.

Cæsar, Ovid, Virgil, and Exercises.

1. William Y. King, St. James' Street.
 2. { William Lochhead, George's Place.
 { John Craw, Greenock Road.

LATIN, &c.

SECOND CLASS.

Rudiments, Delectus, Ovid, and Exercises.

1. Francis Hauxwell, Hawkhead. | 3. { T. L. Galloway, Oakshaw.
 2. William Dickie, Thread Street. | 3. { Robert Morton, Blackhall Farm.

LATIN, &c.

FIRST CLASS.

Rudiments and Delectus.

1. Andrew J. Brodie, Houston. | 4. Alexander C. Stewart, Nether-
 2. Robert Hay, High Street. | craigs.
 3. John H. Thomson, High Street. |

Special Prize for Ancient and Modern Geography—

David Lang, Espedair.

FIRST FRENCH CLASS.

1. { John Craw, Greenock Road. | 2. Catherine Young, Fullwood.
 { Jane Currie, Renfrew Road. |

SECOND FRENCH CLASS.

1. William Y. King, St. James' Street.
 2. { William Lewis, Storie Street.
 { Marion Pollock, Riccartbar.

In reference to the prize awarded William Lewis, Dr. Brunton stated that he had, during the session, in his leisure time, translated in able style, from French into English, three books, which translation he handed round for inspection.

6th July, 1867.

I.—ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

ADVANCED CLASSES—MR. D. DONALDSON, F.E.I.S.

SILVER MEDAL.

For Excellence in English Grammar and Composition.

Presented by Mr. Peter Coats, of Woodside.

Duncan M'N. Brunton, Churchhill.

Prize for Geography and British History, presented by Bailie Park,
Paisley.

Alexander M'William, Gateside.

Prize for Elocution, presented by Mr. P. Comyn Macgregor, of Brediland.

William Y. King, St. James Place.

For Map Drawing.

Duncan M'N. Brunton, Churchhill, } Equal.
Thomas Fairley, Causeyside, }

FIRST SENIOR CLASS—Girls (Private).

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Mary M'Murphy, Castlehead. | \| | 3. Marion Pollock, Riccartbar. |
| 2. Janet Young, Fullwood. | \| |  |

For Essays and Exercises—

Mary Ann Polson, Gauze Street.

FIRST SENIOR CLASS—(Boys).

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. D. M'N. Brunton, Churchhill. | \| | 2. Carus Anderson, Lawn Street. |
| 3. William Y. King, St. James Place, | } | Equal. |
| 3. Frederick Dumayne, Churchhill, | | |

SECOND SENIOR CLASS—(Girls).

- | | | |
|---|---|--------|
| 1. Agnes Begg, Castlehead. | } | Equal. |
| Jessie Donaldson, Barshaw Cottage, | | |
| 2. Eleonora Brown, Underwood Park,
Maggie Thomson, Abbey Street, | | |

SECOND SENIOR CLASS—(Boys).

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Alexander M'William, Gateside. | \| | 3. William Clapperton, Johnstone. |
| 2. John H. Thomson, High Street. | \| |  |

THIRD SENIOR CLASS—(Girls).

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------|
| 1. Jane Begg, Castlehead. | } | Equal. |
| 2. Elizabeth Ballantyne, Causeyside, | | |
| Maggie Thomson, Abbey Street, | | |

THIRD SENIOR CLASS—(Boys.)

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. John M'A. Dodds, New Sneddon. | \| | 3. Robert Drybrough, Arkleston. |
| 2. Andw. Wilson, Garthland St. | \| |  |

FIRST JUNIOR CLASS—(Girls.)

1. Susannah Robertson, New Sneddon Street.
2. Catherine Brown, High Street.

For Progress—Maggie Cairns, New Sneddon Street.

FIRST JUNIOR CLASS—(Boys.)

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Matthew P. Fraser, Underwood. | \| | 3. Thomas Arthur, Barshaw. |
| 2. Charles Macalpine, Castlehead. | \| |  |

SECOND JUNIOR CLASS—(Girls.)

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Jeannie Smith, Saucel Bank. | \| | 3. Bessie Fisher, Craigielea. |
| 2. Jane Campbell, Nethercommon. | \| |  |

For Progress—Mary Taylor, St. James Place.

SECOND JUNIOR CLASS—(Boys.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. James M'Murphy, Castlehead, | } Equal |
| 2. William Yuill, Craigielea, | |
| 2. John Drummond, Garthland Street. | |

INITIATORY CLASSES—MISS THOMSON.

JUNIOR AND INITIATORY BIBLE CLASS.

1. Susannah Robertson, New Sneddon Street.
1. James M'Murphy, Castlehead.

FIRST CLASS—(1st Division.)

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Robert Pollock, Back Sneddon. | \| | 3. Josephine Bow, New Sneddon St. |
| 2. John M'William, Gateside. | \| |  |

For Progress—John Hay, High Street.

FIRST CLASS—(2nd Division.)

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Harry Allan, Greenock Road. | \| | 3. Eliza Donaldson, Barshaw Cottage. |
| 2. George Barclay, Gateside. | \| |  |

SECOND CLASS.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Bertram Ballantyne, Canseyside. | \| | 3. Cecilia Masson, West Brae. |
| 2. Jemima Campbell, Nethercommon. | \| |  |

FOR PROGRESS.

Florence C. Ferrie, Canseyside.

THIRD CLASS.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Jeannie Fisher, Craigielea. | \| | 2. George Craw, Caledonia Street. |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|

FOURTH CLASS.

Jeanie Mitchell, New Sneddon Street.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Jessie M'Nab, Midton. | \| | Jane Lang, Espedair. |
| Anne Drybrough, Arkleston. | \| | Maggie Thomson, Abbey Street. |
| Marion Pollock, Riccartbar. | \| | Jane M'Kechnie, Old Sneddon St. |

II.—CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

OLD SCHOLARS' PRIZE LIST.

FIFTH CLASS.

Latin and Greek : Virgil, Horace, Cicero, Livy, and Terence, Xenophon, Homer, and Herodotus.

The Barrie Medal—

Duncan M'N. Brunton, Churchhill.

FOURTH CLASS.

Latin and Greek : Sallust, Virgil, Cicero, and Exercises.

First Greek Reader.

1. John Crow, Caledonia Street. | 2. Wm. Lochhead, George's Place.

THIRD CLASS.

Latin and Greek : Cæsar, Ovid, Virgil, and Exercises.

First Greek Reader.

1. F. M. Hauxwell, Hawkhead. | 2. Robert W. Laing, New Street.

SECOND CLASS.

Latin : Rudiments, Delectus, Ovid, and Exercises.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Robert Hay, High Street, | } Equal. |
| 2. Dundas S. Porteous, High Street, | |
| 2. Andrew Wilson, Garthland Street. | |

FIRST CLASS.

Rudiments and Delectus.

1. John M'A. Dodds, New Sneddon. | 3. Thomas R. M'Kenzie, Johnstone.
2. Alexander M'William, Gateside. | 4. Jeanetta Henderson, Castlehead.

1st Greek Prize—F. M. Hauxwell, Hawkhead.

Special Prize for Greek, Latin, Ancient Geography, and History.

William Dickie, Thread Street.

FIRST FRENCH CLASS.

1. Eleonora Brown, Underwood | 1. D. M'N. Brunton, Churchhill Park.

SECOND FRENCH CLASS.

1. J. M'Kenzie, North Greenhill. | 1. John Crow, Caledonia Street.

THIRD FRENCH CLASS.

William Y. King, St. James' Place.

III—MATHEMATICAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

WRITING.

Mr. Robert Brown's Two Medals for Improvement in Writing.

Eliza Ronald, Merksworth, and Charles Forrest, Castlehead,

Mr. Hodge's Prizes for best Writer.

Mary Ann Semple, High Street, and Thomas Fairley, Causeyside.

GIRLS.

CLASS I.—(Division I.)

Jeanie Park, Oakshaw. | Bethia H. Caldwell, Craigielea.

CLASS I.—(Division II.)

Eliza M'Kenzie, North Greenhill.

CLASS II.—(Division I.)

Eleonora Brown, Underwood Park.

CLASS II.—(Division II).

Julia Macnab, Midton, and Catherine Affleck, Gilmour Street—Equal.

CLASS III.—(Division I).

Helen Spence, Storie Street.

CLASS III.—(Division II).

Maggie Cumming, Gauze Street, and Kathleen N. Lamb, Underwood.—
Equal.

CLASS III.—Division III).

Catherine Masson, West Brae.

CLASS IV.—(Division I).

Agnes Harper, Falside.

CLASS IV.—(Division II).

Robina Abercrombie, Oakshaw.

CLASS IV.—(Division III).

Jeanetta Holms, Sandford.

PRIVATE CLASS.

Isabella H. Brown, Underwood Park. | Janet B. Caldwell, Craigielea.

BOYS.

CLASS I.—(Division I.)

F. M. Hauxwell, Hawkhead.

CLASS I.—(Division II).

John Craw, Caledonia Street.

CLASS II.—(Division I).

Carus Anderson, Gauze Street, Alex. M'William, Gateside—Equal.

CLASS II.—(Division II).

Wm. Allan, Greenock Road, and John Morrison, Dyer's Wynd—Equal.

CLASS II.—(Division III).

John W. Pollock, Riccartbar.

CLASS III.—(Division I).

William Andrews, High Street.

CLASS III.—(Division II).

William M'Houl, Orchard Street.

CLASS IV.—(Division I).

John M. Dodds, New Sneddon.

CLASS IV.—(Division II).

George W. King, St. James' Place.

CLASS IV.—(Division III).

Robert Pollock, Back Sneddon.

CLASS IV.—(Division IV.)

Robert M'Kechnie, Greenhill.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Jessie Macnab, Midton.

Robert W. Laing, New Street.

| William Y. King, St. James' Place.

ARITHMETIC.

Mr. William Hodge's Two Medals for best Arithmetician.
Janet Young, Fullwood; and Robert W. Laing, New Street.

GIRLS.

- FIRST CLASS—(1st Division.)
Mary A. Richmond, New Street.
- FIRST CLASS—(2nd Division.)
Agnes J. Thomson, Wellmeadow.
- SECOND CLASS—(1st Division.)
{ Margaret Thomson, Wellmeadow.
{ Jane Lang, Espedair.
- SECOND CLASS—(2nd Division.)
Agnes Begg, Castlehead.
- THIRD CLASS—(1st Division.)
Maggie Thomson, Abbey Street.
- THIRD CLASS—(2nd Division.)
Maggie M'Kechnie, Old Sneddon.
- FOURTH CLASS—(2nd Division.)
Jane Begg, Castlehead.
- FIFTH CLASS—(1st Division.)
Mary Macnab, Midton.
- FIFTH CLASS—(2nd Division.)
Jane Campbell, Nethercommon.

BOYS.

- FIRST CLASS—(1st Division.)
F. M. Hauxwell, Hawkhead.
- FIRST CLASS—(2nd Division.)
Robert Paterson, Falside. | John Square, Hawkhead.
- SECOND CLASS—(1st Division.)
William Clapperton, Johnstone.
- SECOND CLASS—(2nd Division.)
John Bryce, Abbotsinch.
- THIRD CLASS—(2nd Division.)
John M. Dodds, New Sneddon.
- FOURTH CLASS—(2nd Division.)
Matthew Fraser, Underwood. | William M'Alpine, Castlehead.
- FIFTH CLASS—(1st Division.)
Thomas Arthur, Barshaw.
- FIFTH CLASS—(2nd Division.)
Matthew Kyle, Laigh Parks.

MATHEMATICS.

Geometry—Robert W. Laing, New St. ; Algebra—John Pinkerton, Abercorn St. Greatest Progress—T. L. Galloway, Oakshaw.

EXERCISES AND GENERAL PROGRESS.

Jessie Donaldson, Barshaw Cottage.	| James A. Young, Fullwood.
Christian B. Thomson, Wellmeadow	| Robert Cleland, Seedhills.
Jessie Hodgart, Renfrew Road.	| George Hutton, Castlehead.
James Anderson, Lawn Street.	| Robert Drybrough, Arkleston.
Robert Morton, Blackhall Farm.	

EXERCISES SET FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Thomas Fairley, Causeyside.	| Thomas Donaldson.
F. M. Hauxwell, Hawkhead.	

TWO SILVER MEDALS.

Presented by Dr. M'Kechnie, Greenhill, for Highest Eminence during the course of Four Years.

Maggie Thomson, Abbey Street.	John Crow, Caledonia Street.
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4th July, 1868.

I.—ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.—MR. D. DONALDSON, F.E.I.S.

Two Silver Medals for General Excellence during four years, presented by Dr. M'Kechnie.

Eleonora Brown, Underwood Park.	Francis Hauxwell, Hawkhead.
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Silver Medal, for Excellence in English Grammar and Composition, presented by Mr. Peter Coats, Woodside—

John Wilson Pollock, Riccartbar.

Prize for Elocution, presented by Mr. P. Comyn Macgregor of Brediland.
William Clapperton, Johnstone.

Prizes for Bible Knowledge, presented by the Ministers of Paisley.
James Young, Fullwood. | Jessie Donaldson, Stow Place.

INITIATORY CLASSES.—MISS HANNINGTON.

For Bible Knowledge—

1. Mary L. Taylor, St. James Place.	2. Bessie Bell, Greenock Road.
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FIRST CLASS.

Annie C. Thomson, Wellmeadow.

SECOND CLASS.

Isabella Lang, Espedair.

THIRD CLASS.

1. James Reid, Renfrew Road.	| 3. Louisa Hoeck, High Street.
2. Jeanie Mitchell, New Sneddon St.	

FOURTH CLASS.

1. William Young, Blackhall.	2. Alex. Leckie, High Street.
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FIFTH CLASS.

1. Cecilia Masson, West Brae.	2. Eliza Donaldson, Barshaw Cottage.
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JUNIOR AND SENIOR CLASSES.

FIRST JUNIOR—(1st Division.)
John Hay, High Street.

FIRST JUNIOR—(2nd Division.)
Robert Pollock, Back Sneddon.

SECOND JUNIOR—BOYS—(1st Division.)
William Holms, Sandyford.

SECOND JUNIOR—GIRLS—(1st Division.)
Annie M'Donald, Abbey Street.

SECOND JUNIOR—(2nd Division.)

1. James M'Murphy, Castlehead. | 2. James Begg, Castlehead.

FIRST SENIOR—(Boys.)

1. Charles Macalpine, Castlehead. | 3. Robert M'Kechnie, Greenhill.
2. George King, Lonend. |

FIRST SENIOR—(Girls.)

1. Janet Ballantyne, Causeyside. | 2. Jeanie Smith, Saucel Bank.

SECOND SENIOR—(Boys.)

1. Donald M'Pherson, Johnstone. | 2. John Leitch, East Buchanan St.

SECOND SENIOR—(Girls.)

1. Jessie Donaldson, Barshaw Cottage. | 2. Jane Begg, Castlehead.
2. Eleonora Brown, Underwood Park. |

THIRD SENIOR.

Alexander M'William, Gateside.

PRIVATE CLASS—(Girls.)

1. Isabella Campbell, Nethercommon | 2. Mary M'Kean, Gauze Street.

For Bible Knowledge—

JUNIORS.

- Alexander Symington, Oakshaw. | Alice Hauxwell, Hawkhead.

For Map Drawing—

1. Fred. Lewis, Storie Street. | 3. Alex. Henderson, Castlehead.
2. Hugh Wilson, Renfrew. | 4. Maggie Drysdale, Arkleston.

FOR EXERCISES AND GENERAL PROGRESS.

SECOND JUNIOR CLASS—(Girls.)
Alice Hauxwell, Hawkhead.

SECOND JUNIOR CLASS—(Boys.)
John Drummond, Garthland Street.

FIRST SENIOR CLASS—(Boys.)
William Brunton, Churchhill.

SECOND SENIOR CLASS—(Boys.)
William M'Naughtan, Churchhill.

SECOND SENIOR CLASS—(Girls.)
Christina Cairns, New Sneddon Street.

THIRD SENIOR CLASS—(Boys.)
Francis Hauxwell, Hawkhead.

PRIVATE CLASS—(Girls.)
Eliza Ronald, Merksworth. | Maggie Hutchison, Garthland Place.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.—MISS HANNINGTON.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------|----------|
| 1. Christina Guthrie, Calside. | \| | 4. Julia M'Nab, Midton, | } Equal. |
| 2. Eliza Crow, Greenock Road. | | 5. Mary M'Nab, " | |
| 3. Mary M'Murphy, Castlehead. | | 5. Mary Andrew, Inchinnan | } Equal. |
| | | 5. J. Donaldson, Stow Pl. | |

VOCAL MUSIC.—MR. JAMES MAYER.

SENIOR CLASS—(Boys.)
Alexander Henderson, Castlehead.

SENIOR CLASS—(Girls.)
Jessie Donaldson, Stow Place.

JUNIOR CLASS.
William Robertson, Castlehead.

JUNIOR CLASS—(Girls.)
Janet Ballantyne, Causeyside.

II.—COMMERCIAL AND MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.—

MR. GLASS.

WRITING.

- Mr. Robert Brown's Two Silver Medals for Improvement.
Mary Whitehead, Broomlands. | James Buchanan, Inchinnan.
Mr. Hodge's Prizes for Highest Marks.
Annie Little, Renfrew. | Francis Hauxwell, Hawkhead.

GIRLS.

FIRST CLASS.—(1st Division).
Mary M'Murphy, Castlehead.

FIRST CLASS.—(2nd Division).
Eleonora Brown, Underwood Park.
Margaret Thomson, Abbey Street.

SECOND CLASS.—(1st Division).
Janet Pollok, Back Sneddon.

SECOND CLASS.—(2nd Division).
Kathleen Lamb, Underwood Cottage.

SECOND CLASS.—(3rd Division).
Jane Young, Blackhall.

THIRD CLASS.—(1st Division).
Mary Thomson, High Street.
Isabella Gillespie, New Sneddon Street.

THIRD CLASS.—(2nd Division).
Mary Kilpatrick, Abbey Street.

FOURTH CLASS.—(1st Division).
Catherine Brown, High Street.

FOURTH CLASS.—(2nd Division).
Georgina Masson, West Brae.

BOYS.

FIRST CLASS—(1st Division.)
Frederick Lewis, Storie Street.

FIRST CLASS.—(2nd Division).
John Horne, Milliken Park.

SECOND CLASS—(1st Division.)
Peter Ronald, Merksworth.

SECOND CLASS.—(2nd Division).
Menelaus Anderson, Lawn Street.

THIRD CLASS.—(1st Division).
James Black, Old Smithhills.

THIRD CLASS.—(2nd Division).
James Pollock, Riccartbar.

THIRD CLASS.—(3rd Division.)
David Drybrough, Arkleston.

FOURTH CLASS.—(1st Division.)
William Hoeck, High Street.

FOURTH CLASS.—(2nd Division.)
Wm. Robertson, Castlehead.

FOURTH CLASS.—(3rd Division.)
Matthew M'Kean, Castlehead.)

BOOKKEEPING.

Dundas Porteous, High Street. | William Clapperton, Johnstone.

ARITHMETIC.

Mr. Hodge's Two Silver Medals for Highest Marks.

Julia M'Nab, Midton. | Thomas M'Kenzie, Johnstone.

FIRST CLASS—(GIRLS.)
Janet Young, Fullwood.

SECOND CLASS.
Eliza M'Kenzie, North Greenhill.

THIRD CLASS—(1st Division.)
Helen Spence, Storie Street.

THIRD CLASS—(2nd Division.)
Mary H. Kennedy, High Street. | Mary C. King, St. James Street.

THIRD CLASS—(3rd Division.)

Janet Ballantyne, Causeyside.

FOURTH CLASS—(1st Division.)

Jane Campbell, Nethercommon.

FOURTH CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Susannah Robertson, Castlehead.

FOURTH CLASS—(3rd Division.)

Marion Holms, Sandyford.

FIRST CLASS—(BOYS.)

Alexander M'William, Gateside.

SECOND CLASS—(1st Division.)

William A. Coats, Ferguslie House. | William M'Lay.

SECOND CLASS—(2nd Division.)

John Dodds, New Sneddon. | Donald M'Pherson, Johnstone.

THIRD CLASS—(1st Division.)

Paul Campbell, St. James Street.

THIRD CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Charles Macalpine, Castlehead.

FOURTH CLASS—(1st Division.)

Matthew Kyle, Leigh Parka.

FOURTH CLASS—(2nd Division.)

John Donald, Johnstone. | James M'Murphy, Castlehead.

FOURTH CLASS—(3rd Division.)

James Begg, Castlehead.

EXERCISES AND GENERAL PROGRESS.

Christian B. Thomson, Wellmeadow.	| James Gilmour, High Street.
Jessie Donaldson, Stow Place.	| Robert Ronald, Merksworth.
Jeanie Smith, Saucel Bank.	| George Smith.

MATHEMATICS.

1. Robert W. Laing, New Street.
2. Wm. B. M'Naughton, Churchhill, } Equal.
- Frederick Dumayne, Churchhill, }

III.—CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.—DR. BRUNTON.

The Barrie Medal—

Francis Hauxwell, Hawkhead.

FIFTH CLASS.

1. Robert A. Clelland, Seedhills.

FOURTH CLASS.

1. William Dickie, Thread Street. | 2. Robert W. Laing, New Street.

THIRD CLASS.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. Alex. M'William, Gateside. | \| | 2. William Allan Coats, Ferguslie House. |
|-------------------------------|--|--|

SECOND CLASS.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. John M'Alister Dodds, New Sneddon. | \| | 2. Thomas K. M'Kenzie, Johnstone. |
| | | 3. John Bryce, Abbots Inch. |

FIRST CLASS.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Charles M'Alpine, Castlehead. | \| | 3. James Young, Fullwood. |
| 2. Robert Craig, Gateside. | \| |  |

FRENCH CLASSES.

(Senior Division.)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Mary M'Murphy, Castlehead. | \| | Sarah Barr, Gockston. |
| John L. Pinkerton, Abercorn Street. | \| |  |

(Junior.)

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| Eleonora Brown, Underwood Park. | \| | Janet Young, Fullwood. |
| Wm. Allan Coats, Ferguslie House. | \| |  |

Prize for Ancient Geography—
Alexander Henderson, Castlehead.

JUNIOR GREEK.

John L. Pinkerton, Abercorn Street.

3rd July, 1869.

I.—CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

LATIN AND GREEK.

FIFTH CLASS.

The Barrie Medal—William Dickie, Thread Street.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. John L. Pinkerton, Abercorn St. | \| | 2. Fred. G. Dumayne, Churchhill. |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|

FOURTH CLASS.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Wm. Allan Coats, Ferguslie House. | \| | 2. Alexander M'William, Gateside. |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|

THIRD CLASS.

- | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. John M'Alister Dodds, New Sneddon Street. | \| | 2. John Edmiston, Storie Street. |
| | | 3. John Bryce, Abbots Inch. |

SECOND CLASS.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Charles M'Alpine, Castlehead. | \| | 3. James Young, Fullwood. |
| 2. Robert Craig, Gateside. | \| |  |

FIRST CLASS.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 1. A. Martin Johnstone, Langbank. | \| | 3. George King, Lonend. |
| 2. Robert Brown Hoey, High Street. | \| |  |

GREEK.

John M'A. Dodds, New Sneddon Street,	} Equal.
Frederick Lewis, Storie Street,	

FRENCH CLASSES.—MONS. MEYER.

SENIOR CLASS.

Wm. A. Coats, Fergualie House. | Mary M'Murphy, Castlehead.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Frederick Lewis, Storie Street. | Jessie Donaldson, Stow Place.

Prizes for Exercises, by Mons. Meyer.

John L. Pinkerton, Abercorn Street.
 Minnie Kirkwood, Inkermann.
 Mary C. King, St. James Street.
 Thomas Watson, Fullwood,
 John W. Pollock, Riccartbar, } Equal.
 Alex. M'William, Gateside,
 Catherine J. Henderson, Castlehead.

II.—ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.—MR. DONALDSON, F.E.I.S.

Gold Medal, presented by Mr. Peter Coats for Excellence in English Grammar and Composition.

Alexander M'William, Gateside.

Silver Medals, presented by Mr. Thomas Coats of Fergualie for Excellence in British History and Geography.

Mary King, St. James Street. | Alexander Fullerton, Christie St.

Elocution Prize, presented by Mr. P. Comyn Macgregor of Brediland.

Fred. G. Dumayne, Churchhill.

Bible Knowledge Prizes, presented by the Ministers of Paisley.

Jessie Scott, Kilbarchan. | John Kerr, East Fulton.

PRIVATE CLASS.—(Senior Division.)

Mary M'Kean, Castlehead. | Maggie Thomson, Abbey Street.

ADVANCED ENGLISH.

John Wilson Pollock, Riccartbar.

FOURTH CLASS—(Boys.)

John Kerr, East Fulton.

THIRD CLASS—(Girls.)

Mary King, St. James' Street.

(Boys.)

James Young, Fullwood,
 Menelaus Anderson, Lawn Street, } Equal.

SECOND CLASS—(Girls.)

Annie Stewart, Causeyside.

(Boys.)

George Hamilton, Blackland Mill.

FIRST CLASS—(Girls.)

Jeanie Campbell, Nethercommon.

(Boys.)

James M'Murchy, Castlehead.

MAP DRAWING.

1. Fred. G. Dumayne, Churchhill. | 2. James Donald, Johnstone.

COMPOSITION.

Jane Begg, Castlehead. | Jane M'Farlane, Hunter Street.

For Home Work during the Christmas Holidays.

Sarah Barr, Gockston. | John Robertson.

Diligence and Good Conduct.

Marion C. Holms, Sandyford.

Progress during Session.

William Holms, Sandyford.

FOURTH CLASS—(Girls.)

Alice Hauxwell, Hawkhead, } Equal.
Mary M'Farlane, Hunter Street, }

(Boys.)

Matthew M'Kean, Castlehead.

THIRD CLASS—(Girls.)

Jane Dalrymple, Glen Street.

(Boys.)

James Dodds, New Sneddon Street.

SECOND CLASS—(Girls.)

Annie Brown, Underwood Park.

(Boys.)

Alexander Leckie, High Street, } Equal.
William Young, Blackhall, }

(1st Division.)

Jeanie Mitchell, New Sneddon Street.

BIBLE KNOWLEDGE.

(Girls.)

Alice Hauxwell, Hawkhead.

(Boys.)

James Begg, Castlehead.

INITIATORY DIVISION.

FOURTH CLASS—(Girls.)

1. Isa. Young, St. James' Street. | 2. Alice Macnab, Midton.

(Boys.)

1. David Donaldson, Stow Place.

2. Hugh Macfarlane, Gilmour Street.

THIRD CLASS—(Girls.)

Isabella Lang, Espedair.

(Boys.)

Thomas Jack, Causeyside.

SECOND CLASS—(Girls.)

Maggie Pollock, Riccartbar.

(Boys.)

Robert Graham, New Sneddon Street.

FIRST CLASS—(Girls.)

Janet Johnston, Langbank.

(Boys.)

Archibald Holms, Sandyford.

BIBLE KNOWLEDGE.

(Girls.)

Georgina Masson, West Brae.

(Boys.)

John Hay, High Street.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.—MISS HANNINGTON.

FANCY WORK.

1. Mary M'Murphy, Castlehead. | 2. Julia M'Nab, Midton.

GENERAL DILIGENCE.

1. Catherine Masson, West Brae. | 2. Jane Park, Glenshinnoch.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

1. Jane Lang, Espedair. | 3. Mary Thomson, High Street.
-
2. Jane Young, Blackhall.

III.—MATHEMATICAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

WRITING.

Silver Medals, presented by Mr. Robert Brown, Underwood Park, for
Greatest Improvement.

Lizzie Dobie, Love Street. | Thomas Watson, Fullwood.

Prizes presented by Mr. Wm. Hodge, Paiale, for Highest Marks.

Jane Abercrombie, Oakshaw. | Frederick Lewis, Storie Street.

GIRLS.

FIRST CLASS—(1st Division.)

Annie Little, Renfrew.

FIRST CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Julia M'Nab, Midton.

FIRST CLASS—(3rd Division.)

Isabella Gillespie, New Sneddon Street.

SECOND CLASS—(1st Division.)

Maggie Thomson, Abbey Street, } Equal.
Sarah Barr, Gockston, }

SECOND CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Jessie Scott, Kilbarchan.

SECOND CLASS—(3rd Division.)

Susannah Robertson, Castlehead.

THIRD CLASS—(1st Division.)

Robina Abercrombie, Gilmour Street.

THIRD CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Marion C. Holms, Sandyford.

FOURTH CLASS—(1st Division.)

Alice Hauxwell, Hawkhead.

FOURTH CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Eliza Pollock, Riccartbar.

BOYS.

FIRST CLASS—(1st Division.)

Alexander M'William, Gateside, } Equal.
James Buchanan, Inchinnan, }

FIRST CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Robert Ronald, Merksworth, } Equal.
Menelaus Anderson, Lawn Street, }

SECOND CLASS—(1st Division.)

George Smith, Renfrew.

SECOND CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Alex. Craw, Greenock Road.

THIRD CLASS—(1st Division.)

Charles Forrest, Castlehead.

THIRD CLASS—(2nd Division.)

William Holms, Sandyford.

FOURTH CLASS—(1st Division.)

Matthew M'Kean, Castlehead.

FOURTH CLASS—(2nd Division.)

James M'Gregor, Causeyside.

ORNAMENTAL WRITING.

William Clapperton, Johnstone.

BOOKKEEPING.

John L. Pinkerton, Abercorn Street.

ARITHMETIC.

Silver Medals, presented by Mr. William Hodge, Paisley, for Greatest Improvement.

Jessie Donaldson, Stow Place. | John M. Dodds, Garthland Place.

GIRLS.

FIRST CLASS—(1st Division.)

Minnie Kirkwood, Inkermann.

FIRST CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Jane Park, Glenshinnoch.

SECOND CLASS.

Mary C. King, St. James Street, } Equal.
Janet Ballantyne, Causeyside, }

THIRD CLASS—(1st Division.)

Jane M'Farlane, Hunter Street.

THIRD CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Jane Campbell, Nethercommon, } Equal.
Mary M'Farlane, Hunter Street, }

FOURTH CLASS—(1st Division.)

Isabella H. Fraser, Underwood.

FOURTH CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Isabella Duncan, High Street.

BOYS.

FIRST CLASS—(1st Division.)

John Edmiston, Storie Street.

FIRST CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Wm. G. Wilson.

SECOND CLASS.

Robert B. Hoey, High Street.

THIRD CLASS—(1st Division.)

Matthew P. Fraser, Underwood, } Equal.
Matthew Kyle, Laigh Parks, }

THIRD CLASS—(2nd Division.)

James M'Murphy, Castlehead.

FOURTH CLASS—(1st Division.)

James Thomson, Abbey Street.

FOURTH CLASS—(2nd Division.)

George Cochran, Orr Square.

HOME EXERCISES.

Margaret Thomson, Wellmeadow.

Anna J. Fraser, Underwood.

Anne Stewart, Causeyside.

Hugh Wilson, Renfrew.

George Hamilton, Blackland Mill.

William Brunton, Churchhill.

MATHEMATICS.

Silver Medal, presented by Mr. James Arthur, Barshaw, for Greatest Improvement.

John W. Pollock, Riccartbar.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. John Edmiston, Storie Street. | \| Exercises — Francis Lewis, Storie |
| 2. Alexander M'William, Gateside. | \| Street. |

Dr. M'Kechnie's Medals for the Pupils who have gained the greatest number of first prizes in all the Departments during Four Years.

Alexander M'William, Gateside, eight prizes.

Jessie Donaldson, Stow Place, seven prizes.

VOCAL MUSIC.

Medal by Bailie Masson to Cath. Jeanetta Henderson, Castlehead.

Book by Mr. Mayer to Jessie Donaldson, Stow Place.

Book by Mr. Donaldson to James M'Murphy, Castlehead.

Certificates to Cath. Jeanetta Henderson, Castlehead ; Jessie Donaldson, Stow Place ; James M'Murphy, Castlehead ; James Young, Fullwood ; Maggie Henderson, Castlehead.

2nd July, 1870.

I.—CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. M'Kechnie's Medals, for the Pupils who have gained the greatest number of first prizes in all the departments during four years—

1. John M. Dodds, Garthland Place. | 2. Jane Begg, Castlehead.

The Barrie Medal—

Fred. Lewis, Storie Street.

FIFTH CLASS.

1. William C. Brunton, Churchhill. | 2. David Campbell, Love Street,

FOURTH CLASS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. John M'Alister Dodds, Garth- | \| 2. John Bryce, Abbotsinch. |
| land Place. | \| 3. Robert Pattie. |

THIRD CLASS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Charles Macalpine, Castlehead. | \| 3. James Young, Fullwood. |
| 2. Robert Craig, Gateside. | \| |

SECOND CLASS.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Robert Brown Hoey, High St. | \| 3. John Drummond, Garthland St. |
| 2. James Young, Fullwood. | \| |

FIRST CLASS.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. James M'Murphy, Castlehead. | \| 3. George Cochrane, Orr Square. |
| 2. Jeanie Smith, Saucel Bank. | \| |

GREEK.

1. John M'A. Dodds, Garthland Pl. | 2. Robert Pattie.

TRANSLATION IN VERSE.

John M'A. Dodds, Garthland Place.

INITIATIVE EXERCISES.

James Young, Fullwood.

FRENCH CLASSES.

SENIOR CLASS EXERCISES.

Minnie Kirkwood, Inkermann.	|	Jessie Donaldson, Stow Place.
Sarah Barr, Gockston.	|	Frederick Lewis, Storie Street.

RECITATION.

James Pollock, Riccartbar.

EXERCISES.

William C. Brunton, Churchhill.

JUNIOR CLASS.

John Bryce, Abbotsinch.		Maggie Gibb, Caledonia Street.
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EXERCISES.

William Fullerton, Merkswoth.		Anna Fraser, Underwood.
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II.—ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.—MR. DONALDSON. F.E.I.S.

Gold Medal, presented by Sir Peter Coats, Woodside, for Excellence in English Grammar and Composition—

Fred. Lewis, Storie Street.

Silver Medals, presented by Mr. Thomas Coats, Fergualie, for Excellence in British History and Geography—

Thomas Watson, Fullwood.		Annie Stewart, Causeyside.
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Elocution Prize, presented by Mr. P. Comyn Macgregor of Brediland.

Robert Kerr, East Fulton.

Physical Geography Prizes, presented by Bailie Park—

James Young, Fullwood.		Jessie Donaldson, Stow Place.
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Bible Knowledge Prizes, presented by Ministers of Paisley—

Robert B. Hoey, High Street.		Catherine Shaw, Kilbarchan.
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SENIOR DIVISION.—PRIVATE CLASS.

HIGHER SECTION.

Maggie Thomson, Abbey Street.

LOWER SECTION.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|----------|
| 1. | Jessie Donaldson, Stow Place, | } Equal. |
| | Mary C. King, St. James Street, | |
| 2. | Jane Begg, Castlehead. | |

FOURTH CLASS—(1st Division.)

Thomas B. Watson, Neil Street.

FOURTH CLASS—(2nd Division.)

James Pollock, Riccartbar.

THIRD CLASS.

Robert Drybrough, Arkleston.

SECOND CLASS—(1st Division.)

Robert B. Hoey, High Street. | Annie Stewart, Causeyside.

SECOND CLASS—(2nd Division.)

James M'Murchy, Castlehead. | Jeanie Smith, Saucel Bank.

FIRST CLASS—(Boys.)

Geo. W. Cochrane, Orr Square,	} Equal.
William Yuill, Craigielea,	

(Girls.)

1. Mary Macfarlane, Hunter Street. | 2. Jane King, St. James' Street.

MAP DRAWING.

1. Fred. Lewis, Storie Street. | 2. Menelaus Anderson, Gilmour St.

FOR CLASS AND HOME EXERCISES.

1. Euphemia Stirling, Johnstone.	} 3. Jeanie Dobie, Love Street.
2. Cath. J. Henderson, Castlehead.	

FOR HOME WORK DURING THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

1. Maggie Thomson, Abbey Street. | 2. Mary King, St. James Street.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

ELOCUTION—

James Goudie, High Street.

MAP DRAWING—

John Robertson, Bushes Cottage.

BIBLE KNOWLEDGE—

William Yuill, Craigielea. | Mary Macfarlane, Hunter Street.

JUNIOR DIVISION.

THIRD CLASS—(Boys.)

1. William Young, Blackhall. | 2. Alex. Macfarlane, Hunter Street.

THIRD CLASS—(Girls.)

Jane Dalrymple, Glen Street,	} Equal.
Jane Houston, Renfrew,	

SECOND CLASS—(Boys.)

1. James Arthur, Barshaw. | 2. James Reid, St. James Street.

SECOND CLASS—(Girls.)

1. Jeanie Mitchell, New Sneddon St. | 2. Janet Drummond, Garthland St.

FIRST CLASS—(1st Division.)

BOYS.

John Baird, Netherhill,	} Equal.
Alex. M'Kechnie, Greenhill,	

GIRLS.

Isa. Young, St. James Street, } Equal.
 Mary Jane Walker, Moss Street, }

FIRST CLASS—(2nd Division.)

BOYS.

James Pinkerton, Abercorn Street.

GIRLS.

Catherine Barr, Castlehead.

INITIATORY DIVISION.

FOR BIBLE KNOWLEDGE.

Anna Brown, New Street. | William Young, Blackhall.

THIRD CLASS—(Boys.)

1. Robert Graham, New Sneddon. | 2. Thomas Jack, Blackhall.

GIRLS.

1. Maggie Pollock, Riccartbar. | 2. Cath. Drummond, Garthland St.

SECOND CLASS—(1st Division.)

BOYS.

George Macnab, Midton.

GIRLS.

Elizabeth Johnston, Stow Place.

SECOND CLASS—(2nd Division.)

BOYS.

Robert Hunter, Wellmeadow.

GIRLS.

Eliza MacRobert, Castlehead.

FIRST CLASS.

1. Marion Thomson, Wellmeadow. | 2. Maggie Martin, Croft.

FOR PROGRESS.

THIRD CLASS.

Mary Yuill, Craigielea.

SECOND CLASS.

Jane Ballantyne, Causeyside.

WRITING.

Medals presented by Mr. Robert Brown, Underwood Park, for Greatest Improvement.

Jane Veitch, Cardonald. | James Muir, St. James Street.

Prizes presented by Mr. William Hodge, Paisley, for Highest Marks.
 Minnie Kirkwood, Inkermann. | James Buchanan, Inchinnan.

GIRLS.

FIRST CLASS—(1st Division.)

Janet Stirling, Johnstone.

FIRST CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Julia M'Nab, Midton.

SECOND CLASS—(1st Division.)

Jane Lang, Colinslee.

SECOND CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Christina Cairns, Castlehead, } Equal.
Jane Young, Causeyside, }

SECOND CLASS—(3rd Division.)

Jeanie Smith, Saucel Bank.

THIRD CLASS—(1st Division.)

Ann Jamieson, Lonend.

THIRD CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Georgina Masson, West Brae.

FOURTH CLASS—(1st Division.)

Jane Dalrymple, Glen Street.

FOURTH CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Jeanie Mitchell, New Sneddon Street.

FOURTH CLASS—(3rd Division.)

Maggie Rowat, Churchhill:

BOYS.

FIRST CLASS—(1st Division.)

Thomas B. Watson, Neil Street.

FIRST CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Alexander Craw, Caledonia Street.

SECOND CLASS—(1st Division.)

Alexander Blackwood, Love Street, } Equal.
James Stevenson, Milliken Park, }

SECOND CLASS—(2nd Division.)

James M'Murphy, Castlehead, } Equal.
William Holms, Sandysford, }

THIRD CLASS—(1st Division.)

William Yuill, Craigielea.

THIRD CLASS—(2nd Division.)

James Guthrie, Calside.

FOURTH CLASS—(1st Division.)

Dewar Rowat, Prospecthill.

FOURTH CLASS—(2nd Division.)

James Hamilton, New Street.

FOURTH CLASS—(3rd Division.)

Alex. M'Kechnie, Greenhill.

FOURTH CLASS—(4th Division.)

Alexander Gardiner, Caledonia Street.

BOOKKEEPING.

(1st Division.)

John Bryce, Abbotsinch.

(2nd Division.)

Robert G. Murray, Causeyside.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.—MISS HANNINGTON.

1st Division—(Working Two Hours.)

FOR EXCELLENCE.

1. Mary Thomson, High Street. | 2. Eliza Gibb, Caledonia Street.

FOR DILIGENCE.

1. Christina Guthrie, Calside. | 2. Jane Rowand, Candron.

1st Division—(Working One Hour.)

1. Catherine Masson, West Brae. | 2. Minnie Kirkwood, Inkermann.

Second Division—(Working One Hour.)

1. Susannah Robertson, Castlehead. | 2. Marion Rowand, Candron.

3rd Division—First Section—(Working One Hour.)

1. Agnes Swan, Causeyside. | 2. Jane Whitehead, Broomlands.

3rd Division—Second Section—(Working One Hour.)

1. Mary Macfarlane, Hunter Street. | 2. Alice Macnab, Midton.

4th Division—(Working One Hour.)

1. Jeanie Mitchell, New Sneddon St. | 2. Bessie Paterson, Bridge Street.

5th Division—(Working One Hour.)

1. Jane Ballantyne, Causeyside. | 2. Isabella Rowat, Churchhill.

VOCAL MUSIC.—MR. MAYER.

GIRLS.

1. Maggie Henderson, Castlehead. | 2. Catherine Shaw, Kilbarchan.

BOYS.

David Donaldson, Stow Place.

III.—MATHEMATICAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
MATHEMATICS.

Medal, presented by Mr. James Arthur, Barshaw, for Greatest Improvement—

John M. Dodds, Garthland Place.

1st Division.

Robert Peattie, Williamsburgh.

2nd Division.

David Campbell, Love Street.

EXERCISES.

Frederick Lewis, Storie Street.

ARITHMETIC.

Medal, presented by Mr. William Hodge, Paisley, for Greatest Improvement—

Annie Stewart, Causeyside. | William Brunton, Churchhill.

GIRLS.

FIRST CLASS—(1st Division.)
Jessie Donaldson, Stow Place.

FIRST CLASS (2nd Division.)
Marion Rowand, Candron, } Equal.
Euphemia Stirling, Johnstone. }

SECOND CLASS (1st Division.)
Mary King, St. James Street.

SECOND CLASS (2nd Division.)
Jane Campbell, Love Street, } Equal.
Catherine J. Henderson, Castlehead, }

SECOND CLASS (3rd Division.)
Mary Macfarlane, Hunter Street.

THIRD CLASS—(1st Division.)
Isa. H. Fraser, Underwood.

THIRD CLASS—(2nd Division.)
Isabella Duncan, High Street.

FOURTH CLASS.

Ellen S. Gilmour, High Street, } Equal.
Maggie Nicol, Stevenson Street, }

BOYS.

FIRST CLASS.—(1st Division.)
Robert Kerr, Caledonia Street.

FIRST CLASS.—(2nd Division.)
Thomas B. Watson, Neil Street.

SECOND CLASS—(1st Division.)
Robert B. Hoey, High Street.

SECOND CLASS—(2nd Division.)
Matthew P. Fraser, Underwood.

THIRD CLASS—(1st Division.)
David Drybrough, Arkleston, } Equal.
James Telfer, New Smithhills, }

THIRD CLASS—(2nd Division.)
George Cochrane, Orr Square.

FOURTH CLASS—(1st Division.)
John Allan, Greenock Road.

FOURTH CLASS—(2nd Division.)
Alexander Macfarlane, Hunter Street.

EXERCISES.

Maggie Thomson, Abbey Street.
Anna Fraser, Underwood.
Sarah Murray, Causeyside.
Susannah Robertson, Castlehead.

Menelaus Anderson, Gilmour St.
Robert A. Ronald, New Sneddon.
William Macalpine, Castlehead.
William Peock, Meikleriggs.

1st July, 1871.

I.—CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Barrie Medal—John M'A. Dodds, Garthland Place.

LATIN AND GREEK.

FIFTH CLASS.

Edward Hart, Garthland Place, } Equal
Robert Peattie, Williamsburgh, }

EXTRA PRIZES.

John Kerr, East Fulton. | Robert Drybrough, Arkleston.

LATIN.

FOURTH CLASS.

1. Charles M'Alpine, Castlehead. | 3. Robert Craig, Gateside.
2. James Young, St. James Street. |

THIRD CLASS.

1. Robert Brown Hoey, High Street. | 3. James Paterson, Falside.
2. John Drummond, Garthland St. |

SECOND CLASS.

1. James M'Murphy, Castlehead. | 3. George W. King, Lonend.
2. Jeanie Smith, Saucel Bank. |

FIRST CLASS.

1. Jane Yuill, Craigelea. | 3. James Dodds, Garthland Place.
2. William Yuill, Do. | 4. William H. Gordon, Mearns.

FRENCH.

SENIOR CLASS.

Jessie Donaldson, Stow Place, } Equal.
Mary King, St. James Street, }

ADVANCED CLASS.

1. John Dodds, Garthland Place.
Edward Hart, Garthland Street (Exercises).
1. Margaret Gibb, Caledonia Street.
2. Anna Fraser, Underwood.
Marion Greenleas, Canal Street (Exercises).

JUNIOR CLASS.

1. George Hamilton, Blackland Mill.
2. James M'Murphy, Castlehead.
Kathleen Nora Lamb, Underwood, } Equal.
Maggie Thomson, Abbey Street, }

EXERCISES.

1. Annie Stewart, Causeyside. | 2. Alice Hauxwell, Hawkhead.

GERMAN CLASS.

1. Jessie Donaldson, Stow Place. | 2. Maggie Thomson, Abbey Street.

II.—ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.—MR. DONALDSON, F.E.I.S.

INITIATORY CLASSES.

GIRLS.

FIRST CLASS.

1. Maggie Cochran.

BOYS.

1. Robert Kerr, Caledonia Street. | 2. James Barclay, Renfrew Road.

GIRLS.

SECOND CLASS.

1. Marion Macfarlane, Hunter St. | 2. Maggie Calderwood, Love Street.

BOYS.

1. John Young, St. James Street.

GIRLS.

THIRD CLASS.

1. Helen Mary Thomson, Causeyside. | 2. Marion Thomson, Causeyside.

BOYS.

1. George Macnab, Midton. | 2. John Nicol, Stevenson Street.

BIBLE KNOWLEDGE.

GIRLS.

Janet Drummond, Garthland Street.

BOYS.

Robert Graham, New Sneddon Street.

JUNIOR CLASSES.

FIRST CLASS.

GIRLS.

Eliza MacRobert, Castlehead.

BOYS.

1. Archibald Fleming, Castlehead. | 2. Edward Aikman, Camphill.

SECOND CLASS.

GIRLS.

1. Cath. Drummond, Garthland St. | 2. Maggie Pollock, Riccartbar.

BOYS.

1. Robert Graham, New Sneddon. | 2. Robert P. Henderson, Castlehead.

THIRD CLASS.

GIRLS.

1. Marion Yuill, Craigielea. | 2. Catherine Barr, Castlehead.

BOYS.

1. Charles Philips, Crossflat.
 2. John Kerr, East Fulton,
 N. MacKean, Garthland Place, } Equal.

FOURTH CLASS.—(1st Division).

GIRLS.

1. Annie Begg, Castlehead. | 2. Isa. Young, St. James Street.

BOYS.

1. Hugh Macfarlane, Gilmour St. | 2. John Baird, Netherhill.

FOURTH CLASS.—(2nd Division).

GIRLS.

- J. Drummond, Garthland Street,
 J. Mitchell, New Sneddon Street, } Equal.

BOYS.

1. Jas. Arthur, Barshaw, } Equal | 2. James Glen, Castlehead.
 Dan. Polson, Gauze St. }

SENIOR CLASSES.

FIRST CLASS.—(1st Division).

GIRLS.

1. Jessie Robertson, Storie Street. | 2. Maggie Henderson, Castlehead.

BOYS.

1. Dewar Rowat, Prospect Hill. | Matthew Rowat, Churchhill.

FIRST CLASS.—(2nd Division).

GIRLS.

1. Williamina Brown, Underwood Pk. | 2. Annie Brown, Underwood Park.

BOYS.

James Dodds, Garthland Place, } Equal.
 John Hay, High Street, }

SECOND CLASS.

GIRLS.

Jane King, St. James Street.

BOYS.

1. Matthew Mackean, Castlehead. | 2. Robert Pollock, Back Sneddon.

THIRD CLASS.—(1st Division).

GIRLS.

J. Smith, Saucel Bank, } Equal.
 M. Macfarlane, Hunter Street, }

BOYS.

William Gordon, Mearns.

THIRD CLASS.—(2nd Division.)

BOYS.

1. James M'Murphy, Castlehead. | 2. Matthew P. Fraser, Underwood.

FOURTH CLASS.

BOYS.

Thomas B. Watson, Neil Street.

PRIVATE CLASS.—(1st Division.)

GIRLS.

Annie Stewart, Causeyside.

PRIVATE CLASS.—(2nd Division.)

GIRLS.

Mary King, St. James Street, } Equal.
 J. Donaldson, Stow Place, }

FOR COMPOSITION EXERCISES DURING CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

1. Cath. J. Henderson, Castlehead. | 2. Maggie M'Kean, Castlehead.

FOR MAP DRAWING.

1. James Paterson, Falside, } Equal.
 John Donald, Johnstone. }
 2. William Gibb, Caledonia Street.
 3. Mary Macfarlane, Hunter St., } Equal.
 Alice Hauxwell, Hawkhead, }

FOR ELOCUTION—

Prize presented by Mr. P. Comyn Macgregor, of Brediland.
William Robertson, Castlehead.

ELOCUTION PRIZE FOR GIRLS.

Susannah Robertson, Castlehead.

FOR PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—

Prizes presented by Bailie Morrison.

John Kerr, East Fulton. | Jane Macfarlane, Hunter Street.

FOR BIBLE KNOWLEDGE—

Prizes presented by Ministers of Paisley.

James M'Murphy, Castlehead. | Mary Macfarlane, Hunter Street.

FOR BRITISH HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY—

Two Silver Medals, presented by Mr. Thomas Coats of Fergulie.

James Young, St. James Street. | Jane Begg, Castlehead.

FOR EXCELLENCE IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION—

Gold Medal, presented by Sir Peter Coats.

Maggie Gibb, Caledonia Street.

“The Reid Prizes,” competed for by the four best pupils from each of the four highest classes (two boys and two girls from each).

Marion Greenleas, Canal Street. | James M'Murphy, Castlehead.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.—MISS HANNINGTON.

FIRST CLASS.

1. Jane Rowand, Candron. | 2. Marion Rowand, Candron.

SECOND CLASS.

Susannah Robertson, Castlehead.

First Hour.

1. Jane Campbell, Love Street.
2. Mary Macnab, Midton.

Second Hour.

1. Jane Dobie, Love Street.
2. Jane Macfarlane, Hunter Street.

THIRD CLASS.

First Hour.

1. Alice Macnab, Midton.
2. Jeanie Mitchell, New Sneddon St.

Second Hour.

1. Jessie Robertson, Storie Street.
2. Georgina Masson, West Brae.

FOURTH CLASS.

First Hour.

1. J. Drummond, Garthland Street.
2. Jane Armour, Calside.

Second Hour.

1. Catherine Barr, Castlehead.
2. Annie Begg, Do.

III.—MATHEMATICAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

MATHEMATICS.

Medal presented by Mr. James Arthur of Barahaw, for Greatest Improvement.

Thomas B. Watson, Neil Street.

(1st Division.)

Robert Peattie, Williamsburgh.

(2nd Division.)

Archibald Barr, Castlehead.

ARITHMETIC.

Medals presented by Mr. William Hodge for Greatest Improvement.

Maggie J. Adam, Renfrew. | John Kerr, East Fulton.

GIRLS.

FIRST CLASS.

Jane Rowand, Candron.

SECOND CLASS—(1st Division.)

Jeanie Smith, Saucel Bank.

SECOND CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Jane Yuill, Craigmielea.

SECOND CLASS—(3rd Division.)

Isa. H. Fraser, Underwood.

THIRD CLASS—(1st Division.)

Bessie Fisher, Craigmielea.

THIRD CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Maggie Nicol, Stevenson Street,
Williamina Brown, Underwood Park, } Equal.

THIRD CLASS—(3rd Division.)

Jane Balderston, High Street.

FOURTH CLASS.

Isabella Bryce, Greenock Road, } Equal.
Georgina Fleming, Castlehead, }

BOYS.

FIRST CLASS—(2nd Division.)

William Macalpine, Castlehead, } Equal.
W. H. Gordon, Mearns, }

SECOND CLASS—(1st Division.)

William Gibb, Caledonia Street.

SECOND CLASS—(2nd Division.)

David Drybrough, Arkleston.

SECOND CLASS—(3rd Division.)

Allan Young, Fullwood.

THIRD CLASS—(1st Division.)

James Guthrie, Castlehead.

THIRD CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Walter Park, Glenahinnoch.

THIRD CLASS—(3rd Division.)

James W. Inglis, Johnstone, } Equal.
William Young, Causeyside, }

FOURTH CLASS—(1st Division.)

William M. Young, Blackhall.

FOURTH CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Robert Graham, New Sneddon Street.

EXERCISES.

Marion Rowand, Candron.	George Hamilton, Blackland Mill.
Jane Macfarlane, Hunter Street.	Edward Hart, Garthland Street.
Mary Macfarlane, Hunter Street.	Charles A. Lewis, Storie Street.
Catherine J. Henderson, Castlehead.	Lachlan P. Fraser, Underwood.
Alice Hanxwell, Hawkhead.	James Arthur, Barshaw.
Jane Dalrymple, Glen Street.	John Baird, Netherhill.

WRITING.

Two Silver Medals presented by Mr. Robert Brown, Underwood Park,
for Greatest Improvement.

Cicely Masson, West Brae. | James Paterson, Falside.

Prizes presented by Mr. Wm. Hodge, Paisley, for Highest Marks.

Robina Abercrombie, Gilmour St. | James Young, St. James Street.

GIRLS.

FIRST CLASS—(1st Division).

Maggie F. Mackean, Castlehead.

FIRST CLASS.—(2nd Division).

Agnes Swan, Causeyside.

SECOND CLASS.—(1st Division).

Elizabeth Renfrew.

SECOND CLASS.—(2nd Division.)

Agnes Pollock, Back Sneddon.

THIRD CLASS.—(1st Division).

Mary M'Nab, Midton.

THIRD CLASS.—(2nd Division).

Annie Brown, Underwood Park, } Equal.
Georgina Masson, West Brae, }

FOURTH CLASS.—(1st Division).

Isabella Duncan, High Street.

FOURTH CLASS.—(2nd Division).

Minnie Coats, Castlehead.

FOURTH CLASS.—(3rd Division.)

Louisa Hoeck, High Street.

FOURTH CLASS.—(4th Division.)

Maggie Pollock, Riccartbar.

BOYS.

FIRST CLASS.—(1st Division.)

William Paterson, Falside.

FIRST CLASS.—(2nd Division.)

Matthew P. Fraser, Underwood.

SECOND CLASS.—(1st Division.)

George W. King, Lonend.

SECOND CLASS.—(2nd Division.)

William Hoeck, High Street, } Equal.
William Holms, Sandford, }

THIRD CLASS—(1st Division.)

William Park, Glenshinnoch.

THIRD CLASS—(2nd Division.)

James Glen, Castlehead.

FOURTH CLASS—(1st Division.)

Alexander M'Kechnie, Greenhill.

FOURTH CLASS—(2nd Division.)

John Fleming, Fullwood.

FOURTH CLASS—(3rd Division.)

William MacRobert, Castlehead.

ORNAMENTAL WRITING.

Maggie Thomson, Abbey Street.	|	George Smith, Renfrew.
Thomas B. Watson, Neil Street.	|	

BOOKKEEPING.

- | | | |
|--|---|--------|
| 1. Thomas B. Watson, Neil Street. | } | Equal. |
| 2. John M. Dodds, Garthland Place,
Alex. Fullerton, Merksworth, | | |

MUSIC.

GIRLS.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Cath. J. Henderson, Castlehead. | \| | 3. Margaret Henderson, Castlehead. |
| 2. Mary Yuill, Craigielea. | \| |  |

BOYS.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------------|
| 1. Edward Hart, Garthland Street. | \| | 2. John Stewart. |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------------|

ADDITIONAL PRIZES.

Isabella Macgregor, Causeyside,	}	Equal.
Alice Macnab, Midton,		

DRAWING.

Two Silver Medals, presented by Provost Murray.

Alexander Stevenson.		Margaret Hastie, Lawn Street.
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GIRLS.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Maggie W. Thomson, Abbey St. | } | 4. Jane Begg, Castlehead. |
| 2. Julia Macnab, Midton. | | 5. Euphemia Stirling, Johnstone. |
| 3. Jane Lang, Causeyside. | | |

BOYS.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. James Young, St. James Street. | } | 6. Matthew P. Fraser, Underwood. |
| 2. Robert Drybrough, Arkleston. | | 7. James Fullerton, Fergualie Pl. |
| 3. George Hamilton, Blackland Mill. | | 8. James Glen, Castlehead. |
| 4. George Smith, Renfrew. | | 9. Robert Cairns, Castlehead. |
| 5. William Peock, Meikleriggs. | | 10. Duncan Barclay, Gateside. |
| | | |

Mechanical Drawing—Allan Young, Fullwood.

Two Silver Medals, presented by Dr. M'Kechnie to the boy and girl who have gained the largest number of first Prizes during the last Four Years.

James M'Murphy, Castlehead.		Mary King, St. James Street.
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29th June, 1872.

I.—CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Barrie Medal—

Charles Scott Macalpine, Castlehead.

LATIN AND GREEK.

FIFTH CLASS.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Edward Hart, Garthland Street. | 2. John Kerr, East Fulton. | |
| Matthew P. Fraser, Underwood, | } Equal. | |
| George Hamilton, Blackland Mill, | | |
| James Fullerton, Merksworth, | | |

FOURTH CLASS—(Latin.)

1. C. Jeanetta Henderson, Castlehead. | 2. John Drummond, Garthland St.

THIRD CLASS.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. James M'Murphy, Castlehead. | 3. John Clark, Barrhead. |
| 2. Jeanie Smith, Saucel Bank. | |

SECOND CLASS.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Jeanie Yuill, Craigielea. | 3. William Yuill, Craigielea. |
| 2. Robert Barr, Castlehead. | 4. William Henry Gordon, Mearns. |

FIRST CLASS.

(Senior.)

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. James Clark, Barrhead. | 3. James Balderston, High Street. |
| 2. James Arthur, Barshaw. | |

(Junior.)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. John Hay, High Street. | 3. James Glen, Castlehead. |
| 2. Comyn Macgregor, Lonend. | |

GERMAN AND FRENCH CLASSES.

GERMAN.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Jessie Donaldson, Stow Place, | } Equal. |
| Maggie Thomson, Abbey Street, | |

FRENCH CLASS.

(Senior.)

1. Jessie Donaldson, Stow Place. | 2. Anna Jane Fraser, Underwood.

(Advanced.)

1. Maggie Thomson, Abbey Street. | 2. James M'Murphy, Castlehead.

(Junior.)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Jane Macfarlane, Hunter Street, | } Equal. |
| Mary Macfarlane, Hunter Street, | |
| 1. Matthew Fraser, Underwood. | 2. Isabella H. Fraser, Underwood. |

BEST WRITTEN EXERCISES.

(Senior.)

Maggie Gibb, Castlehead.

(Advanced.)

Alice Hauxwell, Hawkhead, and George Hamilton, Blackland Mill.

(Junior.)

1. Robina Abercrombie, Gilmour St. | 2. Jane King, St. James Street.

II.—ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.—MR. DONALDSON, F.E.I.S.
INITIATORY DEPARTMENT.

FIRST CLASS.

GIRLS.

Agnes Gibb, Castlehead.

BOYS.

1. James Lee, Stanley. | 2. James Boyle.

SECOND CLASS.

GIRLS.

Florence Dobie, St. George's Place.

BOYS.

James Calderwood, Love Street.

THIRD CLASS.

GIRLS.

1. Kate Smith, Causeyside. | 2. Maggie Cochran,

BOYS.

1. Robert Kerr. | 2. James Barclay, Gateside.

FOURTH CLASS.

GIRLS.

Marion Macfarlane, Hunter Street.

BOYS.

John Young, St. James Street.

BIBLE PRIZES.

Jessie Cunningham. | William Dobie, Love Street.

JUNIOR CLASSES.

FIRST CLASS—(1st Division.)

GIRLS.

1. Jane Ballantyne, Causeyside. | 2. Marion Thomson, High Street.

BOYS.

1. John Malloch, Elderslie. | 2. Hugh Hunter, High Street.

FIRST CLASS—(2nd Division.)

GIRLS.

1. Mary Yuill, Craigielea. | 2. Eliza Inglis, Johnstone.

BOYS.

1. Robert Hunter, High Street. | 2. Archd. Fleming, Castlehead.

SECOND CLASS—(1st Division.)

GIRLS.

Catherine Drummond, Garthland Street.

BOYS.

1. Robert Graham, New Sneddon Street.
2. T. Graham Abercrombie, Gilmour Street, } Equal.
Robert Henderson, Castlehead,

SECOND CLASS—(2nd Division.)

GIRLS.

1. Catherine Barr, Castlehead. | 2. Georgina Fleming, Castlehead.

BOYS.

1. Andrew Foulds, Storie Street. | 2. Robert Bryce, Greenock Road.

THIRD CLASS—(3rd Division).

GIRLS.

1. Annie Begg, Castlehead. | 2. Mary Jane Walker, Moss Street.

BOYS.

1. John Baird, Netherhill. | 2. David Donaldson, Stow Place.

BIBLE KNOWLEDGE.

GIRLS.

Jeanie Mitchell, New Sneddon Street.

BOYS.

Norman M'G. MacKean, Garthland Place.

SENIOR CLASSES.

FIRST CLASS—(1st Division.)

GIRLS.

1. Janet Drummond, Garthland St. | 2. Jeanie Mitchell, New Sneddon St.

BOYS.

1. James Inglis, Johnstone. | 2. James Arthur, Barshaw, } Equal.
| 2. Daniel Polson, Gauze St., }

FIRST CLASS—(2nd Division.)

GIRLS.

1. Maggie Watson, Maxwelton Farm | 2. Jeanie Gibb, Castlehead.

BOYS.

Alexander Macfarlane, Hunter Street.

SECOND CLASS—(1st Division.)

GIRLS.

1. Jane Whitehead, Broomlands. | 2. Jane Gibb, Gladstone.

BOYS.

1. William Young, Causeyside. | 2. Alexander Gibb, Gladstone.

SECOND CLASS—(2nd Division.)

GIRLS.

1. Jane King, St. James Street. | 2. Mary Gibb, Caledonia Street.

BOYS.

1. Robert Barr, Greenock Road. | 2. Charles A. Lewis, Storie Street.

THIRD CLASS—(1st Division.)

GIRLS.

1. Jeanie Smith, Saucel Bank. | 2. Marion Rowand, Candron.

BOYS.

1. William H. Gordon, Mearna. | 2. William T. Hoeck, High Street.

THIRD CLASS—(2nd Division.)

GIRLS.

1. Cath. J. Henderson, Castlehead. | 2. Jane Yuill, Craigielea.

BOYS.

1. John Kerr, East Fulton. | 2. James M'Murphy, Castlehead.

Exercises in Composition for Voluntary Home Work.

- Alice Hauxwell, Hawkhead. | Matthew Fraser, Underwood.

For Exercises during Christmas Holidays.

THIRD CLASS—(2nd Division.)

1. Isabella Allison, Johnstone. | 2. Susannah Robertson, Castlehead.

SECOND CLASS—(1st Division.)

1. Jeanie Smith, Saucel Bank. | 2. Maggie Cairns, Castlehead.

Bible Knowledge—Prizes presented by Ministers of Paisley.

GIRLS.

Jane King, St. James Street, } Equal.
Jane Gibb, Gladstone, }

BOYS.

Alexander Gibb, Gladstone.

For Map Drawing—

1. James Reid, Johnstone. | 3. Allan C. Young, Fullwood.
2. Mary D. Gibb, Caledonia Street. |

For Filling in Outlines—

Robina Abercrombie, Gilmour Street.

Physical Geography—Prizes presented by Bailie Cochran.

GIRLS.

Jane Yuill, Craigielea.

BOYS.

Charles S. Macalpine, Castlehead.

British History and Geography—Silver Medals presented by Mr. Thomas Coats, Paisley.

GIRLS.

Jane King, St. James Street.

BOYS.

James M'Murphy, Castlehead.

“The Reid Prizes,”—competed for by the Best Pupils of the Four Highest Classes.

GIRLS.

Catherine J. Henderson, Castlehead.

BOYS.

Robert Barr, Greenock Road.

The Gold Medal for Excellence in Composition, Analysis, and Grammar—presented by Sir Peter Coats, Paisley.

Catherine J. Henderson, Castlehead.

ELOCUTION.—MR. BAYNHAM.

Highest Prize presented by Mr. P. Comyn Macgregor, Brediland.

John Drummond, Garthland Street.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| BOYS. | GIRLS. |
| 1. James M'Murphy, Castlehead. | 1. Jessie Donaldson, Stow Place. |
| 2. Wm. Robertson, Castlehead. | 2. Matilda Dobie, St. George's Place. |
| 3. Matthew P. Fraser, Underwood. | |

Extra Prize—

Susannah Robertson, Castlehead.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

LADIES' CLASSES.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Maggie Thomson, Abbey Street. | 7. Jane MacKay, Bishopton. |
| 2. Jane Lang, Causeyside. | 8. Eliz. A. Campbell, St. Ninian's Cottage. |
| 3. Julia Macnab, Midton. | 9. Matilda Dobie, St. George's Pl. |
| 4. Jane Begg, Castlehead. | 10. Maggie Macalaster, Castlehead. |
| 5. Robina Abercrombie, Gilmour St. | |
| 6. Isabel Allison, Johnstone. | |

Painting in Water Colour—

Elizabeth Grandison.

BOYS' CLASSES.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Wm. Peock, Meikleriggs. | 5. Alexander Craw, Greenock Road. |
| 2. George Hamilton, Blackland Mill. | 6. James Glen, Castlehead. |
| 3. Wilson Baird, George Street. | 7. Charles Jones, Milliken Park. |
| 4. Matthew P. Fraser, Underwood. | 8. David Nicol, Stevenson Street. |

Mechanical Drawing.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. John Hodgart, Milliken Park. | 4. William Fleming, Fullwood. |
| 2. John Calderwood, Love Street. | 5. Walter Park, Glenshinnoch. |
| 3. Allan Young, Fullwood. | |

VOCAL MUSIC.—MR. CROSS.

SENIOR CLASS—(1st Division.)

BOYS.

Edward Hart, Garthland Street.

GIRLS.

1. Maggie L. Henderson, Castlehead. | 2. Susannah Robertson, Castlehead.

(2nd Division.)

Eliza L. Pollock, Riccartbar,	} Equal.
Mary D. Gibb, Caledonia Street,	

JUNIOR CLASS—(1st Division.)

- | | | |
|------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Jeanie Costa, Castlehead. | } Equal. | 2. Cecilia Masson, West Brae. |
| 1. Jessie Parlane, do. | | |

(2nd Division.)

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mary Yuill, Craigielea, | } Equal. | 2. Kate A. Drummond, Garthland St. |
| 1. Jeanie Fisher, do. | | |

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.—MISS HANNINGTON.

FIRST CLASS—(1st Division.)

1. Marion Rowand, Candron. | 2. Jessie Donaldson, Stow Place.

FIRST CLASS—(2nd Division.)

1. Jane Gibb, Gladstone. | 2. Elizabeth Hall, Renfrew.

SECOND CLASS.—(1st Division.)

Mary Macnab, Midton,
Jane Macfarlane, Hunter Street, } Equal.
Mary Macfarlane, Hunter Street, }

SECOND CLASS.—(2nd Division.)

1. Georgina Masson, West Brae. | 2. Agnes Swan, Causeyside.

THIRD CLASS.—(1st Division.)

1. Lizzie Calderwood, Love Street. | 2. Jeanie Mitchell, High Street.

THIRD CLASS.—(2nd Division.)

1. Agnes Gibson, Storie Street. | 3. Eliza Donaldson, Stow Place.
2. Jeanie Coats, Castlehead.

FOURTH CLASS—(1st Division.)

1. Jane Balderston, Lonend. | 2. Jessie Cunningham, Falside.

FOURTH CLASS—(2nd Division.)

1. Marion Thomson, Love Street. | 2. Ellen Macfarlane, Hunter Street.

III.—COMMERCIAL AND MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.—
Mr. GLASS.

MATHEMATICS.

Medal presented by Mr. James Arthur, Barshaw, for Greatest Improvement—

John Clark, Barrhead.

1st Prize. John Kerr, East Fulton.

2nd „ James Reid, Renfrew Road.

3rd „ William H. Gordon, Mearns.

Algebra—Jane Begg, Castlehead.

ARITHMETIC.

Medals presented by Mr. William Hodge, Paisley, for Greatest Improvement—

Jeanie Yuill, Craigielea. | Matthew P. Fraser, Underwood.

GIRLS.

FIRST CLASS.

1. Janet Jardine, Blackstone. | 2. Jeanie Smith, Saucel Bank.

SECOND CLASS—(1st Division.)

Elizabeth Hall, Renfrew, } Equal.
Mary Gibb, Caledonia Street, }

SECOND CLASS—(2nd Division.)

1. Isabella Duncan, High Street. | 2. Maggie Nicol, Stevenson Street.

SECOND CLASS.—(3rd Division.)

Jeanie Gibb, Caledonia Street.

THIRD CLASS.—(1st Division.)

Jane Dalrymple, Glen Street.

THIRD CLASS.—(2nd Division.)

Jane M. Hutcheson, Garthland Place.

THIRD CLASS.—(3rd Division.)

Janet M'Kechnie, Old Sneddon Street.

FOURTH CLASS.—(1st Division.)

Jeanie Mitchell, New Sneddon Street.

FOURTH CLASS.—(2nd Division.)**BOYS.****FIRST CLASS.—(1st Division.)**

Robert Barr, Greenock Road.

FIRST CLASS.—(2nd Division.)James M'Murphy, Castlehead, } Equal.
Thomas F. Reid, Renfrew Road, }**SECOND CLASS.—(1st Division.)**

Walter Brown, High Street.

SECOND CLASS.—(2nd Division.)

Neilson Bryce, Greenock Road.

THIRD CLASS.—(1st Division.)1. Alex. Macfarlane, Hunter Street. | 2. James Inglis, Johnstone, } Equal.
2. Geo. P. Craw, Caledonia St. }**THIRD CLASS.—(2nd Division.)**

Walter S. Lewis, Storie Street.

THIRD CLASS.—(3rd Division.)

1. Robert Bryce, Greenock Road. | 2. Robert Graham, New Sneddon.

FOURTH CLASS.—(1st Division.)James Coats, Castlehead, } Equal.
Archibald Fleming, Castlehead, }**FOURTH CLASS.—(2nd Division.)**

William Dobie, Love Street,

EXERCISES.Jane Macfarlane, Hunter Street.
Mary Macfarlane, Hunter Street.
Isabella H. Fraser, Underwood.
Marion Holms, Sandford.
Agnes M'Kean, Castlehead.
Robina Abercrombie, Gilmour St.
Florence Lamb, Underwood.
Alice Hauxwell, Hawkhead.Eliza Donaldson, Stow Place.
Mary A. Walker, Moss Street.
George Hamilton, Blackland Mill.
Edward Hart, Garthland Street.
Lachlan P. Fraser, Underwood.
John Hodgart, Milliken Park.
William Ynill, Craigielea.
David Donaldson, Stow Place.

WRITING.

Two Silver Medals presented by Mr. Robert Brown, Underwood Park,
for Greatest Improvement—

Flora Campbell, East Buchanan Street.
James Lyle, Bishopston.

Prizes presented by Mr. William Hodge, Paisley, for Highest Marks—
Marion Rowland, Candron. | James Reid, Renfrew Road.

GIRLS.

FIRST CLASS—(1st Division.)

Cath. Jeanetta Henderson, Castlehead.

FIRST CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Anna J. Fraser, Underwood.

FIRST CLASS.—(3rd Division.)

Agnes Swan, Canseyside.

SECOND CLASS—(1st Division.)

Mary M'Nab, Midton.

SECOND CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Annie Brown, Underwood Park, } Equal.
Georgina Masson, West Brae, }

SECOND CLASS—(3rd Division.)

Maggie Macalaster, Castlehead.

THIRD CLASS—(1st Division.)

Jane Balderston, Sancel Bank.

THIRD CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Maggie Henderson, Castlehead.

THIRD CLASS—(3rd Division.)

Cecilia Masson, West Brae, } Equal.
Isa. Young, St. James' Street, }

THIRD CLASS.—(4th Division.)

Louisa Hoeck, High Street.

FOURTH CLASS—(1st Division.)

Francis D. Adam, Ferguslie.

FOURTH CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Ellen M. Thomson, Barclay Street.

FOURTH CLASS—(3rd Division.)

Mary Fisher, Craigmlea.

BOYS.

FIRST CLASS.—(1st Division.)

Alexander Craw, Greenock Road, } Equal.
Wm. H. Gordon, Mearna. }

FIRST CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Robert Pollock, Old Sneddon Street, } Equal.
William Hoeck, High Street. }

SECOND CLASS—(1st Division.)

William MacKean, Calside.

SECOND CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Wilson Baird.

SECOND CLASS.—(3rd Division.)

Alexander Gibb, Caledonia Street.

THIRD CLASS.—(1st Division.)

William Fleming, Fullwood.

THIRD CLASS.—(2nd Division.)

Daniel Polson, Gauze Street.

THIRD CLASS—(3rd Division.)

James Reid, Renfrew Road.

FOURTH CLASS—(1st Division.)

William Allison, Cartvale House.

FOURTH CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Wm. B. Ballantyne, Gleniffer.

FOURTH CLASS.—(3rd Division.)

Robert Hunter, Orchard Street.

ORNAMENTAL WRITING.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Maggie Thomson, Abbey Street. | 3. Wm. C. Robertson, Castlehead. |
| 2. Jane Lang, Causeyside. | |

BOOK-KEEPING.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Charles Macalpine, Castlehead. | 3. James Begg, Castlehead. |
| 2. Robert Cowan, Churchhill. | |

28th June, 1873.

I.—CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

LATIN AND GREEK.

The Barrie Medal—

Matthew Pollock Fraser, Underwood.

FIFTH CLASS.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Catherine Jeanetta Henderson, Castlehead. | 2. James Fullerton, Merksworth. |
| | 3. John Drummond, Garthland St. |

FOURTH CLASS.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. James M'Murphy, Castlehead. | 3. James Begg, Castlehead. |
| 2. Jeanie Smith, Saucel Bank. | |

THIRD CLASS.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Robert Barr, Greenock Road. | 4. William H. Gordon, Mearns. |
| 2. John A. Forrest, Castlehead. | 5. William Yuill, Craigielea. |
| 3. James Dodds, Garthland Place. | |

SECOND CLASS.

Special Prize—

Margaret Henderson, Castlehead.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. James Balderston, Saucel Bank. | 4. James Glen, Castlehead. |
| 2. James Arthur, Barahaw. | 5. Alexander Gibb, Caledonia St. |
| 3. Daniel Polson, Gauze Street. | |

FIRST CLASS.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. William Young, Causeyside. | 4. George Robertson, Storie Street. |
| 2. Alexander Leckie, Cross. | 5. William Coats, Castlehead. |
| 3. Robert Clark, Barrhead. | |

GERMAN.

(Senior Division.)

Maggie Thomson, Abbey Street.

(Junior Division.)

In the Junior German Division there was such uniform excellence in proficiency and application, that no single prize could be given. The following pupils deserve honourable mention :—

GIRLS.

Catherine J. Henderson, Castlehead.
Isabella Allison, Kilbarchan.
Anna Fraser, Underwood.

BOYS.

James Clark, Chapel.
Matthew Fraser, Underwood.

FRENCH.

(Second or Highest Division.)

GIRLS.

1. Anna Fraser, Underwood.
2. Maggie Thomson, Abbey Street.

BOYS.

1. James M'Murphy, Castlehead.

(First Division.)

1. Isabella Fraser, Underwood.
2. Jane King, St. James Street.

1. Matthew Fraser, Underwood.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1. Eliza Pollock, High Street.
2. Agnes M'Kean, Castlehead.
3. Jane Whitehead, Broomlands.

1. Charles Macalpine, Castlehead.
2. William Holms, Sandyford.

II.—ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

“The Reid Prizes,” for Excellence in Higher English.

Jeanie Smith, Saucel Bank. | Charles S. Macalpine, Castlehead.

Gold Medal—presented by Sir Peter Coats, for Excellence in English Composition.

James M'Murphy, Castlehead.

Rev. Mr. Brown, the adjudicator in this prize, said that he had had considerable difficulty in coming to a decision. Eleven Essays had been sent in. The number of marks indicating perfection had been fixed at 170; and of the girls, A had 114 marks; B, 94; C, 131; D, 118;—while of the boys, A had 134; B, 125; C, 128; D, 92; E, 126; F, 98; G, 70. The prize had therefore been gained by only a few marks by boy A over girl C. He did not know who they were, but the Provost would now be able to tell.—The Provost, after examining the documents, declared the boy A, with 134 marks, to be James M'Murphy, Castlehead; and the girl C, with 131 marks, to be Jane King, St. James Street.

Silver Medals presented by Dr. M'Kechnie to the pupils who obtained the greatest number of first prizes during the last four years.

Jeanie Smith, Saucel Bank. | Charles S. M'Alpine, Castlehead.

Silver Medals presented by Mr. Thomas Coats, for Excellence in British History and Geography.

Jeanie Smith, Saucel Bank. | James Begg, Castlehead.

Senior Bailie's Prizes, presented by Bailie Cochran, for Excellence in Physical Geography.

Jane King, St. James' Street. | James M'Murchy, Castlehead.

Ministers' Prizes, for Excellence in Bible Knowledge.

Maggie Watson, Maxwellton Farm. | William Young, Causeyside.

Elocution Prize, presented by Mr. P. Comyn Macgregor, of Brediland.
James M'Murchy, Castlehead.

PRIVATE CLASSES—(Senior.)

SECOND CLASS.

1. Jeanie Smith, Saucel Bank. | 2. Jeanie Dobie, Love Street.

FIRST CLASS.

1. Jane King, St. James' Street. | 2. Annie Orr, Larga.

ADVANCED CLASSES.

SECOND CLASS.

1. J. M'Murchy, Castlehead. | 2. J. Begg, Castlehead.

FIRST CLASS.

1. Robert Barr, Greenock Road. | 2. William H. Gordon, Mearna.

COMPOSITION EXERCISES.

For voluntary Christmas Work. (Highest Classes.)

SECOND CLASS.

1. James M'Murchy, Castlehead. | 2. Charles S. Macalpine, Castlehead.

FIRST CLASS.

1. Annie Orr, Larga. | 2. Robert Barr, Greenock Road.

SECOND CLASS—(2nd Division.)

GIRLS.

1. Williamina Brown, Underwood Park.
2. Annie Brown, Underwood Park.

BOYS.

1. William Young, Causeyside. | 2. Alexander Gibb, Caledonia St.

FIRST CLASS—(Girls.)

1. Maggie Watson, Maxwellton Farm | 3. Isabella Fraser, Underwood.
2. Jeanie Gibb, Castlehead.

BOYS.

1. John Forrest, Castlehead. | 2. James Inglis, Johnstone.

SECOND CLASS—(1st Division.)

GIRLS.

1. Janet Drummond, Garthland St. | 2. Jeanie Mitchell, New Sneddon St.

BOYS.

1. John Brown, High Street. | 2. Robert Paterson, St. James St.

FIRST CLASS—(GIRLS.)

1. Jane Calderwood, Love Street. | 2. Annie Begg, Castlehead.

BOYS.

1. David Donaldson, Stow Place. | 2. John Baird, Netherhill.

JUNIOR.

SECOND CLASS—(3rd Division.)

GIRLS.

1. Cath. Drummond, Garthland St. | 1. James Ferguson, Marchfield.
-
2. Fanny Inglis, Johnstone. | 2. Robert Henderson, Castlehead.

BOYS.

FIRST CLASS.

1. Mary Yuill, Craigielea. | 1. Robert Hunter, Causeyside.
-
2. Jane Halden, Carriagehill. | 2. Edward Aikman, Camphill.

SECOND DIVISION—(GIRLS.)

1. Jane Ballantyne, Gleniffer.
-
2. Eva Macgregor, Causeyside.

BOYS.

1. Andrew Coats, Ferguslie House, } Equal.
-
- Thomas Jack, Blackhall. }
-
2. Peter Duncan, High Street.

SECOND CLASS—(1st Division.)

GIRLS.

1. Jessie Fleming, Castlehead. | 1. John Malloch, Elderslie.
-
2. Jane P. Fraser, Underwood. | 2. John J. Young, Causeyside.

BOYS.

FIRST CLASS.

- Kate Smith, Saucel Bank. | Alexander Gemmel, Neilston St.

MAPPING.

- Charles Lewis, Storie Street. | James Inglis, Johnstone.
-
- William Peock, Meiklerigga. | Allan Young, Fullwood.

BIBLE KNOWLEDGE.

- Jessie Cunningham, Lady Lane. | David Donaldson, Stow Place.

INITIATORY CLASSES.

BIBLE KNOWLEDGE.

1. Kate Drummond, Garthland St. | 1. William Adam, Ferguslie.
-
2. Jane Ballantyne, Gleniffer. | 2. Tom Jack, Blackhall Buildings.

FIFTH CLASS.

Lizzie Macgregor, Lonend.

FOURTH CLASS.

1. Tomina Walker, Moss Street. | 1. Andrew Gilmour, Moss Street.
-
- | 2. James Lee, Stanley Moor.

THIRD CLASS.

- Robert Gilchrist, Wellmeadow. | James Ronald, New Sneddon St.

SECOND CLASS.

Catherine Gibson, Wardrop Street. | Robert Pinkerton, Wellmeadow.

FIRST CLASS.

James Cairns, Causeyside.

III.—MATHEMATICAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

MATHEMATICS.

Medal presented by Mr. James Arthur, Barshaw, for Greatest Improvement—

Robert Barr, Greenock Road.

GEOMETRY—

Matthew P. Fraser, Underwood, } Equal.
William H. Gordon, Mearns, }

ALGEBRA—

Charles S. Macalpine, Castlehead.

ARITHMETIC.

Medals presented by Mr. William Hodge, Paisley, for Greatest Improvement—

Jessie Rowan, Candron. | James M'Murphy, Castlehead.

GIRLS.

FIRST CLASS—(1st Division.)

Jane King, St. James Street.

FIRST CLASS.—(2nd Division.)

Isabella H. Fraser, Underwood.

SECOND CLASS—(1st Division.)

1. Jeanie F. Coats, Castlehead. | 2. Isabella Duncan, High St. } Equal.
Maggie Nicol, Stevenson St. }

SECOND CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Williamina Brown, Underwood Park, } Equal.
Ellen Gilmour, High Street, }

THIRD CLASS—(1st Division.)

Jeanie Watson, Maxwellton Farm.

THIRD CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Isabella Bryce, Greenock Road.

FOURTH CLASS—(1st Division.)

Annie Begg, Castlehead,

FOURTH CLASS.—(2nd Division.)

Mary Yuill, Craigielea.

FOURTH CLASS.—(3rd Division.)

Margaret Martin, West Croft.

BOYS.

FIRST CLASS—(1st Division.)

Charles S. Macalpine, Castlehead.

FIRST CLASS—(2nd Division.)

John Forrest, Castlehead, } Equal
 William Peock, Meiklerigga, }

SECOND CLASS—(1st Division.)

1 Neilson Bryce, Greenock Road. | 2. William Yuill, Craigielea.

SECOND CLASS—(2nd Division.)

James Inglis, Johnstone.

SECOND CLASS—(3rd Division.)

James M'Gregor, Causeyside.

THIRD CLASS—(1st Division.)

John Ronald, New Sneddon Street.

THIRD CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Robert Graham, New Sneddon Street.

FOURTH CLASS—(1st Division.)

1. Archibald Fleming, Castlehead. | 2. James Coats, Castlehead.

FOURTH CLASS—(2nd Division.)

James Ferguson, Marchfield.

FOURTH CLASS—(3rd Division.)

Andrew Arthur, Barshaw.

EXERCISES.

Jeanie Smith, Saucel Bank.	James Begg, Castlehead.
Agnes M'Kean, Castlehead.	Charles A. Lewis, Storie Street.
Jane Whitehead, Broomlands.	Matthew M'Kean, Castlehead.
Maggie Watson, Maxwellton Street.	Thomas Rodger, Causeyside.
Jessie Thomson, High Street.	George Robertson, New Sneddon.
Annie Brown, Underwood Park.	James Dodds, Garthland Place.
Alice M'Nab, Midton.	Albert Lewis, Storie Street.
Janet Yuill, Craigielea.	David Donaldson, Stow Place.
Janet Drummond, Garthland Street.	Thos. G. Abercrombie, Gilmour St.
Mary J. Walker, Moss Street.	John Malloch, Elderalie.

WRITING.

Two Silver Medals presented by Mr. Robert Brown, Underwood Park,
 for Greatest Improvement.

Annie Orr, Larga. | Alex. C. Gibb, Castlehead.

Prizes presented by Mr. William Hodge for Highest Marks.

Robina Abercrombie, Gilmour St. | William H. Gordon, Mearna.

GIRLS.

FIRST CLASS—(1st Division.)

Agnes Pollok, Back Sneddon Street.

FIRST CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Annie Brown, Underwood Park, } Equal
 Georgina Masson, West Brae, }

SECOND CLASS—(1st Division.)

Maggie Cairns, Castlehead, } Equal
 Jane Dalrymple, St. James Street, }

SECOND CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Jeanie F. Gibb, Castlehead.

THIRD CLASS—(1st Division.)

Cecilia Masson, West Brae.

THIRD CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Jane Calderwood, Love Street.

THIRD CLASS—(3rd Division.)

Jane Fraser, Underwood.

THIRD CLASS—(4th Division.)

Mary Fisher, Craigielea.

FOURTH CLASS—(1st Division.)

Eliz Johnston, Stow Place.

FOURTH CLASS—(2nd Division.)

Jessie Fleming, Castlehead.

BOYS.

FIRST CLASS—(1st Division.)

William Holms, Sandyford,	} Equal.
Alexander Wilson, Stanley Place,	

FIRST CLASS—(2nd Division.)

John M'William, Gateside.

SECOND CLASS—(1st Division.)

John Macalpine, Castlehead.

SECOND CLASS—(2nd Division.)

James Glen.

THIRD CLASS—(1st Division.)

John Brown, High Street,	} Equal.
James Weir, Gilmour Street,	

THIRD CLASS—(2nd Division.)

William Fleming, Fullwood.

THIRD CLASS—(3rd Division.)

Robert Hunter, Orchard Street,	} Equal.
William M'Robert, Castlehead,	

THIRD CLASS—(4th Division.)

John Fleming, Castlehead.

THIRD CLASS—(5th Division.)

Thomas Jaek, Blackhall Buildings.

FOURTH CLASS—(1st Division.)

Robert Kyle, Leigh Parks.

FOURTH CLASS—(2nd Division.)

David Croll.

FOURTH CLASS—(3rd Division.)

Fred. Mackean, Calside.

BOOKKEEPING.

James Begg, Castlehead.
Robert Barr, Greenock Road.
John Currie, Glenfield.

James Fullerton, Merksworth.
Mary Gibb, Castlehead.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.—MISS HANNINGTON.

FIRST CLASS—*White Seam.*

1. Georgina Masson, West Brae. | 2. Maggie Nicol, Stevenson Street.

Coloured Work.

1. Jessie Rowand, Candron. | 2. Jane Thomson, Johnstone.

Netting and General Work.

1. Jane Gibb, Castlehead. | 2. Lizzie Wilson, Stanley Place.

SECOND CLASS.

1. Elisa Donaldson, Stow Place. | 2. Alice Macnab, Midton.

SECOND HOUR.

Ellen Gilmour, High Street.

THIRD CLASS.

1. Jeanie Mitchell, High Street. | 2. Jessie Parlano, Castlehead.

FOURTH CLASS.

1. Janet Drummond, Garthland St. | 2. Cecilia Masson, West Brae.

Embroidery.

Jane Balderston, Saucel Bank.

FIFTH CLASS.

Maggie Thomson, Abbey Street.

SECOND HOUR.

Lizzie Johnstone, Rosebank Cottage.

DRAWING.—MR. KIRKWOOD.

Two Silver Medals, presented by Provost Murray.

Jane Begg, Castlehead.

James Glen, Castlehead.

GIRLS.

1. Julia Macnab, Midton.
2. Isabel Allison, Kilbarchan.
3. Robina Abercrombie, Gilmour St.
4. Elizabeth Campbell, Castlehead.
5. Mary Gibb, Castlehead.
6. Maggie Nicol, Stevenson Street.
7. Anna T. Fraser, Underwood.
8. C. Jeanetta Henderson, Calthead.
9. Maggie Cairns, Castlehead.
10. Matilda Dubie, George Place.

BOYS.

1. William Peock, Meiklerigg.
2. David Nicol, Stevenson Street.
3. John Brown, High Street.
4. Robert Cairns, Castlehead.
5. Alexander Wilson, Stanley Pl.
6. James Guthrie, Calside.
7. Charles Jones, Milliken Park.
8. George Macnab, Midton.
9. John Macalpine, Castlehead.
10. Robert Hunter, Orchard St.
11. James Coats, Castlehead.

VOCAL MUSIC.—MR. ROY FRASER.

SENIOR CLASS.

Annie Brown, Underwood Park. | Jeanie Gibb, Castlehead.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Jeanie Fisher, Craigielea. | Maggie Martin, West Croft.
Jeanie Haldane, Johnstone. | John Macalpine, Castlehead.

List of Subscribers' Names for the Work, entitled, "*The Travels of True Godliness, from the beginning of the World to this present day,*" by Benjamin Heach, author of a Book called 'War with the Devil and Sion in Distress.' Glasgow: Printed by Archd. M'Lean, for Alexander Weir, bookseller, in Paisley.

MDCCVI."

(*This work is believed to be the first published in Paisley.*)

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 James Aiken, of Sandholes, 12 copies.
 John Love, farmer in Kilbarchan.
 James Cooper, distiller in Erskine.
- Archd. Millar, merchant in Kilbarchan.
 John Ewing, smith, there.
 Thomas Cobham, excise officer in Kilmalcolm.
 Robert Stevenson, merchant in Kilbarchan.
 William Speir, farmer, there.
 John Craig, wright in Paisley.
 Alex. Houston, weaver in Kilbarchan.
 William Orr, smith, there.
 Peter Barclay, clock-maker in Lochwinnoch.
 John Stewart, in Kilbarchan.
 John Barbour, sen., merchant, there.
 Archibald M'Kendrick, merchant in Glasgow.
 William Barbour, merchant in Kilbarchan,
 John How, merchant, there.
 Robert Orr, weaver, there.
 Michael Garner, schoolmaster, there.
 Walter Nicoll, schoolmaster, there.
 James Aiken, wright, there.
 John Honeyman, hair-dresser, there.
 John Speir, of Ward House.
 John Barbour, jun., merchant in Kilbarchan.
 James Miller, merchant, there.
 John Aird, taylor, there.
 Robert Logan, greeve, at Fulwood.
 John Love, wright, there.
 James Barr, in Crooves, at Houstown.
 Matthew Naismith, servant, at Fulwood.
 Archibald Houston, in Houston.
 Wm. Henderson, Erskine Parish.
 George Reid, Kilellan Parish.
 John Crawford, Kilellan.
 John Miller, Houston Parish.
 Wm. Hyndman, Houstown Parish.
 Gavin Park, weaver, Kilellan Parish.
 John King, cowpper in Houstown.
 Alex. Sinclair, in Erskine Parish.
 John Erskine, Kilellan Parish.
 Robert M'Ken, in Houstown.
 Robert Cumming, miller, in Houstown.
 John Wilson, in Houstonhead.
 John Arthur, in Boghall.
 John Stewart, at Craigends, 5 copies.
 William Orr, in Houstown.
 John Barr, shoemaker, there.
 John Jamieson, shoemaker, there.
 Thomas White, in Nether-Craigends.
 William Stewart, schoolmaster, in Houstown.

- John Ross, Post-master, in Stewartown.
 John Bell, schoolmaster, there.
 Matthew Wylie, baker, in Glasgow.
 John Paterson, innkeeper, there.
 James Black, miller, in Kilbarchan.
 William Semple, farmer, there.
 John M'Neil, at Bruntshields
 James Steven, wright, in Kilbarchan
 John Parker, farmer, in Kilbarchan.
 William Hair, merchant, there.
 Robert Speir, shoemaker, there.
 Archibald Speir, portioner of Bruntshields.
 Robert Speir, Distiller, there.
 Alexander Speir, of Fishenlinn.
 Alexander Speir, in Kilbarchan.
 William Kirkwood, in Dalrey.
 James Wylie, in Stewartown.
 Archibald Fulton, there.
 James Glen, in Kilbarchan.
 Matthew Stewart, weaver, there.
 John Snypp, schoolmaster, in Quarreltown,
 William Roger, falconer, there.
 Archibald Houstown, fleasher, in Kilbarchan.
 William Hall, merchant, there.
 Hugh Lang, weaver in Paisley.
 John Finlayson, weaver, there.
 William Lang, weaver, in Kilbarchan.
 Andrew Cleemy, there.
 James Stewart, weaver, there.
 William Engles, weaver, there.
 Jean Speir, there.
 John Campbell, there.
 Robert Cochran, weaver, there.
 David Miller, weaver, there, 7 copies.
 Robert Jackson, farmer, there.
 James Lang, weaver, there.
 James Caldwell, weaver, there.
 William Taylor, merchant, there.
 William Barber, of Auchinteeber.
 James Wylie, Portioner of Gallaberry.
 John Wylie, of Moss-side.
 William M'Kay, portioner of Meikle-crosshill.
 William Gray, Distiller, in Irvine.
 John Alexander, portioner in Meikle-crosshill.
 William Brydine, wright, in Kilbarchan.
 Alexander Thomas.
 William Simpsons.
 Alexander Paterson, weaver, in Overtown.
 William Smith, taylor, in North-cross,
 Thomas Robertson, taylor, in Barlung.
 Hugh Workman, taylor
 David M'Queen, shoemaker.
 William Malcolm, weaver.
 Alexander Hair, innkeeper.
 John Duncan, shoemaker in Kirktown.
 John Boyd, tennant in high Seamilm.
 James Kennedy, schoolmaster in Kilbryde.
 Adam Boyd, wright, in Castlesemple
 James Hamilton, servant, there.
 Marry Grieve, there.
 Agnes Forhect, there.
 Hellin Finaly, there.
 Agnes Celle, there.
 Alexander Speir, wright, there.
 John Kennedy, cook, there.
 William Latta, wright, at Lochwinnoch.
 John Whyt.
 Hugh Semple, in Kilbarchan parish.
 James Campbell, in Lochwinnoch.
 Thomas Low, weaver, in Paisley.

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